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THE LABOUR GAZETTE

MINISTER OF LABOUR
THE HONOURABLE W. L. MACKENZIE KING, C.M.G., M.P.

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THE
LABOUR GAZETTE

JULY, 1909.

INDUSTRIAL AND LABOUR CONDITIONS DURING THE MONTH OF JUNE, 1909.

I.—GENERAL SUMMARY.

THE feature of the month which had the most far-reaching effect on general industry and labour was the excellent growing weather which prevailed throughout the Dominion, especially during the second half of the month. Notwithstanding that the completion of seeding was fully two weeks later than last year, it was estimated at the close of June that the condition of the grain crops was little behind that of the corresponding date in 1908. The grain plant, moreover, was reported healthy, and the outlook was for good to heavy agricultural yields. As a result, manufacturing and general trade showed additional buoyancy, following upon the steady process of revival of the past few months. The building season also promises to be one of unusual activity the amount of building already contracted for largely exceeding that at the corresponding date in 1908. Lumbering and mining showed an improvement compared with the preceding month, and transportation companies of all kinds reported increased earnings compared with June, 1908. The market for unskilled labour was well absorbed in most localities at the end of June, and in a few centres a scarcity was already reported as a result largely of the heavy demands for men to work in the railway construction camps and on civic improvements, both of which fields of labour became considerably more active during the month. With favourable weather, prospects for the rest of the year are regarded as promising, the outlook being for a continuous though steady expansion in general industry as the season advances.

Changes in Wages and Hours.

The following is a statement by industries and groups of trades of the more important changes in wages and hours of labour, information concerning which was received at the department of Labour, during June:—

Building.—At Hull, Que., plumbers (9) had their wages increased from 33 to 35 cents per hour, and steamfitters (8) from 38 to 40 cents per hour. Lathers (100) at Ottawa, Ont., had their wages advanced 25 cents per 1,000.

Metal.—Sheet metal workers (74) at Ottawa, Ont., had their wages advanced from 25 to 30 cents per hour, Saturday afternoon to be allowed off.

Printers.—Job printers in Ottawa, Ont., received a substantial increase in scale. At Hamilton, an increase for the same class took effect.*

General transport. — Street car employees (20) at Quebec, Que., had their wages increased one cent per hour to date from July 1.

*See report of Ottawa and Hamilton, Ont., correspondents. The text of the new Ottawa agreement was published in full under the heading: "Recent Industrial Agreements," in the June issue of the *Labour Gazette*.

The LABOUR GAZETTE, in its accounts of proceedings, abstracts of reports, legal decisions, quotations or other records of matters of concern to labour, is not to be regarded as necessarily endorsing any of the views or opinions which may be expressed therein.—Ed.

Civic employees.—Teamsters (40) employed by the corporation of Ottawa received an increase in wages from $3.85 to $4.32 per day. Corporation labourers (10) at Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., had their wages advanced from $1.75 to $2.00 per day.

Unskilled labour.—At Hamilton, Ont., street railway labourers received an advance from 15c. to 17c. per hour.

Cost of Living—Prices.

From the standpoint of cost of living, the most noteworthy developments of the month were the increase in the price of bread at many points and the high level of meat prices. The former was a result of the prevailing high prices of wheat and flour. Soda biscuits advanced sharply from the same cause. Meats showed a tendency to decline in the closing days of the month. Other farm produce sold at high prices, though butter and eggs declined in the last week of June. Oats were very high. The metal markets were quiet, buyers not making purchases ahead of requirements; speculation in tin and copper caused some advances in these metals. Leather was upward. Real estate values remained very firm.

Interruptions to Industry.

Among industrial and other establishments and buildings destroyed by fire or other cause during June, as reported in the press of the Dominion, the following may be mentioned·

Nova Scotia.—Store, dwelling, express office and barn at Joggins' Mines, loss, $30,000; furniture factory at Halifax, loss, $30,000; hotel at Sydney.

The schooner *Omega* laden with coal was wrecked at Arichat, N.S., on June 8, and became at total loss.

Prince Edward Island.—Hotel at Charlottetown, loss, $10,000.

New Brunswick.—A considerable portion of the village of Bath was destroyed by a forest fire, loss, $22,000; saw-mill and lumber at Glen Titus; general store and dwelling (partial) at Jerusalem, loss, $1,000; copper shop and lumber at Pokiok; saw-mill (partial) and tannery at Woodstock, loss, $5,000.

Forest fires during June caused heavy damage in New Brunswick. It was estimated that over 10,000 acres of timber lands were burned over.

Quebec.—Grocery store and dwelling at Bordeaux, loss, $15,000; store and contents at Chapeau, loss, $8,000; floating lighthouse at Chateauguay river; general store, hotel, machine shop and 2 dwellings at Fort Coulonge, loss, $75,000; saw-mill at l'Ange Gardien; railway station at Massawippi; outbuildings and season's make of maple sugar at Kingsey Falls, loss, $1,000. At Montreal gas works (partial); jewellery store, business block, loss, $12,000; bakery (partial) loss, $1,000; hardware store, loss, $20,000; 4 stores and 3 dwellings, loss, $7,000. Summer resort at North Hatley, loss, $60,000; sash and door factory, lumber and 40 residences at Quebec, loss, $125,000; two saw-mills, lumber and a large portion of the village of St. François, loss, $200,000; saw-mill at St. Alexis des Monts, loss, $6,000; church at St. Gabriel de Brandon, loss, $19,000; warehouses and dwellings at Sorel, loss, $7,000; saw-mill at Moe's river, loss, $2,500.

Forest fires caused heavy damage in the Lake St. John and Bonaventure county district.

In a collision near Isle Raisins, St. Lawrence river the river boat *Pierreville* was struck by the S.S. *Torgorn* and foundered.

The S.S. *Campana* struck a reef in the St. Lawrence off St. Valier de Bellechasse and sank.

Ontario.—Summer hotel and dwelling at Bala, loss $50,000; outbuildings and contents at Balaclava Mills; barber shop and grocery store at Barrie; button factory at Berlin, loss, $150,000, (150 hands out of employment) livery stable and machine shop at Blenheim; bakery at Cornwall, loss, $1,000; spice mill at Hamilton, $6,000. At Ottawa, business block, loss, $20,000; livery stable and 7 residences, loss, $6,000; stores, loss, $6,000. Railway tank car and 2,000 gallons of gasoline at Port Arthur; business block at Streetsville, loss, $30,000. At Toronto, cooperage, loss, $8,000; poultry yard and chickens, loss, $1,000; garage, loss, $11,000. Store and dwelling at Villanova, foundry at Wiarton, loss, $2,000; saw-mill (partial) at Woodstock, loss, $1,000; store at Port Hope.

On June 9, a lock on the Sault Ste. Marie Canal was struck by the S.S. *Walker* and swept away causing damage estimated at $500,000.

On June 28, the freight steamer *Tempest H.*, was burned to the water's edge at Parry Sound.

Forest fires in the Elv Lake district caused considerable damage to standing timber.

Barns were destroyed by fire at Flesherton, Mohawk, South Augusta, Westminster and Woodstock.

Manitoba.—Saddlery company's premises at Winnipeg, loss, $400,000.

Forest fires in the Dauphin district caused about $75,000 worth of damage to property.

Saskatchewan.—Saw-mill and 100,000 feet of lumber at Carrot river; lundry at Moose Jaw; hotel, stores and warehouse at Abernethy, loss, $25,000.

Alberta.—Saw-mill at Banff, loss, $10,000; store a Calgary, loss, $3,000.

British Columbia.—A dam at Surprise Lake in the Atlin district gave way and the water wrecked a railway bridge costing $250,000 and a saw-mill and other damage estimated at $75,000. The coasting steamer *Coquittam* was almost totally destroyed, loss, $30,000. Floods caused a heavy loss of logs in the interior of the province.

Conditions in the Industries and Trades.

Conditions of employment during June in the several industries and trades throughout Canada, as indicated by the reports of correspondents ot the *Labour Gazette* and by information received at the Department from other sources, may be briefly summarized as follows:—

Agriculture.

From all sections of Canada crop reports received during June were of a fa-

vourable character. The weather was for the most part warm with a fair supply of moisture, and growth during the latter half of the month very rapid. Notwithstanding that seeding was fully two weeks later than last year, owing to the backward spring, it was estimated that this loss had been recovered both in Ontario and the western provinces at the close of June. Wheat throughout the west was reported as looking better than the average. The hay crop will be fair, though the drought of last autumn has prevented a heavy crop in many localities. Dry weather during May and June affected the yield in the Maritime Provinces. The Ontario alfalfa crop has been heavy, and was safely gathered in the closing week of June. Pastures were in excellent condition and fruits were coming on well. The yield of small fruits was unusually heavy, especially in Ontario. The first shipment of strawberries from the Niagara district to the Canadian west was made during June. Experienced farm labour was scarce and in demand. Prices for farm produce of all kinds continued high.

In Alberta a considerable amount of wheat was winter killed and has been reseeded to oats.

The first crop and live stock bulletin issued by the province of Saskatchewan showed an increase of 10.08 per cent. in acreage.[2]

The secretary of the Northwest Grain Dealers' Association estimated the increased acres under wheat in the three prairie provinces as approximately 4 per cent.

In the Maritime Provinces the outlook is for a good average agricultural yield. The acreage in potatoes in the lower St. John Valley is much larger than last year

Fishing.

Mackerel struck in large quantities on the Nova Scotia coast and some heavy catches were made. Shipments to the American market were larger than for several years past. Lobster fishing was actively prosecuted throughout the month but catches were lower than last year, and in some sections were very light. Fair catches of cod and halibut were taken. On the Great Lakes conditions were unchanged from last month. In British Columbia interest centered on the preparations under way for the sock-eye season. The present is the year of the "big run" of sock-eyes, which occurs every four years, and upwards of 12 traps will be in operation off Vancouver Island, while the number of cannerie throughout the province will be 73. High water in the Fraser river prevented fishing during June. Representations were made to the government of Canada during June by the British Columbia Canners' Association with reference to close season and other Federal regulations.

Lumbering.

Conditions showed an improvement throughout Canada compared with the preceding month. In Ontario and the eastern provinces the drives have been unusually successful and very few logs will be left in the streams. The high water which caused embarrassment at the mills during May fell rapidly and conditions were normal by the middle of June. The cut, however, it is thought, will be lighter than last year owing to the delay ensuing from this cause and from the backward spring. In British Columbia still further improvement was reported, both from the mountain and coast mills. There was also some revival in logging operations. Some loss was caused in the mountain section by high water in the streams, several booms on the Kootaney river having broken away.

For the purpose of encouraging tree planting on the prairies for fuel and protection from storms, a special meeting of the Canadian Forestry Association will be held at Regina, Sask., September 3–4.

The government of Nova Scotia will shortly undertake a thorough and expert examination of the timber and pulp wood resources of the province.

An important event of the month was the opening of the inquiry of the International Waterways Commission at Van Buren, Maine, for the taking of evidence

[2] For detailed information with regard to the scale see report of the Regina correspondent.

TABLE SHOWING STATE OF EMPLOYMENT IN

This table is based largely on the reports of the correspondents of the *Gazette* as published in the present issue several trades and industries throughout the Dominion. The table has references only to the amount of employment headings in the *Gazette*. In tabulating the information in question, the terms employed are divided into two groups, the busy, very busy, (2) quiet, dull, very dull.

City and district of correspondent.	Agricultural operations.	Fishing.	Lumbering (including sawmilling.)	Mining.	Manufacturing.	Railway construction.	Building trades.
Nova Scotia—							
1—Sydney	Active	Quiet	Active	Active	Busy	.....	Active
2—Westville	Quiet	.....	Active	Active	.....	.....	Active
3—Halifax	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....	.....	Active
4—Amherst	Active	Dull	Active	Quiet	Active	.....	Quiet
Prince Edward Island—							
5—Charlottetown	Active	Active	.....	.....	Active	.....	Active
New Brunswick—							
6—Moncton	Active	.....	Active	.....	Active	Busy	Busy
7—St. John	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....	Active
8—Newcastle	Active	Quiet	Quiet	.....	.....	.....	Act ve
Quebec—							
9—Quebec	Active	.....	Active	.....	.....	.....	Quiet
10—Sherbrooke	Active	.....	Active	Busy	Active	.....	Active
11—Three Rivers	Busy	Active	Busy	.....	Active	Dull	Active
12—St. Hyacinthe	Active	.....	.....	.....	Active	.....	Active
13—St. Johns	Active	.....	.....	.....	Active	.....	Quiet
14—Maisonneuve	.....	.....	.....	.....	Active	.....	Busy
15—Montreal	Active	.....	.....	.....	Active	.....	Active
16—Hull	.....	.....	Active	Dull	Active	.....	Busy
Ontario—							
17—Ottawa	Active	.....	Dull	Dull	Active	.....	Busy
18—Kingston	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Busy
19—Belleville	Busy	Active	Active	Busy	Active	Quiet	Active
20—Peterborough	Active	.....	Active	.....	Active	.....	Active
21—Toronto	Active	.....	.....	.....	Active	.....	Active
22—Niagara Falls	Busy	Active	.....	.....	Active	.....	Active
23—St. Catharines	Busy	.....	.....	.....	Active	.....	Active
24—Hamilton	Active	.....	.....	.....	Active	Active	Active
25—Brantford	Active	.....	.....	.....	Active	.....	Active
26—Guelph	Active	.....	.....	.....	Active	.....	Busy
27—Berlin	Active	.....	.....	.....	Active	.....	Active
28—Woodstock	Active	.....	.....	.....	Active	.....	Active
29—Stratford	Active	.....	.....	.....	Active	.....	Active
30—London	Active	.....	.....	.....	Active	.....	Active
31—St. Thomas	Active	.....	.....	.....	Active	.....	Busy
32—Chatham	Active	.....	.....	.....	Active	.....	Busy
33—Windsor	Active	.....	.....	.....	Active	.....	Active
34—Sault Ste. Marie	Active	Quiet	Active	.....	Active	.....	Active
Manitoba—							
35—Winnipeg	Very busy	.....	.....	.....	Busy	Busy	Busy
36—Brandon	Active	.....	.....	.....	Quiet	.....	Actvive
Saskatchewan—							
37—Regina	Busy	.....	.....	.....	Active	.....	Busy
38—Moose Jaw	Busy	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Active
Alberta—							
39—Calgary	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Dull
40—Edmonton	Busy	.....	Active	.....	Active	.....	Dull
41—Lethbridge	.....	.....	.....	Active	Active	.....	Dull
British Columbia—							
42—Nelson	Active	.....	Active	Dull	.....	.....	Active
43—New Westminster	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	.....	Active
44—Vancouver	.....	.....	.....	.....	Active	.....	Active
45—Victoria	Active	Active	active	.....	Active	.....	Busy
46—Nanaimo	Active	Dull	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active

CANADA DURING THE MONTH OF JUNE, 1909.

and is intended to present, in brief and accessible form, a generalized statement as to the state of employment in the prevailing, no account being taken to wage changes, trade disputes and kindred phenomena treated under separate order indicating in each the degree to which general conditions were favourable or unfavourable, as follows: (1) active,

	Metal engineering ship-building.	Wood-working.	Printing and Allied trades.	Clothing.	Food and tobacco preparation	Leather.	General transport.	Miscella-neous.	Unskilled labour.
1—	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Quiet	.....	Quiet
2—	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	Active	Quiet
3—	Active	.....	Active	Quiet	Active	.....	Active	.....	Active
4—	Active	Active	Active	Very busy	.....	.....	.....	Quet	Dull
5—	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active
6—	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active
7—	Active	Active	Busy	Active	Active	.....	Busy	Active	Active
8—	.....	Quiet	.....	Quiet	.....	.....	Quiet	.....	Active
9—	Active	Active	Active	Quiet	Active	Quiet	Quiet	Active	Quiet
10—	Dull	Active	Busy	Active	Busy	.....	Active	Busy	Active
11—	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
12—	Active	Active	Quiet	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active	Busy
13—	Active	Active	Active	Dull	.....	.....	Active	Active	Quiet
14—	Active	Active	Quiet	Active	Busy	.....	Busy	Active	Active
15—	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active
16—	Active	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Active	Active	Active
17—	Active	Active	Busy	Quiet	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
18—	Busy	Busy	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
19—	Active	Busy	Active	Busy	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
20—	Active	Busy	Busy	Busy	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
21—	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
22—	Active	.....	Active	.....	Active	.....	Active	Busy	Active
23—	Active	Active	Busy	Busy	Active	Busy	Active	Active	Active
24—	Quiet	Quiet	Active	Quiet	Quiet	.....	Active	Quiet	Quiet
25—	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Quiet
26—	Active	Active	Quiet	Busy	Busy	.....	Active	Active	Active
27—	Active	Active	Active	Active	Quiet	Active	Active	Active	Active
28—	Active	Busy	Active	Active	Busy	Active	Active	Active	Active
29—	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active
30—	Active	Quiet	Active	Busy	Active	Quiet	Busy	Active	Active
31—	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	Quiet	.....	Active
32—	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	Active	Active	Active
33—	Active	Busy	Busy	Busy	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
34—	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Quiet
35—	Active	Active	.....	Active	.....	Busy	Active	Active	Busy
36—	.....	.....	Active	.....	Active	.....	Dull	.....	Dull
37—	Active	.....	Busy	.....	Active	.....	.....	Active	Active
38—	Active	.....	Active	.....	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active
39—	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Very dull
40—	Quiet	.....	Active	Quiet	Active	.....	.....	Active	Quiet
41—	Active	Active	Active	Dull	Active	.....	Active	Active	Dull
42—	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Quiet	Dull
43—	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active
44—	Active	Active	Active	Quiet	Quiet	.....	Active	Active	Quiet
45—	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Active	Active
46—	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....	Active	Active	Active

with reference to the question of logging privileges on the St. John river.

Mining.

There was a further increase in activity in the Nova Scotia collieries and both out puts and shipments were well maintained, though the Springhill district was quiet. The output for the year thus far has been less than during the corresponding period last year. In Quebec the asbestos mines were more active than in several months past. The mica market, however, remained dull. Operations in Hastings and Frontenac counties in eastern Ontario were active. Conditions in the Cobalt camp showed little change. In British Columbia an improvement was reported in the metalliferous camps, and coal mining both in the Crow's Nest Pass and on Vancouver Island was becoming active. As a result of labour disturbances in Alberta, the coal supply in that province was becoming exhausted.

Manufacturing.

From all the leading industrial centres reports received were of a steady increase in the activity of manufacturing establishments. Staffs were increased in nearly all branches and full time was the rule. An increase in demand during the past month was particularly noticeable in the case of agricultural implements and in heavy construction material, though the upward tendency was general in view of the further expansion of the western market. With continued favourable crop reports the outlook is for active to busy conditions in the manufacturing industry for the rest of the season.

The annual meeting of the Dominion Iron and Steel Company was held at Montreal during June. In the annual address of the president reference was made to the satisfactory outcome of the suit against the Dominion Coal Company, which was stated to have met the claims of the Steel Company in a fair minded spirit. The Steel Company thus far has received $2,750,000 damages. With regard to the business outlook the president spoke as follows:—

Turning to the past year's business, we might well repeat what was said at the last annual meeting. We have passed through a time of depression, and we have seen every steel plant on the continent shut down for shorter or longer periods, except our own. The reports of most of the iron and steel companies in the United States have naturally shown lessened earnings, and although we have kept our works in full operation and have maintained the volume of business, with steady employment and no decrease in wages of our men, we have naturally shared in the disadvantages of a slackened demand at home for our products, and of the lower prices that have prevailed. The export business has served a good purpose, and, so far as we can judge, was satisfactory on both sides. The outlook is now much more hopeful, but it would be a mistake to expect an immediate return to our former position; that is more than we should look for either in our own business or in the business of the country generally. I think that the depression has passed away, but we must expect a period of quiet recuperation before we get back to a full tide of prosperity.

Experts have made a thorough examination of the plant of the company during the past year with satisfactory results. Large extensions, including a new blast furnace, new coke ovens and a new finishing mill will be proceeded with at once.

Railway construction.

Railway construction camps took on still further supplies of men during June and in some localities all available labour was absorbed. The work proceeded under favourable conditions and satisfactory progress was reported.

The Grand Trunk Pacific Company announced during June that the following contracts for branch lines have been let: Eighteen miles of Yorkton-Melville branch to Messrs. Rigley and Hyland, Winnipeg; thirty-five miles of Yorkton to Regina branch to McMillan Bros. and Kenny limited, of Winnipeg.

After two and a half years work the last of the 67 steel towers of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company's bridge on the Lethbridge-Macleod cut-off was completed during June. The entire work, it is expected, will be finished in August. The structure is to cost $1,500,000 and is 1 mile and 47 feet in length, its height at the highest point being 312 feet.

General Transport.

Railway, steamboat and canal employees had a good month. General freight traffic was steadily increasing. Passenger traffic compared favourably with 1908, the tourist season having opened in the closing week of the month and the volume of immigrant arrivals being heavy.

A break in the canal at Sault Ste. Marie delayed traffic for some days, but repairs were completed and lockage recommenced on June 21.

The Board of Management of the Intercolonial Railway recently appointed by the Dominion government completed a tour over the system during June and inaugurated a number of aconomies. The staffs were materially reduced at several points.

Street railway employees had a busy month and longshoremen an active one.

The Board of Railway Commissioners recently issued an order granting independent telephone companies the right to place telephones in all railway stations. Previously the Bell Telephone Company held exclusive rights to this privilege on many of the railway lines. In veiw of the numerous accidents which have occurred owing to the location of switch stands being too close to the track, the board also considers it advisable that the railway companies be required to remove all switch stands and other obstructions, to a distance six feet clear of the main line, and in cases where high switch stands cannot be removed to this distance, that they be replaced by a dwarf switch.

The first regular train on the Grand Trunk Pacific left Winnipeg on the morning of the 14th of June to go through to Scott, a distance of 569 miles.

The Trades.

Building.—There has been a very material revival in building activity, throughout Canada during the past three months. Especially noticeable has been theincrease in house building, but a large number of industrial structures have also been began. Employees in nearly all classes have had a very active month, with local exceptions, and there is every prospect of a continuance of the same conditions throughout the rest of the building season.

Metal and woodworking.—Employees in industrial establishments reported a further increase in activity during June in nearly all localities.

Printing.—The allied trades were well employed.

Clothing.—The month was favourable for tailors, garment workers, boot and shoe workers, etc.

Leather.—Tanners, curriers and leather workers had a fair month, conditions showing an improvement compared with May.

Textile.—Some increase in activity was reported.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers reported an appreciable increase in sales of bread. Confectioners, cigar makers and tobacco workers were fairly active.

Miscellaneous.—Hotel and restaurant employees were more active with the opening of the tourist season. Other miscellaneous employees had a fair month

Unskilled labour.—The available supply of this class was well absorbed in nearly all industrial centrer, and in some localities, including Winnipeg, there was a demand for additional men.

There has been a very considerable increase in elevator capacity in the Northwest provinces during the past year. At present the total capacity of western Canadian elevators is estimated at 64,000,000 bushels, 22,750,000 bushels being at terminal points and the rest at interior points. It is anticipated that in view of the elevators now projected the capacity of interior leevators will exceed 50,000,000 bushels before the close of the year.

Canadian Trade and Revenue.

Foreign trade.—During May, 1909, the total value of imports entered for consumption was $28,159,077, compared with $23,424,684 in May, 1908. For the first two months of the fiscal year ending May 31, 1909, the total value of imports entered for consumption was $50,760,648, compared with $43,626,293, in the corresponding period last year. The total value of domestic exports during May, 1909, was $15,810,207, compared with $13,906,472, in May, 1908. The total value of domestic exports for the two first months of the present fiscal year, ending May 31, 1909, was $27,673,004, compared with $24,201,300 in the corresponding months of last year. During May, 1909, there was an increase in exports of the mine, the fisheries, the forest, animals and their produce and in manufactures, and a decrease in agriculture. The grand total of Canadian trade for May, 1909, was $44,911,736, compared with $37,882,077 in May, 1908, For the first two months of the present fiscal year, total Canadian trade was $79,910,590, compared with $68,852,664 in the same months of 1908.

An opening for Canadian canned meats, lard, fish oils and flour was reported in Italy. There was also reported an opening for Canadian furniture in Cuba.

Imperial trade.—Canadian basswood broom handles, printing paper, motor cars and hay found a good market in Great Britain. Openings for Canadian stoves and tree felling machinery, were reported in South Africa and Australasia.

Domestic trade. — Domestic trade, wholesale and retail, showed on the whole a steady improvement throughout June. Following the completion of seeding country trade was more active. Collections were well met, money being fairly plentiful. The trade in summer drygoods has been satisfactory.

The May bank statement showed a decrease in current loans by Canadian banks and a small increase in circulation. Call loans outside the Dominion showed a heavy increase. Deposits showed an increase of opproximately, $10,000,000.

The ninety-first annual report of the Quebec Bank showed a falling-off in profits as a result of the lessening demand and comparatable cheapness of money during the past year. Four new branches were opened. The Home Bank, reported a large increase in savings and current deposit accounts, as well as in profits. The sum of $35,948 was added to rest account. The thirty-fourth annual statement of the Imperial Bank showed deposits and savings accounts to have increased materially.

Canadian revenue.—Canadian revenue for the month of May, 1909, amounted to $7,233,563.03, compared with $6,306,-270.66 in May, 1908. For the first two months of the fiscal year 1909–10, to May 31, 1909, the total revenue was $13,613,974.55, as against $11,899,381.47. in the same months of 1908. The total expenditure on capital account during May, 1909, amounted to $809,773.88, compared with $429,828.35 in May, 1908. For the two months ending May 31, 1909, the total expenditure on capital account amounted to $1,101,013.98 compared with $445,446.72 in the same months of 1908. The leading items of expenditure during May, 1909, were public works, railways and canals, $389,-989.92; railway subsidies, $164,172.29; bounties, $142,333.39 and Dominion lands, $111,773.78.

Notes.

Mr. G. E. Gordon of Vancouver, B.C., has been appointed an inspector under the British Columbia Factories' Act of 1908.

The citizens of Edmonton voted in favour of Sunday cars during June by a large majority.

The bread and cake manufacturers' Association of Canada met in convention at Niagara Falls, Ont., June 16–17.

The Dominion Wholesale Grocers' Exchange held its annual convention at Vancouver, B.C.

The Vancouver, B.C., Employers' Association will open a free employment bureau.

On June 15, a number of Ontario municipalities interested in the question of claims for royalties set up by septic tank companies met in conference at Toronto.

The nineteenth annual convention of of the Canadian Electrical Association took place at Quebec, Que. Some 130 delegates were present.

The Canadian Street Railway Association held a convention at Wninipeg, Man.

A dining-room for the workmen employed by the McClary Stove Company, London, Ont., was opened during June. The room is about 100 by 100. The men are provided with hot water and towels for cleaning their hands, and in addition tea, coffee and the necessary dishes have been supplied without cost to themselves. The dishes are thoroughly sterilized after each meal. To the other inducements are added current periodicals, and playing cards, and a quoiting ground. The action of the firm is an effort to improve the health conditions of the men. Formerly they were in the habit of staying in the workrooms and eating their lunch in the odors that are at necessary adjunct of certain processes. Now the men are compelled to leave the works promptly at noon and are not permitted back again until 12:45.

An agreement has been signed on behalf of the city of Port Arthur with a company, known as The Western Drydock and Shipbuilding Company, Limted, calling for the construction, equipment, and operation of a dry-dock capable of receiving the largest vessels on the great lakes, and a shipbuilding plant capable of building such vessels. The plant would employ three hundred men from the start.

In connection with the occurrence of certain labour disputes among workmen engaged in the erection of the provincial parliament buildings at Regina, Sask., and in order to determine a fair minimum wage to be paid to the various classes employed thereon, the government of Saskatchewan conducted an investigation during June and announced a scale of wages, to come into effect from May 26, the date of the disturbances in question.*

On June 24, a deputation representing the leading meat packing concerns of Canada, waited upon the Dominion government, to discuss the administration of the pure foods' act. The deputation urged the necessity for co-operation between the government of Canada and the provincial legislatures and the bringing into effect of provincial acts to supplement the existing federal legislation. It was pointed out that the federal act only deals with firms doing an inter-province or export business, and that there was a necessity for similar regulations to control the packing industries doing a local trade. Another question discussed was that of compensation for animals seized.

The Provincial board for granting certificates to colliery officials in Nova Scotia held the examinations during June at Halifax. A number of applicants failed to pass. From Cape Breton, of 32 applicants for manager's certificates, but 6 passed; for underground managers 10 failed, and for overmen, 15 failed. From Pictou, of 23 applicants, 3 passed for managers, 9 for underground managers, and 3 for overmen. From Inverness, out of 9, 8 passed, 3 of them for managers, 2 for underground managers, and 3 for overmen. Of 19 candidates from Cumberland, 4 passed for underground managers, and 4 for overmen.

The Pattern Makers' League of North America held its twelfth annual convention at Toronto, Ont. About 100 delegates were present from Canada and the United States, representing a membership of over 7,000. The receipts of the League during the year were $166,774.08, out of which $45,229 were paid in sick and death benefits and $50,934 in connection with labour disputes. It was decided to levy a per capita tax of 5 cents per week for the purpose of strengthening organization. A report on the Law Committee to abolish the district councils and to concentrate all business and management of the organization at headquarters, was adopted. Apprenticeship is to be extended from four to five years, and technical education is advised. Where there is no technical school, pattern-makers are urged by the League to establish a training school of their own,

* For further details see report of Regina, Sask., correspondent.

instructing the apprentices in mechanical drawing, geometry, trigonometry, and other branches of study of use to the trade. Apprentices are to be more thoroughly organized. Objection is taken to such work as sweeping, as it is held that apprentices should learn their trade as soon as possible.

The first annual meeting of the Brantford Co-operative Association was held during June. There being a good attendance of members. In submitting the financial statement for the year the President, Mr. Greoge Keen, remarked that had the organizers of the Association anticipated the prolonged depression of trade they would probably have deferred niauguration until industrial conditions were more conducive to immediate success. In a time of exceptional stress, however, they had succeded in creating an absolutely new business on spot cash lines in a city where it is said the credit system is particularly predominant. The opportunities of employment were now rapidly becoming normal and it was consequently hoped the members would be able to extend to the association full loyalty. The membership of 214 was, he further said, sufficiently large even without increase, to pay a substantial dividend on purchases if the members were able to give all their trade. The president intimated that he had been asked by the Co-operative Union of Canada to bring under the notice of the annual meeting a scheme whereby it is proposed to issue a 16-page monthly journal for circulation by the various societies in the Dominion to give expression to co-operative principles under the auspices of the Union, the same to be conducted on a co-operative basis as to profit and loss. It was resolved to leave the matter in the hands of the board.

As recently announced the members of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America employed by the Canadian Pacific Telegraph Company have reorganized under what is known as the local system plan. The organization is divided into districts to correspond with the various divisions of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, namely, Pacific District, Western District, Central District, Lake Superior District, Ontario District, Eastern District, and Atlantic District. For each of these districts there is a vice-president, and a committee of three selected by the vice-presidents and endorsed by the members employed in the district. These with the president and secretary-treasurer comprise the executive of the system. Mr. Charles E. Hill of Toronto has been elected President, and Mr. D. Warner of Winnipeg, secretary-treasurer. The president of the sytem will perform the functions of general chairman, while the vice-presidents will act in a similar capacity for their respective district The president also acts as chairman of the Eastern lines committee, and the secretary-treasurer. who is vice-chairman of the general committee, becomes chairman of the Western lines committee in matters pertaining exclusively to the respective sections.

II. REPORTS OF LOCAL CORRESPONDENTS.

SYDNEY, N.S., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. John Moffatt, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Labour conditions were active throughout the month. All the large industries continued busy, and were operated to their full capacity. The smaller works shared the general prosperity. The weather was very favourable to rapid growth, and corps of all kinds are showing up well.

Every department of the Sydney steel works was fully employed, and an effort was made to make June a record month. The rod mill was double shifted, as were some of the other departments. Orders for steel products are

plentiful, and rail orders are booked which will keep the mill running steadily for upwards of seven months. Beside the five hundred coke-ovens that are to be constructed, a blast furnace will be built. Machinery for construction work is on hand.

The Nova Scotia Steel and Coke Co., had a busy month. The steel department was active, while the mines will show increased outputs. A large amount of prospecting was done by this company on their ore areas at Wabana which showed an enormous quantity of ore. The company will ship more ore this year than in any past year.

The Dominion collieries were active, and the June output was large. Considerable coal was filled from the coal heaps, yet there is a large supply on hand. All the Inverness collieries were very active.

Transportation by water was brick, but rail transportation fell off during the month. A number of employees of the I.C.R., were laid-off. A night service from Sydney began on the 28th.

The building trades were not so active as in June of last year, and carpenters state that employment is scarcer than for many years.

Examinations for mining engineers and other mining positions such as overman, underground-manager, and manager, were held. A large percentage of the candidates were successful in obtaining certificates.

A Board of Conciliation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act was appointed at Florence, C.B. The Chairman Judge Chipman with Judge MacGillary and D. McDougall went into the mine in order to better understand the facts placed before them by the witnesses.

The Mira Brick Company is enlarging the capacity of its kiln to enable it to meet the demand. This brings up the capacity of the plant to 1,250,000 bricks per year.

Wholesale and retail trade had a fair month, but business was unsettled, owing to labour unrest. Labour of all kinds was abundant, though the skilled trades were generally active.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Although the spring was late and growth retarded by cold weather, the sudden change to warm rains and sunshine, has had a good effect, and an abundant hay crop is in sight. All other crops are doing well.

Fishing.—Fish has been very plentiful. Good catches of mackeral have been obtained, while herring, cod and lobsters have been caught in great quantities. The recent agitation among the lobster fishermen will lead to a large number of them packing their own lobsters, as many of them have obtained licenses.

WESTVILLE, N.S., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. T. Hale, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

There was a falling off in shipments from the various coal centres during the month of May, 1909, compared with the month of May, 1908. Disputes during the early part of the month caused a considerable reduction in the output. The Drummond colliery showed a decrease in shipments of about 10,000 tons. For the five months ending May 31st, 1909 the province shows a decrease in shipments of about 430,000 tons.

There has been considerable work performed on the various roads and bridges in the district.

Teams were busy hauling the spring cut from the different lumber mills to shipping points along the railways.

The outlook in this district at present is not very promising for a good hay crop. There has been a very meagre rain fall since spring opened. The general crops are at present much in need of rain.

The manufacturing industries were activily employed.

The mining industry in this district was well employed during June.

The skilled trades were generally active.

HALIFAX, N.S., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. A. J. Smith, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

As May showed improvement over April, so June showed similar improvement over May. While building and repairing operations were not sufficiently active to afford employment to all, there were few idle hands. The building permits of the first six months of 1908, numbered 291, with a value approximately of $368,239. For the first six months of 1909, the number of permits was 301, with a valuation of $390,962. Last year the permits embraced some for building and repairing operations of an extensive character, while those of this year call for a greater number of buildings, and betoken a greater degree of building activity. Work on all the big buildings has steadily progressed, notably on the Technical College and the new round house for the government. On the latter there are now some 60 hands employed, and the structure will probably be finished by September. There are about 30 hands employed on the post office repairing contract, and good progress has been made. Much freight has been handled along the waterfront, including some large shipments of sugar. The corporation works department, although not as busy as in corresponding periods of other years, paid out in wages on June 4th, $3,860.10, and on June 18th, $4,036.04.

The excavation for the new lead reduction works at Dartmouth has been commenced. The new factory is to be operated by the Starr Manufacturing Co. It will have a floor area of 3,600 square feet, an engine room 30 ft. x 20ft.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture is making good progress. Crops with continued good weather should be up to the average.

Fishing.—Mackerel struck in large quantities and local fishermen made some good hauls. The fish made their appearance early in June. The schooner *Monica,* Captain Thomas, brought in some 50,000; the Christian Brothers of Prospect, sent 13,000; the schooner *Kathleen,* 20,000; and schooner, *Theresa,* 15,000. In all some 850,000 mackerel were landed in Halifax the fisrt week in June. The fish was sold in the local market for immediate consumption; a good portion was packed in ice for exportation to the United States, while considerable were "frozen down" for the fall trade. Halibut and cod were taken in fair quantities. A shipment of 3,220 packages was made on June 5th for Rio Janeiro. The cargo was valued at $23,-698.49.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Bricklayers and masons had a fair month; there were few idle hands. The demand for the eight hour day has been conceded to by all city firms, with the exception of one, which employes, as a rule, a big staff. Carpenters were busy, as were painters and decorators. Stonecutters had a fair month. Plumbers were about the same as last month.

Builders' labourers were busy. Machinists had a falling off as compared with May. Electrical workers were busy. The union hands in this line are endeavouring to have the city ordinance re certification more rigidly enforced, and that certificates are only to be granted to those who pass the examination as defined by law. Boilermakers were not as busy as in May. Printers and pressmen had a fair month; bookbinders were busy. Tailors had a fair month, but custom work was not as active as expected. Butchers and meat cutters were busy. Longshoremen had a fairly good month, about 75 per cent. being employed. Maintenance-of-waymen, carmen and railway clerks were about the same as in May. Street railway employees had a good month. About 100 employees on government works have been notified that they will be laid off; this will cause a falling off in the demand for those employed in transportation. Unskilled labour had a good month.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Shelburne.—A small steamer was launched from the shipyard of Joseph McGill on May 29. She was built for the North Shore Steamship Co., of Sydney, C. B., and is for passenger and freight service between Sydney, North Sydney, St. Amis, Ingonish, Aspy Bay and Bay St. Lawrence. Her length is 124 feet, with a beam of 25 feet, and is 9 feet deep. She will accommodate about 40 passengers, and after being fitted with machinery by the New Burrill-Johnson Iron Co., will be placed in commission about August 1st.

Yarmouth.—There is now being constructed here the first steel steamer, including boilers and engines, ever built in the Maritime Provinces. The New Burrill-Johnson Iron Co., is the builder. The company now employs about 120 men, but with the advent of new plant now being installed, it contemplates many orders in shipping and other lines. The Burrill-Johnson Co., is also building two wooden passenger steamers, 110 and 125 feet respectively. One will be used on the Bay of Fundy, the other by the North Shore Steamship Co., and will have accommodations for 125 passengers.

One June 3rd the S.S. *Prince Arthur*, sailed from here to Boston with the largest cargo of live lobsters ever shipped from this point, consisting of 1,630 crates, valued at about $18,000.00. One hundred and fifty barrels of fresh mackerel were also sent.

Lunenburg.—Most of the spring fishing fleet from the banks returned early in June. Thirty-one schooners had reported at the Custom House up to 8th inst., showing a return of 20,325 quintals. The *Aquadilla*, which left to return to the fishing grounds on June 4, met with a mishap off Halifax harbor, and had to return to port for repairs.

AMHERST, N. S., AND DISRICT.

Mr. A. D. Ross, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

June closed with labour conditions largely the same as at the beginning of the month.

The greater number of local industries were operating under normal conditions, giving steady employment. Two of the larger industries, the Rhode Curry Company and the Robb Engineering Company, do not work on Saturdays; this is partly due to the desire for a holiday during the warm weather and partly due to the scarcity of orders.

Building operations were slack. There are a number of private residences being erected but not nearly as many as in 1908 or 1907.

The mining centres have not had a busy month. There have been a good many "off" days but this is generally the case during the summer month.

The Maritime Gypsum Company which suspended operations two years ago has resumed active work, and has now eighty men employed.

There is a feeling of unrest among the miners in the country. A conciliation Board is now considering the differences that have arisen between the men and management.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—The spring was late and June was well advanced before the crops were in. Weather was very dry and indications are that the hay crop will be light. Other crops are promising. Prices for farm produce continue high.

Fishing.—Lobster fishing bas been a complete failure and although the season does not close until July 20, many of the packers have ceased operating, the catch being so insignificant.

Lumbering. — Prices advanced and shipment to European markets will be larger than was anticipated.

Manufacturing.—In the main the industries were working steadily. A few were complaning of scarcity of orders, but others were increasing there output.

Mining.—Work has been slack in all the collieries except at the Joggins property of the Maritime Coal Company.

The *Railway & Power Company,* is pushing forward its work of development and placing the areas controlled in good condition.

The plaster quarry has taken on renewed activity, and shipments have already been begun to the American market.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Bricklayers and masons reported work dull. Carpenters were fairly busy, but the local supply was sufficient. Paperhangers and painters were busy, but plumbers were very dull and stonecutters dull.

Iron moulders were busy in some shops, dull in others, machinists reported work rather dull. Boiler makers reported slackness of work.

Woodworkers were fairly busy. Car workers were only working half time. Pattern makers were dull.

Printers were fairly busy.

Journeymen tailors were very busy a scarcity of labour being reported. The same applies to garment makers. Boot and shoe workers were very busy.

Trunk and bag makers had steady employment.

A number of unskilled workmen were out of work. Conditions are not improving and the indications point to a dull summer.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. F. J. Nash, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The labour market during June was satisfactory. In Charlottetown, the chief features were the building of the railway wharf, the equipment of a new railway shop with electrical drives, the commencing of work at the new building for the Canadian Bank of Commerce, and the usual amount of repair work. In other sections of the Island the construction of wharves, the work at the Summerside breakwater, and at the new Elmira branch railway as well as several lesser contracts, were sources of employment. Demand and supply on the whole, were well balanced. By middle of the month the crops were practically all in, and the farmers with some leisure on his hands,was able to attend more to trading, with the result that business was brisk.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—The close of the month finds the crops promising a good yield although more rain would be acceptable.

Fishing.—All departments were in full operation, the lobster business being the most important. The catch up to date, was consideraly lower than that of last year.

Mining.—Boring for minerals was concluded at Uigg, but resumed at Wood Islands. Nothing of value has yet been discovered.

Railroad construction and employment.—The principal work carried on comprized the building of wharves at Charlottetown and Souris, and clearing and concrete work along the line of the Elmira branch railway.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Bricklayers and masons, carpenters and joiners, lathers and plasterers, painters, decorators, paperhangers, plumbers, stonecutters, and builders' labourers were active.

Iron moulders, workers and helpers, machinists and engineers, steam engineers, electrical workers and linemen were active, bicycle workers, were busy.

Woodworkers, carriage and waggon makers and car builders, were active.

Printers, bookbinders, journeymen tailors, boot and shoe workers, bakers and confectioners, butchers and tobacco workers, tanners, curriers, saddlers, barbers, clerks, stenographers, laundry workers and railroad employees were active. The supply of unskilled labour was about equal to the demand.

MONCTON, N. B., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. J. C. Graves, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The general condition of the labour market during June has been satisfactory

though perhaps not as active in all lines as in June 1908. The building trades, however, were more active than at this season last year, 54 permits having been issued so far within the city, 40 of these being for cottages and double tenements and totalling in the vicinity of $150,000. The majority of these permits are for private residences. In the various outlying suburbs a large amount of building is in progress and builders and contractors are decidedly busy. The I. C. R. Board of Management have been making a personal investigation of conditions upon the Intercolonial Railway several changes were made in the summer time table which came into effect June 27th, the chief of which was the consolidating of the C. P. R. train No. 26, from St. John with the Ocean Limited at Moncton. At Chatham the diversion of the I. C. R. line so as to enter the town was decided upon and surveys will be made. In Moncton it was decided to instal safety gates at the Main Street crossing and electric gongs at the street crossings for the protection of the public. Sunday trains will not be put on as public sentiment is adverse. A new branch to be known as "business opportunities" will be added to the Traffic Department for the purpose of encouraging the establishment of industries and increasing the better classes of freight. Reductions in the staff at various points upon the road were also made. At Moncton twelve men and boys were laid off in the General Offices and sixty-eight men in the shops. Twenty-two of these by length of service were eligible for the Provident Fund and were placed upon it.

Serious forest fires prevailed during the first half of June in York, Carleton, Victoria, Restigouche and Northumberland counties and damages to timber lands amounting to $300,000 occasioned. A number of farm houses in the back districts were also burned. Couillard and Guinonts mill near Campbellton a large amount of lumber, shingles and outlying buildings were burned on the 11th inst. the residents having to abandon everything. Dickensons tannery at Woodstock was burned June 9th.; loss $90,000, and several men thrown out of employment. A serious fire also occurred at Bath Village 9th inst., loss, $30,000.

The warrant for the city assessment this year is $100,893 as against $93,340 in 1908. The rate of assessment is 2 per cent. as compared with 2.02 per cent. in 1908, and 2.4 per cent. in 1907.

Retail trade has been active and wholesale trade fair, no material changes in hours of labour or rates of wages were noted and no friction occurred between employers and employees.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture. — Farmers were very active, the season being very favourable for planting operations. The acreage of crops is in excess of last year. Cool and dry weather the first half of June had a bad effect upon upland hay which does not promise well. Farm help is still scarce. Produce quotes at fairly high prices. Meats of all kinds are hard to obtain. Much Ontario beef is on the market the local supply being insufficient. Dairy produce is abundant, country butter rating at 20c.

Lumbering.—The season has been very favourable for river driving and all the drives upon N. W. & S. W. Miramichi, Nashwoak and Nepisignit are in. The mills were running very actively and many heavy shipments of deal made.

Railroad construction and employment:—Much repair work to the roadbed upon I. C. R. is under way. About 1,200 men are at work upon the International Ry., which is expected to be completed this autumn. Upon the Central Railway a large force of men is working on general repair work and a new iron bridge is to be built across the Washademoak. The estimates for the Transcontinental Railway for work in New Brunswick in May were $423,547. June is expected to show a substantial increase.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building.—Bricklayers were dull, but carpenters were in good demand at $1.75 for rough and $2.00 to $2.75 for skilled workmen. Painters and decorators were active at $2.00 to $2.50 per day. The

greatest demand in this line is for men who combine the trades of painting and paperhanging. Plumbers were active, also stonecutters and builders' labourers.

Metal.—Normal conditions prevailed in the various trades and no material changes from last month's conditions were noticed.

Woodworking.—All woodworking factories throughout this section were active the demands for joiners work being heavy.

Printing.—Printers and pressmen were well employed and all other lines active.

Clothing.—Journeymen tailors, garment workers, milliners and milliners apprentices were active.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers and butchers were active.

Leather.—Conditions were quiet.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers were active. Clerks and stenographers were in fair demand. Hotel and restaurant employees were busy, also theatre employees and laundry workers.

Transport.—Freight traffic was some what below last year's, but passenger traffic was heavy, showing an increase towards the end of the month. Regular train crews were steady, but there were fewer specials. Teamsters and express men were busy.

Unskilled labour.—The demand was good at wages ranging at $1.50 per day the supply however has proved sufficient and while operators appear to have the requisite number of labourers there seems to be very few unemployed.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Campbellton.—Building shows an increase over last year many private cottages being erected. Two S. S. lines are running between here and Gaspé this season.

Bathurst.—The Municipal Council of Gloucester County on June 10th adopted resolutions pledging a bonus of $25,000 to the Drummond Co., if they brought the Railway from the iron mines to Black Cut and thence to Bathurst Harbour. This line will be 16 miles long, the contract for construction has been let and work commenced. The Drummond Co., has also an option on the Adams Burns Co's Mill property.

Sackville.—Tenders are being called for the erection of a wharf extension and breakwater at Pink Rock Gypsum quarries.

ST. JOHN, N. B., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. W. H. Coates, correspondence, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The month of June was more active than the preceding month, masons, carpenters and stonecutters being well employed, while other out-door work was active. Work has been commenced on the new building for the Bank of New Brunswick on Charlotte street. The Savings Bank transactions for the month of May were: Deposits, $51,701.02; withdrawals, $68,438.73—Bank clearings for the four weeks ending June 24 were $5,285,285, and for the corresponding period last year $5,251,200, being $34,085 greater in 1909 than in 1908, and $1,307,516 less than during the five weeks ending May 27 of the current year. The St. John Street Railway Company held its fourteenth annual meeting June 9. After providing for interest on the bonds and all other charges, a net profit of $52,980.58 out of which two half-yearly dividends of 3 per cent. amounting to $48,000 was declared, leaving a balance of $4,980.58 which was transferred to profit and loss account.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Reports from the farming districts state that the strawberry crop promises to be a heavy one. The outlook is good for garden produce. The hay crop is backward, but it is expected that it will be a good one.

Lumbering.—The annual meeting of the Nepisiguit Lumber Company was held at the office of the secretary in this city early in June. It was decided to increase the capital stock from $100,000 to $500,000. This company already holds

some valuable mill and lumber properties in Gloucester County, including the Stacey mill, and the object of increasing the capital stock is to make additional purchases. The mill at Bathurst and the lumber lands of the Adams Burns Company, Limited, have been bought. The lumber operations on the Upper St. John River have been very successful, all the drives reaching safe water. Forest fires did a large amount of damage all over the province.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

The building and woodworking trades were from active to busy. Sheet metal workers were dull but other metal trades had a good month. Printers and pressmen were very busy. Bookbinders, journeymen tailors, bakers and confectioners, cigar makers, brush and broom makers were active. Railroad conductors, locomotive engineers, firemen, railroad telegraphers, trainmen, switchmen, trackmen, freight handlers, steamboat-men and steamboat firemen were busy. Shiplabourers were active and street railway employees busy. Teamsters, expressmen and unskilled labourers were active.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Bath.—A serious fire occurred here on June 10th, when the general store of Tompkins Brothers and Gilbert Giberson's hotel were destroyed. The loss is estimated at $12,000; partially insured.

Fredericton.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Hart Boot and Shoe Company was held June 16. A dividend of 6 per cent. was ordered paid; the dividend paid last year was 5 per cent. The report of the managing director showed that the business of the year amounted to upwards of $260,000. The annual meeting of the Gas Light Company took place June 10, the usual annual dividend of 6 per cent. being declared.

Upham.—The portable lumber mills of B. W. S. Titus, were totally destroyed by fire June 16, together with a pile of boards, a lot of cordwood, and a pile of laths. There were no forest fires in the neighbourhood.

Woodstock.—The tanneries of John Dickinson, together with outbuildings and office, were destroyed by fire June 10. At a meeting of the Board of Trade on June 14 a resolution was passed memorializing the town council to submit a property vote to the people as to granting a bonus of not more than 25 per cent. of the cost of the plant for the new tannery to take the place of the one destroyed. The annual output of the tannery was $300,000 and would soon have increased to $350,000. Thirty families were depending on the wages paid, which were over $20,000 a year.

NEWCASTLE, N. B., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. James Falconer, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Since the beginning of the month conditions in the labour market have been favourable. The sawmills were all busy, and had plenty of logs on hand. These mills give employment to nearly all the labour available for the summer. There was considerable work in other lines. The Drummond Mining Company was busy, laying off its dock site preparatory to shipping iron ore, and surveying a line to its mine. This alone will create a lot of work, and a brisk summer is looked forward to. Shipping was quiet, though the mills were all running. However, activity is expected soon. There were no labour disturbances. The supply of labour was equal to the demand.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Seeding was completed and the grain crop looked well. Hay, however, is late and not up to last year. The season has been cold and very dry. These conditions changed towards the end of the month.

Fishing.—The catch of salmon down the river was good but poor up river. Shad was a fair catch.

Lumbering.—The lumber merchants had favourable drives this spring there being plenty of water.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Bricklayers and masons were busier than for some time past. The repairs on the Presbyterian church were well advanced and those on Harkins' Academy were being pushed along rapidly. Carriage and wagon makers were not so busy as usual, money being scarce and people only buying when necessity required. Tailors were quiet. A number of men have been set back on the Intercolonial Railway, the supply being in excess of the demand. The supply of unskilled labour was equal to the demand.

QUEBEC, QUE., AND DISTRICT.

Messrs. E. Little and P. J. Jobin, correspondents, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

June was a considerably more active month for labour than May, though less active than June 1908. The city corporation started repairs on a number of streets, giving a good deal of employment. Towards the end of the month the tourist season opened, somewhat later than last year.

The Ship Labourers Benevolent Society held its annual meeting.

Wages have been somewhat downward in tendency in individual cases, though organized labour has not accepted any re-reductions.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Farmers have finished sowing. The weather has been excellent for growth and the crops, though sown late, are in a promising condition. A good root crop is predicted.

Lumbering.—All of the large mills of the district have commenced cutting. Driving conditions have been excellent; notwithstanding the exceptionally high water no serious damage has resulted.

Railway construction. — Operations were active. The Canadian Northern is expecting to open its new branch line from Quebec to Harvey Junction in July.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Bricklayers, carpenters, painters and builders' labourers had a good month. Other building trades, however, were quiet to dull. Electrical workers and linemen were active, as were iron moulders iron workers and helpers, machinists, and engineers. The woodworking trades were busy. Printers, bookbinders, tailors and garment workers were active, but boot and shoe workers were dull. Cigarmakers were active. Hotel. restaurant theatre, and laundry workers were busy, but longshoremen and shiplabourers were quiet. Unskilled labour continued in excess of the demand.

SHERBROOKE, QUE., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. H. Logie, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

A certain section only of the labour market has been well employed, that is to say, those employed in outside work have been busy, but the machine shops have been quiet. Every other line of industry has been busy, and men have been in demand. It was thought that with the advent of the open season work would increase in the machine shops. There were a few heavy orders in the first of the seasons which brightened up the prospects considerably, but after these were completed few followed. It has been a matter of laying off hands during the past month in the shops which make a specialty of mining machinery. During the last week of the month the Rand Co., closed down for one week for stock taking. The Fairbanks Co., is busy, and has all it can do to fill orders. As a matter of fact it has had to have stock sent in from the American Branch to fill orders. Those engaged in building operations are well employed, and there is no other industry except as stated above that is not running full time. The new structural steel concern will soon be in running order, the buildings for the plant

being almost completed. The wholesale and retail merchants reported business good.

The city valuators have not yet completed their work, but from what can be gathered from the reports already submitted, there will not be the same increase in population this year as was shown during the past few years. There will be a small increase in population. Several large business blocks are in course of erection. There has been no unrest among employees during the month.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Farmers predict a light hay crop owing to the drought last year, and the backward spring. Other crops are looking well. There is a good demand for farm labourers.

Lumbering.—Lumbering operations are at a standstill in the woods, but the continued high water has enabled the smaller sawmills to get down their season's cut much earlier than usual. The large concerns have also got down their supply with but little difficulty, and there will not be the same inconvenience experienced in this respect as last year.

Manufacturing.—All branches of the manufacturing industry are running full time and report plenty of work on hand. The carpet company has again started up, and is steadily increasing the output, followed by a demand for more help.

Mining.—The mining industry is now in full operation and gives employment to a large number of men.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

All branches of the building trade are busy. In addition to several new business blocks, a number of private residences are going up.

Machinists and moulders are very quiet. In some of the shops machinists are being laid off, while the moulders in one large shop are only working five days a week.

The woodworking trades are busy, and in some shops where they make a specialty of fixtures for houses, they are working overtime.

The printing trade is busy, and in some shops extra hands have been taken on.

Journeymen tailors and garment workers have been busy. Glove makers are quiet.

Bakers and confectioners are busy. Cigar makers are more active than they have been for some time.

Hotel employees and laundry workers are busy and additional help has had to be taken on.

Railroad employees are busy, owing to the additional summer services being put on this month.

Unskilled labour is good demand.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Granby.—The vicinity of the works of the new Miner Rubber Co., presents a very animated appearance at present. Over 50 workmen, laborers, masons, carpenters, etc., are employed in and about the buildings.

Black Lake.—The building trade has been very busy, giving employment to a large number of workmen. At present there are twenty-five dwelling houses in course of construction.

THREE RIVERS, QUE., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Joseph J. Ryan, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Activity in the labour market has become more general and prospects are good; according to the Building Inspector there have been taken out in the 4 weeks 21 permits for a total valuation of $129,-900.00.

The water level having been lower this month, the harbour was more active than during May and several steamers were unloaded and loaded. There has been an improvement in retail trades compared with previous month. Construction lines were very active. Rates of wages remained the same and the best of understanding prevailed between employers and employees.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Farmers have been very busy this month and report good prospects.

Fishing.—Fish were plentifull, specialy eels, perch, shad and bass.

Lumbering.—Lumbermen were very active floating down logs. The season was a great deal better than for several previous years.

Manufacturing.—Conditions continued active, and all factories working steadily.

Mining.—Very little mining is done in the vicinity.

Railroad construction.—Hardly any work is in progress in this district.

Manufacturing.—The new cotton factory is in full operation and prospects are good.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Bricklayers and masons, carpenters and joiners, lathers and plasterers, painters, decorators and paper hangers, plumbers, gas and steamfitters, stonecutters and builders labourers were very busy. Moulders, iron workers and helpers, coremakers, machinist and engineers were fairly employed, but the ship building trade was dull. Blacksmiths, bicycle workers. Horseshoers and jewellers were fairly busy. Woodworkers, carriage and waggon makers, and pattern maker, reported a good month. The printing and allied trades were fairly busy. Journeymen tailors, garment workers, glove makers, boot and shoe workers were active. Bakers have raised the price of bread to 22c. which is higher than ever was paid before. Butchers and meat cutters were doing very well, Ice cutters and drivers were kept very busy. Cigar makers and tobacco workers had plenty to do. There was not much work amongst tanners and curriers, but leather workers and saddlers were busy. Barbers, clerks, stenographers, delivery employees, hotel and restaurant employees and laundry workers were well employed. Transport was fairly active, but more with navigation than by railroad. Ship labourers and longshoremen were fairly active. Cab drivers, hackmen and carters report a good month, also teamsters and expressmen. Unskilled labour was in fair demand and very few labourers were idle.

ST. HYACINTHE, QUE., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. V. Phaneuf, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Activity increased during June, and conditions were more favourable than in May. Building operations were active, and there was an improvement over the corresponding month of 1908. Sash and door factories were active, but iron works were rather dull. The leather industry was also active and tanners were increasing their output. Manufactories of musical instruments were busy, and have made many improvements and additions. The confectionery establishment had a good month. Activity was well maintained in boot and shoe factories. The Ames Holden Company resumed operations and had an abundance of work on hand. At the last meeting of the city council, the finance committee presented its report on the verification of the books of the Ames Holden factory. The results were most satisfactory from the standpoint of the city. The company paid more than $83,000 in wages during the past financial year, being $23,000 more than required by the contract; 260 workmen were employed. In comparison with the past year there was a surplus of $1,000. On the whole, the industrial labour situation was good, but the workingman felt embarrassment owing to the high price of meats and bread; the latter was increased 3 cents per loaf in price. Wholesale and retail trade was fairly active. Banks reported a good month with comparatively easy collections. There were no labour disturbances nor changes in wages or hours of labour.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—General conditions were favourable, the weather having improved. Notwithstanding the delay through the unfavorable weather of May, prospects are for a large crop. Farm labour was in good demand, and the supply was hardly sufficient. Farm produce continued very high in price and sold freely.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building operations having become more active, bricklayers and masons were busy, and the other building trades were well occupied. Horseshoers were active; the other metal trades were fairly well employed. Woodworkers had a very active month. The printing trades reported a quiet month. The clothing, food and tobacco preparation, leather, miscellaneous and transport trades reported satisfactory conditions. A large number of unskilled labourers were taken on in the latter part of the month owing to the resumption of general activity, and in some cases there was a scarcity of hands.

MAISONNEUVE, QUE., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. J. F. Girard, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The building trades were very active during the month of June. The value of building permits increased greatly as compared with June last year. In the town of Maisonneuve for the months of March, April, May and June 1908, the value of these permits was $136,200 as against $261,950 for the corresponding months of 1909, or an increase for this year of of $125,750. Permits valued at $351,800 were granted in other parts of the district, of which the town of St. Louis furnishes a large proportion, so that prospects in building are very encouraging. Wages which last year were reduced have increased; in some cases considerably. There have been no changes in hours of labour. Sales of real estate has been active in certain quarters of Maisonneuve, and an increase in some cases of from eight to ten cents per foot has taken place. Several new properties have been subdivided into building lots and in view of the easy conditions granted for payment many workmen were buying and several building. There has been a general improvement on all sides, especially in view of the increase in civic improvement work to be performed by the city of Montreal and the towns of Maisonneuve and St. Louis.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Bricklayers, carpenters, joiners, painters and builders' labourers were well employed. Stonecutters were very busy and were in demand. Plumbers, gas and steamfitters and electrical workers were quiet, but with good prospects. Conditions in the metal trades were much improved, especially with horseshoers and tool shapeners. Upholsterers were in demand. Polishers, carriage and wagon makers and car builders were well employed. Wood carvers were dull. Pressmen and bookbinders were quieter than in the preceding month. Journeymen tailors were in demand. Glove Makers were fairly well employed. Bakers, confectioners and butchers were very active, but the summer holidays will somewhat decrease activity. Ice-handlers were very busy. Cigarmakers and tobacco workers expect a decrease in demand for some time. Barbers were very busy not being able to supply the demand. Street railway employees were very busy as were also carters, draymen and teamsters engaged in building operations. The demand for unskilled labour was good, but wages were somewhat low.

MONTREAL, QUE., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. G. Audet, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The last report of the Harbour Commissioners announced that the receipts

from customs during April were $1,203,-937.60 compared with $908,990.78 in the corresponding month of 1908, or an increase of $294,946,82. This is the largest monthly increase noted in many years. Owing to the improvement of the port, the trade of Montreal is expanding greatly. The revenues of the Port for May, 1909, were $36,724 as against $35,219 in May 1908. The revenue on imports in May 1908 was $26,000; this year there was an increase of $1,000. The revenues on exports remained about the same. Since the opening of navigation to June 1st, 112 vessels visited the port, with a tonnage of 317,388. Last year during the same period the record was 127 vessels with a tonnage of 336,057, or a decrease for 1909 of 15 vessels and 18,669 tons.

The total revenue of the city of Montreal during 1908 amounted to $5,858,244.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Business was good.

Manufacturing.—The rubber factories were quiet during May and a number of hands were laid off.

Railway construction.—Extensive repair work was being done on the Montreal Street Railway.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

The building, printing, clothing and leather trades were active, and the metal, woodworking, food and tobacco preparation, miscellaneous and general transport trades from good to active. Unskilled labour had a good month.

HULL, QUE., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Rodolphe Laferrière, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

For the three last weeks in June, the market has been very busy. At the time of writing in May, mills and shops were closed down and were expected to remain so for two weeks more, no one expecting the level of the river to fall as suddenly as it did. The amount of money which the loss of one full month of work means to the 3,500 or 4,000 people thus affected in Hull alone is about $100,000. The mills, however, were able to resume their operations sooner than anticipated, and consequently the loss totalled at the most $65,000. Nevertheless great inconvenience was experienced by merchants as well as by the working people themselves.

Conditions have improved wonderfully in the past three weeks, and factories and mills are being worked full time with their full complement of hands. Booth's and Eddy's establishments are the principal employers of labour, and they state that they have more orders in hand than they can possibly attend to with their mills running all the time. The same state of affairs prevails at the Cement Company, which now employs over 350 people.

A plumbing and steamfitting firm granted a voluntary increase to its 17 employees. The increase is two cents an hour, and was due to the great number of contracts in hand. This firm has succeeded in getting a $4,000 contract in Plattsburg, N. Y., for setting a large heating apparatus in an American public building.

The Co-operative Company is still under organization. It has not so far realized the required amount by the sale of its stock, but the shares are being gradually disposed of. The election of the officers for the current year was held lately, and Mr. Alphonse Desjardins, of the Hansard staff of the House of Commons, was elected honorary president, Mr. Auguste Foucault was elected president, and Mr. Telesphore Lemay, secretary. The club has an executive council and a board of control. Its object, as was already stated, is to run a general store for the benefit of its members.

A new sash and door factory has been put up in Hull and is soon to start operations, It will employ about twenty men. Dupuis & Coy., are the owners.

The toothpick industry, recently established in Hull is in full operation and has been making stock preparatory to filling orders taken by the agents sent

out last May. Nearly all the capital of $40,000 was subscribed in Hull.

The Hull theatre Company, a local concern with a capital of $20,000, has started a very substantial structure on Main Street.

The last work is being put on the Normal school, in preparation for the opening of the classes next September. The building will cost, complete, $75,000.

The C. P. R. Co., is spending large sums of money on electric lines for passenger and freight purposes. It is also improving several of the leading streets through which its lines will run. A squad of about 100 men are engaged at this work.

Building operations are very brisk all over the city, and no trades people are idle.

OTTAWA, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. W. Gilchrist, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The high water which stopped nearly all the industries at the Chaudiere in May was felt until the middle of June. The saw mills lost from three to four weeks both in manufacturing and shipping. It is estimated that during this period the production fell two million feet per day and that there will be a reduction of 25 per cent. in the season's cut of lumber, considering also the setback to sawing caused by the late spring. Building operations were brisker than usual, permits in May amounting to $268,075 compared with $242,200 last May. June permits will far exceed these, the Grand Trunk Co., having started its new hotel on Major's Hill Park to cost $875,000. The civic corporation is rushing a considerable amount of sewers and waterworks, and the Ottawa Electric Railway Co., is prosecuting extensions and renewals as fast as the steel can be procured. Trade was steady during the month with signs of improvement in nearly all lines.

Labour conditions were disturbed by a strike on May 31 involving 40 or 50 corporation carter who asked for an advance in wages from $3.85 per team per day to $4.50. This was not granted and substitutes were taken on by the city. After the first day, normal conditions were restored.

The city council afterwards increased the wages of teamsters to 48 cents an hour or from $3.85 to $4.32 per day. This concession was made in view of the increased cost of fodder for horses and because other expenses had greatly increased. As a consequence of the strike an association of master carters and a teamsters' union are in course of formation.

On June 4 about 100 labourers employed at the Grand Trunk Hotel went on strike without notice demanding $1.75 for a nine hour day instead of $1.50 for ten hours. The company refused the request and in a few days reported that all the men needed had been secured at the old wage. The company also objected that the men had not given notice before quitting work. The wages asked by the men were current on corporation work, and most of those who left the G. T. R., found employment there.

Organization among the International unions has been active. The permanent organizer reports additions as follows to existing unions: barbers 6; bartenders, 30; carpenters, 9; painters, 20; butchers, 2; leatherworkers, 17; electricians, 44; lathers, 5; plasteres, 3, Blacksmiths, 30; machinists, 4; sheet metal workers, 4; plumbers and steamfitters, 3; ordinary labourers, 132. The formation of a labourers' union to include all men not of the skilled trades is under way and will include chiefly the corporation hands and employees of sawmills.

Following the agreement made between the newspaper publishers of Ottawa and the typographical unions for increased wages, an agreement mas made giving the job printers a similar advance. Job printers who were getting $15. a week receive a 50 cent increase immediately and two other 50 cents increases making a wage of $16.50 at the end of three years for which period the agreement was drawn. Operators and caster men are advanced $16. to $17. per week and will get two

50 cent increases before the agreement is ended. Machine tenders benefit in exactly the same way. Work on holidays is to be paid for at time and a half. The apprenticeship term is reduced from five to four years. Provision is made that if ten days elapse before any dispute is settled, arbitrators must be named composed of residents of Ottawa. Two are to be named by each side and if they are unable to agree they appoint a fifth are unable to agree they appoint a fifth member. The decision of this board is to be final.

The Ottawa Board of Control on June 15 approved certain rates recommended by the International Allied Trades Association as follows: Stonecutters, 44 cents per hour; bricklayers, 50 cents; carpenters, 25 cents, joiners, 30 cents; lathers, $1.75 per thousand; painters and glaziers 27½ cents per hour; tinsmiths 30 cents; metal roofers, 30 cents; plumbers and steamfitters 36 cents; electrical workers 25 cents; builders' labourers, 25 cents; ordinary labourers, 18 cents and stone masons, 50 cents; These rates are lower than specified in the city fair wage agreement, but the amounts named in that agreement are higher than in the agreement between some employers and unions and are consequently impracticable. The Board of Control has decided to re-require all contractors with the city to pay these specified rates.

Lathers, have been given an increase amounting to 25 cents per thousand raising the price to $1.75 per thousand. The advanced means about 25 to 50 cents a day.

The price of biscuit was advanced two cents a pound at the beginning of the month following several advances in the price of flour. The price of bread has also been raised one cent a loaf by many bakers who were selling under the standard price.

Mill hands were somewhat alarmed by the recommendation of the Board of Control to prohibit the piling of lumber in certain yards held by Mr. J. R. Booth. The mill owner said it would necessitate the curtailing of production and the consequent loss of $180,000 a year in wages. The City Council refused then to enact the prohibition.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Farming operations were delayed three weeks by wet weather, and farmers along the Ottawa river lost heavily from flooding. Growth has been rapid in the latter half of June. Cheese making in active and prices firm. Oats are scarce and dear.

Lumbering.—Lumber shipping by barges to the United States began the middle of the month or a fortnight later than last year. A reduction in the freight rate is is helping the movement of low grade lumber which was held in large quantities.

Manufacturing. — Manufacturers of pulp and paper were hindered by the high water. Booth's pulp mill was idle a few weeks during which the firm had to buy pulp for its paper factory.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

The building trades were very busy. Caulkers, sheet metal workers and blacksmiths were busy. Woodworkers were quiet as were iron moulders, but car repairers were active. Printers were busy. The clothing trades and food workers were quiet. The leather trades were busy as were laundry workers, but barbers and stenographers were quiet. Conditions were fairly active in transportation lines. Unskilled labour was fairly busy.

KINGSTON, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Wm. Kelly, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The general condition of the labour market during June, in nearly all industries was better than in many years. The amount of general building underway was unprecedented.

The local trustrees of Queen's University have selected sites for the erection of two new buildings, to cost $92, 000 and

$40,000 respectively, the former for the study of chemistry and mineralogy.

The outlook for the season's business on the St. Lawrence river is the brightest in many years. Shipments of grain were very heavy.

The Millitary camp at Barriefield broke up on June 25, after a successful period of training.

Customs duties for May amounted to $16,510,04. Collections at the Inland Revenue office were:—Spirits, $4,988.19; malt, $603.75; tobacco and cigars, $1,-972.23; bonded factory vinegar, $140.34; methylated spirits, $35.11, and other recepits $35.49, making a total of $7,-775.11.

There were no strikes, lockouts or changes in rates of wages or hours of labour reported. On the 9th of the month, His Honour Judge Madden, when addressing the the jury, congratulated them on the absence of crime in the county.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Farmers had an active month, and prospects for good crops are bright.

Lumbering, manufacturing, mining, railroad construction and other industries were active.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Very active conditions prevailed in all branches of the building, metal, engineering, shipbuilding and woodworking trades, and general activity in all other trades.

BELLEVILLE, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. H. C. MacDiarmid, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

All branches of labour were very active in this vicinity during June, being more active than in the same month of last year. As a result the supply was about equal to the demand, there being few idle men. Good wages prevailed. Every industries, both large and small, was running full time, with a full complement of worker. Any one looking for work could secure it at either of the two cement plants. The Lehigh works have about 600 men employed, running night and day, while over 200 men are engaged at the Belleville works. A large number of skilled men are employed erecting the new Burnell Rock Drill Shops. Men are engaged on the erection of the $30,000 addition to the Court House while the many new dwellings being erected gave employment to many more. The city is putting down new granolithic walks which kept many men and teams engaged. The outlook is most promising for a busy summer. The various banks reported money easy while both wholesale and retail merchants are pleased with business. The operation of the cheese factories, for which this county is noted, has added much to the activity of trade. Farming operations were all well advanced and prospects are spendid for good crops. The mining industry throughout the county was very active especially at Deloro where several switches were erected for for treating Cobalt ores. The rolling mills, the Belleville Hardware company, and the brass and steel works were in full operation. There was no unrest in the labour market and no change in the rates of wages during June. Canning factories were busy the latter part of the month preserving strawberries of which there is an abundant crop.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Farmers were very busy during June, owing to the backward spring, but all grain, roots and fruits are looking well. Cheese and butter factories were active.

Fishing.—Was fairly active, mostly rough fish being caught.

Lumbering.—Was inactive.

Manufacturing.—Was busy in nearly all branches.

Mining.—Was very active and a large number of men engaged.

Railroad construction and employment.—Was normal.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Every branch of the building trade was active during June, especially stonemasons, carpenters and painters; stonecutters, were also busy. Builders' labourers had an active month.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Iron moulders and helpers, machinists and engineers, electrical workers, lineman, brass workers, iron workers, horseshoe makers, blacksmiths, boiler makers and bicycle makers had a busy month with nearly all members employed full time. Horshoers were fairly active.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—The three large furniture factories were running to full capacity during June with a full staff employed. Carriage and wagon makers were busy as well as car builders at Deseronto. Coopers were busy turning out cheese boxes and butter crates.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers, both job, machine operators and handsetters were all engaged. Pressmen had a busy month, one of the offices installing a new Web press. Bookbinders were active.

Clothing trades.—Journeymen tailors reported a very busy month.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers and confectioners, butchers, meatcutters and ice drivers were very active. Local cigar makers were busy.

Leather trades.—Harness makers were all employed.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers, clerks, stenographers, delivery employees, hotel and restaurant employees, as well as laundry works, were active. Theatre employees had a quiet month.

Transport.—Railway employees generally had a fairly active month all, branches being well employed. The steamboat men had a very active month as well as sailors and longshoremen. Cab drivers, carters, teamsters and expressmen were all busy.

Unskilled labour.—Was in good demand.

PETERBOROUGH, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. J. A. Sharp, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The labour market continued busy and in some respects showed an improvement over the corresponding month of last year. Considerable building was under way. The municipal authorities have awarded the contract for the construction of a new dam, work to be commenced at once. The pumps will be supplied by the Wm. Hamilton Company, of Peterborough and Mr. John McDugal, of Montreal. The city has also made arrangements to take all the power that the Ontario Power Company can supply at $7.50 per horse-power. The city bakers have raised the price of bread from 10 to 12c. per two pound loaf.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Seeding is practically completed and fall wheat and clover look very well. Excellent growing condition are making up for the lateness of the season.

Lumbering.—Logs are in the river and employees busy getting them to the mills.

Manufacturing.—The factories showed some improvement compared with the corresponding period of last year. The Central Milling Company has closed down to enable it to make extensive improvement that will double tis capacity.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Bricklayers, masons, carpenters, lathers, plasterers, painters and plumbers were busy. Stonecutters were active and builders' labourers busy. Iron moulders and core makers were fairly busy. There was some improvement among machinists compared with last month, but they were not very busy. Boat builders and canoe makers were busy.

In the printing and allied trades fairly busy conditions prevailed. Tailors were also busy. Bakers and confectioners reported business good, but cigar makers were not very busy, although there was a slight improvement over last month. Leather workers reported business active. Steamboatmen were very busy. There was plenty of work for unskilled labour.

TORONTO, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Phillip Thompson, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Conditions during June have been favourable, and are steadily improving. The building trade has been very busy, with a number of large contracts in prospect. Nearly all lines of manufacturing are active. Civic work occasioned by the expansion of the city, and the construction of the trunk sewer and the water works extension gave employment to a large number. Employment both of skilled and unskilled labour is more general than at any time since the late depression set in. The relations between employers and employed continued harmonious.

The number of buildings for which permits were issued for May was 809, representing an approximate value of $1,887,532 as compared with 592 permits representing a value of $1,216,982 for May 1908. The total approximate value of the buildings for which permits have been iussed for the first five months of the year, was $6,827,830 as compared with $3,957,840 for the corresponding five months of last year.

The construction of the section of the trunk sewer extending from the corner of Jarvis and Duchess Streets to the Don River, was begun on the 7th by the Godson Contracting Co., Contracts for sections 4 and 5 of the sewer were awarded on the 9th to John Wagner of Cleveland Ohio, for $91,589 and $132,860 respectively. The total cost of the sewer, including sewerage disposal plant, will be about $2,400,000 and the work may be completed about the end of 1910.

On the 5th two money bylaws were submitted to a vote of the ratepayers. The by-law to raise $700,000 for the completion of the sea wall on the Humber Bay water front was defeated by a vote of 1276 for 2981 against. The by-law to raise $466,000 for the improvement of the water works system was carried by a very narrow majority, the vote being 2121 for and 2092 against it.

Tenders for 31,680 ft of 12 in. pipe and 12,720 ft, of 16 in. pipe, required for the extension of water mains, have been called for, a contract for the centrifugal pump at the filtration plant has been awarded to the John Inglis Co., Toronto for $9,200.

The Toronto General Trust Corporation will erect an 8 storey office building on the corner of Bay and Melinda streets, with a frontage of 90ft. and a depth of 90 ft.

The receipts of the Toronto Railway for May were $328,961 as compared with $300,263 for May 1908, the city's percentage being $49,344 as compared with $45,039.

Representatives of the harness-makers, teamsters, wagon workers and horseshoers met on the 28th, and organized the United Trades Council, the object being to include all trades interested in the teaming industry.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Haying was unusually late but the crop is a large one, and work was well under way at the end of the month. Alfalfa yielded well, and had mostly been got in. Oats, barley and spring wheat were looking well and fruit prospects good. The dairying industry was flourishing, with excellent pasturage.

Manufacturing. — Active conditions prevailed in nearly all lines with but few skilled men out of work. Agricultural implement manufacturesr were busy. The Massey Harris Co., on the 23rd, shipped 20 cars of harvesting machines to Winnipeg and points further west and have heavy orders on hand. The Toronto Furniture Co., has purchased a site of 200 ft. frontage on Dufferin St., and will build a factory at a cost of $75,000.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building.—Bricklayers, masons, stonecutters, carpenters, builders labourers, lathers and plasterers were all busy. Plumbers steam and gas fitters generally well employed. Some interruption to work was occasioned during the earlier part of the month by a shortage of brick, owing to the sudden heavy demand, but the difficulty was soon overcome.

Metal.—Iron and brass workers were generally actively employed, a few machinists being out of work. Jewelers and silversmiths had plenty of work.

Woodworking and furnishing.—Activity prevailed in these trades.

Clothing.—Custom tailors were well employed early in the month but slack toward the close. Garment workers had steady work. Hat and cap workers and boot and shoe workers had a fair month.

Printing.—Printers and allied tradesmen were actively employed.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers, confectioners and butchers had plenty of work. Brewery workers were quiet. Cigar makers found trade improved.

Leather.—Harness makers and other leather workers were active.

Miscellaneous.—Hotel and restaurant employees, barbers and laundry workers were busy. Clerks, salesmen and warehousemen had steady work.

Transport.—Railway workers, expressmen teamsters and street railway employees were active, sailors and longshoremen had a good month.

Unskilled labour.—Unskilled labour was generally well employed.

NIAGARA FALLS, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Hewlett Green, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

June was a good month for industrial and labour interests. Nearly every trade was active, some were busy, and only one or two, and these of small importance, were dull.

While no men works of importance were undertaken those commenced earlier in the season continued to employ many men. The building and electrical trades appeared to be the most active. Transportation business improved and general trade was brighter.

No settlement of the controversy between the carpenters and their employers was reached. The men continued at work at the old scale but no agreement was signed.

The price of bread was raised from 5 to 6 cents for a twenty-ounce loaf.

Tenders were invited for building the local transforming station of the Ontario Hydro-Electric Power Commission and the new public library. The Canadian Niagara Power Company voted a new bond issue which will permit of the enlargement of its plant as business may require. A small extension of the powerhouse to accomodate one more 10,000 horse-power.

The enlarged plans for the Niagara Boulevard require an expenditure of $50,000 on a "sea-wall." Tenders for this work will be invited soon.

The International Railway secured a stay in the operation of the order requiring it to reduce its fares within city limits.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Agricultural conditions were good and crop reports excellent. The acreage of wheat is less, but larger areas are devoted to corn, roots and vegetables. The growing of vegetables for canneries is becoming a more important interest every year. Heavy fruit crops seem assured. Good farm labourers are scarce. Wages vary from $18 to $25 per month with board. Berry-pickers were in demand. Produce prices were high.

Fishing.—Fishing in Lake Erie was reported to be improved.

Manufacturing.—The Sanitary Can Company's factory was running overtime and 25 more female employees were advertised for. The Shredded Wheat, Spirella Corset, Ramapo switch and Frog,

Dominion Suspender, Niagara Neckwear, and Niagara Fall Machine and Foundry concerns were all busy. The American Cyanide Co., had part of its new plant in operation and employed additional hands. The canning companies were commencing their season's work and will employ hundreds of men and women till October. The silverware and cutlery factories were employing full staffs at full time. The Shredded Wheat Company increased its capital stock from $100,000 to $250,000.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

One large factory and many small buildings were being erected. Concrete was being extensively used and bricklayers and masons were feeling the natural effect on their employment. Carpenters were busy. Painters were very busy at house-painting and a few were employed in painting one of the bridges across the river. Plumbers were quiet, as were also builders labourers. Stonecutters were dull. Foundry and machine shop men were generally active. Electrical workers and linemen continued very busy. Printers were active. Bakers were busy.

The season of Summer travel having opened, many additional persons were employed in the two amusements parks, the many souvenir stores and in hotels and restaurants. Barbers were more active.

Railway freight traffic was better, but still below normal. Passenger traffic was good. Electric lines were very busy. Steamboats in passenger service were busy. Freight traffic by lake and canal was quiet. Teamsters were busy.

Unskilled labour was fairly well employed.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Chippawa.—The smelting plant, recently burned is being re-built on a larger scale than before.

Fort Erie.—Surveys and soundings for the proposed new bridge across the Niagara river were being made. The season opened very briskly at the many summer resorts along Lake Erie, and hotels and places of amusement are employing many persons.

Port Colborne.—Boards of trade and marine interest in a number of lake cities organized to further the project of an enlarge Welland canal. Marine business was brisk, the reduced number of towing-tugs being unable to handle all the canal traffic promptly at times. Oceanward freight rates were low but up-bound business;was good.

Welland.—Building trades were very active. Two large factories and many dwellings are being erected. The new brick yard was in operation. During June, July and August retail stores will close on Wednesday afternoons. Factories were all busy. The Niagara, St. Catharines and Toronto Railway will be extended to Port Colborne.

ST. CATHARINES, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Jas. A. Wiley, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

June proved another good month for labour, general activity prevailing. Work on the construction of pavement, sewers, etc., was well under way, giving employment to a number of men. The new school for St. Patrick's ward, and the additional forge building for the Whitman-Barnes Manufacturing Company, were nearing completion. The building trade was more active with better prospects than for some months.

The Niagara, St. Catharines & Toronto Railway Company is building a switch line to the Welland Vale works, to facilitate shipping. The Reo Motor Car works are rapidly preparing to commence operations; skilled machinists, etc., have been secured, and the plant is expected to be in full operation by the beginning of July.

The employees of hardware firms, meat cutters and butchers, and some other trades have been granted the Wednesday half-holiday during June, July and Au-

gust. A similar half-day holiday will be granted by the retail and wholesale firms commencing with July.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Farmers and fruit growers were busy with the season's work, which owing to the backward spring and the sudden warm weather has been very active. Strawberries are unusually large and abundant, and prospects for other fruits are good. Grain and vegetable are all that could be desired. Reports from Beamsville and western points are very satisfactory. The canneries are becoming busy, and additional hands are being employed.

Manufacturing.—Industrial establishments were active. Mills and plants of a like nature were experiencing favourable conditions.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

The building trades were active, with conditions much improved over those of last month. The metal and engineering trades in all lines reported trade good, and similar conditions prevailed in the woodworking and furnishing trades. The printing and allied trades, clothing, etc., were busy. Food and tobacco workers were active, while tanners, curriers, saddlers, trunk and bag makers, and leather workers were busy. Active conditions prevailed in the miscellaneous trades, and in all branches of transportation. Unskilled labour was well employed.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Thorold.—Conditions generally were favourable, labour being well employed.

Merritton.—Activity prevailed, factories running full time.

Port Dalhousie.—Employment was good and general conditions favourable. Work on the completion of a building for the Sterling Bank was being rushed.

HAMILTON, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. P. Obermeyer, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LAOBUR MARKET.

No special features marked the condition of the labour market during June The building trades were fairly well employed, but there was no unusual demand for labour in any of the trades. There are no large buildings under construction, the work being mostly on dwellings. Building permits showed a decrease, compared with those of June, 1908, the figures being as follows: June, 1909, $144,480; June, 1908, $185,425; decrease, $40,945.

There was no exceptional rush in any of the trades, but operatives were fairly well employed.

Business has been good among the retail merchants. The city has been well filled with visitors, as several large conventions met during the early part, and the spring meeting of the Hamilton Jockey Club the latter two weeks taxed hotel accommodation.

The offer of the Dominion Power and Transmission Co., to supply power for civic purposes was submitted to the ratepayers for ratification on June 7. The question of dealing with the Hydro-Electric Commission for the power supply (already twice endorsed by the voters) was also re-submitted. The Hydro-Electric Commission contract was again endorsed, this time by a majority of 185.

A new registry office for the city and county will be erected, at an estimated cost of $40,000.

The Technical School is rapidly nearing completion, and is expected to be ready for opening September 7. Instruction will be given in English, mathematics, physics, chemistry, freehand and mechanical drawing, practical electricity, domestic science; wood, forge and machine shop practice, and principles and processes underlying the following trades: Printing, plumbing, house and sign painting. Day and evening classes will be held Other courses will be added from time to time.

The Wednesday half-holiday in the retail trade is being generally observed; it will continue till the end of September.

On June 1, about 75 Italian labourers employed at the Hamilton Rolling Mills struck for an advance in wages. Their places were filled. They were getting 15c. per hour.

On June 2, the Italians employed

on the Street Railway, track laying, struck for an advance from 15c. to 20c. per hour (the city rate). After work had been delayed about a week through this cause and a couple of wet days, they accepted 17c. per hour and returned to work.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—The prospects of large crops of fruit and vegetables in this district are excellent. The strawberry season commenced the last week in the month, and is an unusually good one, in quantity and quality. The large crop is evidenced in the prices asked, select fruit selling on June 30 at $1.50 per crate of 24 boxes, and good quality berries were offered as low as $1 per crate. Pork continues scarce and dear, being quoted at $10.50 per cwt. Butter and eggs also command unusually high prices for this esason of the year, butter being quoted at 25c. to 28c. per lb., retail, and eggs 23c. to 25c. per dozen.

Manufacturing.—The contract awarded to the Canadian Westinghouse Co., by the Hydro-Electric Commission for equipment is expected to keep the electrical department busy, with a full complement of men, for about ten months. The air-brake department has not yet got back to full time, but business is getting better.

The Howell Lithographing Co., will enlarge its plant by the erection of an addition.

The Canadian Manufacturers' Association will hold its annual meeting in this city in September.

Railroad construction.—The buying of property and securing options in the vicinity of the T. H. & B. Railway station was continued during the month. The property is being acquired by the Mercantile Trust Co., as trustees, and it is stated that the land and buildings already bought and options secured represent in value about $200,000.

The Street Railway Co., has made good progress with its work of laying a new roadbed, and a couple of weeks more may see it completed.

Other industries.—The canning factories have commenced their season's work, and are giving employment to a large number of operatives, mostly women and girls. They anticipate a very busy summer.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Conditions in the trades are much the same as last month, excepting that the building trades have had a little more to do. Bricklayers were fairly well employed, but a number had left the city for Toronto and other places where the demand was more brisk. Carpenters, lathers and plasterers, painters, plumbers and building labourers report conditions fair.

Stove foundry moulders are still on strike. The supply of non-union men appears to tbe sufficient to meet the demands, but the foundries are far from busy. The number on the strike roll at the end of the month was about 100, many of the strikers finding employment at other work or leaving the city. Other iron workers were not very busy. Metal polishers were all employed. Stove mounters were slack, and a number left the city. Blacksmiths' conditions improved slightly. Sheet metal workers had a good month. Horseshoers were busy.

Woodworkers, upholsterers and carriage makers were fairly well employed. Pattern makers were dull.

The printing trades had a good month. The arbitration between the I, T. U. and the Spectator Co., over wages in its news room resulted in a decision on June 4, that the Spectator pay the rate agreed to by the other city newspapers. The new rate applied from the date of the agreement with the other offices and the Spectator employees received back pay on this basis. The arbitration took place at Indianapolis, Ind., and the company and the local union had representatives present.

The clothing trades were busy, a good deal of overtime being worked in some shops. Boot and shoe workers had a fair month.

Bakers and confectionery workers were busy, as were tobacco workers and cigarmakers.

Barbers were all employed, as were

broom makers. Broom corn is very scarce.

Hotel and restaurant employers had an exceptionally good month, owing to the large number of visitors at conventions and attending the races.

Railroad employees' conditions were somewhat good, and street railway employees had a very busy month. Teamsters had all they could do.

Unskilled labourers found more work, but there were more than sufficient to meet the demand. The street railway operations and the laying of new pavement by the city in connection therewith helped out materially, but the city works department is not employing as many men on general work in other portions of the city as is usual at this season.

BRANTFORD, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. J. C. Watt, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The general condition of the labour market was more satisfactory than during May. The iron trade on agricultural implements was busy, and the building trades more active. Street pavement work has commenced, giving work to a large force of men. The Brantford Foundry and Development Co., Ltd., organized recently will commence work at once. An important exchange of real estate in the business centre of the city was made during the month; a block of stores will be erected at once. The Brantford Emery Wheel Mfg. Co., has been re-organized with a capital stock of $40.000 to manufacture emery wheels. Merchants wholesale and retail had a satisfactory month. Barber shops close on Wednesday afternoons for the weekly half holiday during June, July and August.

The Brantford Co-operative Association, dealers in general groceries held their first annual meeting during the month. There is a membership of 214. In view of the fact that the business was launched during a period of depression, and has been successfully carried on on a cash basis the results of the first year are satisfactory.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Farmers and gardeners were very busy. Crop prospects are good. There is no present demand for extra labour.

Manufacturing.—Conditions in the factories are about the same as last month.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Bricklayers, masons, carpenters, lathers and plasterers, painters and paper hangers were busy. Plumbers gas and steamfitters were active.

Iron moulders and core makers in some foundries were busy, in others a little quiet. Machinists, engineers, electrical workers and linemen, metal polishers, Buffers and platers and stove mounters were active, blacksmiths in most cases were busy, boiler makers, sheet metal workers and horseshoers were active.

Carriage and wagon makers were active, pattern makers and coopers were fairly busy.

The printing and allied trades were fairly busy.

Tailors and tailoresses were active.

Bakers and confectioners were busy.

Cigar makers were active.

Leather workers and saddlers were active.

Barbers, clerks, delivery employees, hotel and restaurant employees were fully engaged. Laundry workers were busy.

Railroad trackmen and freight handlers were busy. Street railway and transportation employees were fully employed. Teamsters and draymen were busy.

There are still a few unskilled labourers unemployed.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Paris.—Labour generally was well employed. Work has commenced on the new Sanderson-Harold factory.

GUELPH, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Wm. Drever, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

During June, the labour market showed little change from the preceding month. Outdoor workers and all connected with the building trades had a busy month. A large number of buildings are fairly well advanced, and the work on the Winter Fair extension is being pushed ahead.

The City Council has let contracts for street paving to the amount of $58,877.07, the work to be finished this season.

Merchants reported retail trade for the month very good. The Guelph Radial Railway Co., had a very busy month owing to the excursions to the Ontario Agricultural College. Retail clerks have been granted their usual Thursday half holiday during July and August.

Customs returns for May totalled $15,-850.93 as compared with $10,666.94 during May 1908, an increase of $5,183.99 or nearly 50 per cent.

Though the season has been one of the latest on record, there is, owing to the continued fine weather of the past few weeks, every indication of a good crop, growth being more forward than last year. Farmers report that the supply of farm labour is equal to the demand.

The Grand Trunk Co., has strenghtened all bridges on the north line out of the city, to carry the heavier class of engines, and is now laying 80 pound steel rails. This is another step in the improvement of the W. G. & B. Division, which of late has become important in both freight and passenger departments.

An increase of one cent per hour has been granted to the employees of the Guelph Radial Railway Co., The wage scale had been fourteen, fifteen sixteen and seventeen cents per hour according to length of service. The minimum according to the new scale is fifteen cents an hour and the maximum eighteen cents. With this exception there have been no changes in rates of wages or hours of labour.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Bricklayers, masons and carpenters reported an active month as did lathers, plasterers, painters and plumbers. Iron moulders had a fair month, tube mill workers were very busy. Electrical linemen and engineers were active. Carriage and wagon workers reported trade fair. Woodworkers, upholsterers, varnishers and polishers were fairly busy. The printing and allied trades reported work slackening toward the end of the month. Journeymen tailors were busy. Bakers, confectioners, hotel and restaurant employees had a very active month. Brussels carpet weavers were slack. Street railway employees were very busy, also carters and teamsters. Unskilled labour was active, the supply and demand being about equal.

BERLIN, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. R. F. Gofton, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Skilled and unskilled labour was well employed during the month, employment being more abundant than in the previous month or in the corresponding month of last year. The supply of labour, however, was equal to the demand. Twenty-eight building permits were issued, among which were permits for the erection of a business block on King Street, and a packing house for Mr. J. W. Schneides, The value of these permits amounted to $53,200. Good progress was made with the erection of the Ahrens shoe factory, and Knipple's laundry. Transportation was reported active, and bank clearings, and wholesale and retail trade satisfactory.

The bricklayers and masons went on strike on June 3 for an increase of wages from 35c. to 40 c. an hour. They had their wages reduced to 35c. an hour during the depression in 1908. They were promised the increase as soon as the building trades improved, but failing to

receive it they went on strike. After being out three weeks, the men made a further demand for a three year's contract which was agreed to and signed, and was as follows:—

That on and after July 1, they receive 40c. per hour; in 1910, 43c. per hour, and in 1911, 45c. per hour, with an 8 hour day.

On Monday June 21 the men resumed work, and the usual activity now prevails in the building trades.

Fire destroyed the Shantz button factory causing a loss of about $150,000, partly covered by $90,000 insurance. The firm employed about 150 hands,

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Farmers were somewhat quiet. Crops promise to be abundant. Small fruits will be very plentiful.

Manufacturing.—Industrial establishments were all running full time.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Bricklayers and masons were busy, excepting for three weeks when they were on strike. Carpenters and joiners also were busy. All other building lines were more or less active. Active conditions prevailed in the metal and engineering trades, and in the woodworking and furnishing trades, Other trades, were active except that cigar makers and tobacco workers were somewhat inactive. Unskilled labour was fully employed.

WOODSTOCK, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. W. N. McElheran, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The month of June brought steady improvement in practically all trades. Compared with a year ago, the condition of the outside trades was greatly improved. More contracts were underway, consequently more men found steady employment. There was no change reported in wages schedules. All available masons and carpenters found ready employment. Transportation companies reported a large volume of business over and above the amount for the same month last year. In retail trade, there was not much change from the preceding month. While the amount of employment could not be termed exceptional, it was nevertheless sufficient to absorb all available labour.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Some heavy rains during the month kept men off the land at times, but on the whole the month was a very good one. Crops are hardly as far advanced as usual on account of the early wet weather, which retarded growth, but there were no serious setbacks on account of June frosts. One or two very slight frosts in scattered low areas were all that were reported, and practically no damage was done. Prices for cheese remained firm at 11½ to 11 7-8 c. per lb. Oats went to 63c. per bushel on the local market.

During the month the County Immigration Agent for Oxford, placed twenty skilled farm labourers. Most of these were men from the Counties of Ayrshire and Dumfriesshire, Scotland. All having a good knowledge of farming, and the class of labourers which command the highest wages and give the best satisfaction.

Cheese factory employees were extra busy, the milk supply being satisfactory and the quality of cheese the highest.

Railway construction.—Two serious washouts on the main line of the Grand Trunk between Woodstock and Ingersoll, caused by the heavy rain during the month resulted in no further loss or inconvenience than that of retarding through traffic at the point affected for 5 or 6 hours at a time and the employment of extra gangs of men and trains repairing the damage.

Work on the northern division of the County Road gave employment to about 30 men and teams during the month. The men found considerable difficulty in getting board along the line of work and to overcome the difficulty a large van on trucks was ordered; which will in future

be used as dining hall and sleeper for all the men.

Manufacturing. — Concerns reported steady conditions. Orders were increasing especially from the west, though Ontario and Eastern business has not assumed its former condition.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Bricklayers and masons were all busy. Several new residences were in course of building as well as warehouses and factory extensions. The E. J. Coles Co., is adding a three-storey and basement warehouse to its departmental stores. Work on the new factory for the Oxford Knitting Co., went forward rapidly. The machine workrooms and stores on Peel Street were nearing completion.

At Ingersoll the contract was let for the new Public Library at a cost of $9,685.00, the work to commence as soon as the plans are approved by the agent of Andrew Carnegie.

Carpenters and joiners were busy on both inside and outside work. The Woodstock Lumber and Mfg., Co., was increasing its force for the manufacture of the Plus and Mines School desks, orders for which were coming in with increasing numbers.

Lathers and plasterers were active painters, paperhangers and plumbers were busy. Gas and steamfitters, and stonecutters were quiet. Builders' labourers were all employed.

Machinists and engineers reported business picking up some, though there was still room for improvement. Electrical workers were rushed. Stove mounters and moulders were active, with business holding up well, but horseshoers were not very busy.

Printers and pressmen were busy, but a slackening was reported towards the end of the month. Bookbinders were busy. Journeymen tailors were active. Bakers and confectioners were very busy. Cigar makers reported a steady month. Tanners were busy.

Woodworkers were busy in all lines. Furniture makers reported orders good and wagon factory employees were also busy. Piano makers were back at work after a short lay off for re-arrangement of rooms and machinery, church organ builders were very busy, and reed organ builders were active. Wire fence operators had a very busy month orders being good from all parts of the Dominion.

Knitting factory operators were busy for this season of the year, this being usually the quiet season.

Railroad trainmen were steadily employed, as were also freights handlers and teamsters. Street Railway employees had a very busy month.

Unskilled labourers were all working.

STRATFORD, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Joseph T. Carlin, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The general condition of the labour market showed some improvement over last month, especially in the building trades, and a big improvement over last year in the number of dwellings being erected. A number of men are engaged in building a new dam and beautifying the river front and park. The factories have shown some improvement over the preceding month.

The new corrugated pipe factory is nearly completed and the company expects to commence operations soon. Ratepayers will vote on two by-laws on July 9, to guarantee bonds to the Stratford Motor & Carriage Co., for $25,000 and to raise $15,000 for hospital enlargement.

Wholesale and retail merchants reported business very good. No changes in rates of wages or hours of labour and no trouble in the labour market, were reported

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Market prices were:—

Wheat, $1.35 per bushel;
Oats, 52 cents per bushel;
Barley, 55 to 60 cents per bushel;
Eggs, 18 cents per dozen;
Butter, 18 cents per lb.;
Live hogs, $7.50 per cwt.;
Chickens, 40 to 50 cents, each.

Manufacturing.—The factories were all busy.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Bricklayers, masons, carpenters, lathers and plasterers were busy. Painters, plumbers and paperhangers were active and gas-fitters were busy. Stonecutters and builders' labourers, were active.

Iron moulders workers and helpers were busi y engaged. Machinists, blacksmiths and boiler makers reported a good month. Horseshoers did a good trade.

Woodworkers, carriage and wagon makers were active. Coopers were busy.

The printing and allied trades had an an active month.

Journeymen tailors were busy.

Bakers and confectioners reported a very busy month, butchers did a good trade, cigar makers were fairly well employed.

Barbers, clerks and delivery employees were busy. Hotel, restaurant and laundry workers were active.

Railroad conductors engineers and firemen were busy, trainmen, trackmen and freight handlers were active. Car drivers, draymen and teamsters had a busy month.

Unskilled labour has been well employed.

LONDON, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. A. Woonton, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The condition of labour showed an improvement over the past months of the year, and all local workers have secured employment. The supply, however, is equal to the demand. Railroad business is very active, and passenger traffic is heavy. Two new passenger, and a number of extra regular freight trains have been put on the C. P. R. making 30 scheduled trains on the London division. On the G. T. R. an average of 700 freight cars are passing through the city daily. Building permits during May totalled $85,020 or an increase of $35,720 over the same month last year. The London & Petrolea Barrell Co., is erecting a new factory, to meet the increasing trade. A new cigar factory is to open in the east end. The McClary Mfg. Co., has established a new dining hall for the convenience of its men, and will provide tea, coffee and sugar free of charge. A piano is to be put in, and magazines provided. This will be a great convenience, during the winter months especially.

The cost of living is again on the increase in this city, as the accompanying table of prices in January and June this year will show:

	January.	June.
Beef, per lb	$ 15	$ 18
Mutton, per lb	10	18
Veal, per lb	8	15
Pork, per lb	15	17
Hams, per lb	16	18
Bacon, per lb	20	22
Flour, per barrel	6 50	7 50
Butter, per lb	30	20
Eggs, per dozen	35	20
Potatoes, per bag	65	90

The greatest percentage of advance was in Soda Biscuits, which could be purchased in January for 8 cents a pound retail. Now they are 12 cents, an increase of 50 per cent.

There are a number of houses empty, but all are of the smaller kind, without modern conveniences.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—The farmers in this locality are satisfied, seeding being done, and ideal weather prevailing. Prospects for the crops were never brighter. Hay is growing fast. Fruit trees of all kinds are loaded with fruit. The question of experienced help is still to the front as all available hands are moving to the West.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building.—Conditions were very good in all branches each working to the limit, although there are no large buildings being erected.

Metal.—Iron moulders, workers and machinists were busy. Metal polishers and buffers reported trade fair. Stove mounters and sheet metal workers were busy.

Woodworking.—Carriage and wagon workers were busy. Car builders were slack, and only working 50 hours per week, their usual summer hours being 55. Coopers were busy.

Printing.—Printers and pressmen reported trade as fair. Lithographers were busy.

Clothing.—Journeymen tailors were busy and garment workers very busy. Boot and shoe workers reported trade good.

Food and tobacco preparation.—The local biscuit and candy factories were busy, especially in the biscuit departments. Cigar makers reported local option as making inwards into their trade.

Leather.—Tanners and curriers were doing little on account of the high price of hides.

Transport.—Business was good on all the railways, both in freight and passenger departments, and all hands were busy. Teamsters were busy.

Unskilled labour.—Practically all of this class are now employed, but the supply is fully equal to the demand.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Strathroy.—By a vote of 528 for and 74 against, the electors of Strathroy voted to loan a new furniture company $20,000 for 20 years. The company will build immediately, and will employ 50 hands.

ST. THOMAS, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. A. Killingsworth, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The general condition of the labour market during June has been very favourable to those engaged in the buildings trades and to those employed at unskilled work. On the railways, in the traffic department, conditions have been normal. Railway shop employees are still working on short hour schedules, but a good deal of overtime is being put in, especially by those engaged in roundhouse repair work. In the local industries conditions have been fair. Unskilled labour has been well employed, considerable civic work is now underway and the Bell Telephone Company has commenced the work of putting its wires under ground along the main thoroughfare. It is expected that the Company will expend in the neighbourhood of $80,000 in the erection of the central energy station and offices, and in changing the system.

The building trades continued active In a number of cases tenders were called for and no replies were received, which would indicate that contractors are well stocked with orders. The handsome new hall of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers is about ready for occupation.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Markets have been well attended. A plentiful supply of produce has been offered, the crop of strawberries being exceptionally heavy. Reports from outlying districts, so far as the crops are concerned, are very favourable.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

In the building trades, all hands were well employed during June. In the railway shops machinists were busy. Blacksmiths and moulders fairly well employed. In the woodwork and finishing trades, conditions were normal. Printers were fairly active. Tailors continued active although certain firms reported business not very brisk. Railway men have been making fairly good time during the month, but spare men have not been well employed. The demand for and supply of unskilled labour was fairly well balanced.

CHATHAM, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Alex. Gregory, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The condition of the labour market has been very active, many contractors

advertising for skilled mechanics, especially carpenters and joiners. Every available carpenter was eagerly sought after. All wood working factories were running to full capacity. The Wolverine Brass Works took stock during the latter part of the month, consequently there were a number of the hands off for a week or ten days. The company reports prospects bright for the fall and winter trade. The carriage and wagon industry was never busier than during the present month, and reported orders steadily coming in.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Farmers began cutting hay towards the last of the month. The crop will be above the average. Small fruits are very plentiful and are bringing good prices. The apple crop will be light throughout the Western District.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Bricklayers, masons, carpenters and joiners were very busy, as were also lathers and plasterers. Painters, decorators and paperhangers were exceedingly busy as were also plumbers, mostly on new work. Builders' labourers reported none idle.

Machinists and engineers reported trade fair. Electrical workers and linemen were somewhat slack. Blacksmiths and horse shoers were busy.

Wood workers and upholsterers, varnishers and polishers, carriage and wagon workers reported trade very good.

Printers and pressmen were very active. Bookbinders were fairly active.

Journeymen tailors and garment workers were very busy the whole month.

Bakers and confectioners, and butchers reported trade very good. Cigar makers and tobacco workers reported work very fair.

Barbers, clerks and stenographers have had a good month.

The C. W. and Lake Erie Electric R.R. employees have been steadily employed on the line ballasting the road during the whole of the month.

There was no unskilled labourers idle.

WINDSOR, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. D. Mitchell, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Great activity prevailed in all lines of industry during the month, especially in the building trades. Contracts were let for the erection of a new hotel to cost $14,000, an addition to one of the public schools to cost $15,000, an additional building for the Lufkin Rule Company to cost about $12,000, and a number of dwellings. A Battle Creek, Michigan, Cereal Manufacturing Company has purchased eight acres of land upon which it purposes to erect a branch of its industry; the building is expected to cost $75,000, and to provide employment for one hundred workpeople. Wholesale and retail trade was fair.

A strike occurred at the tunnel works, but was of short duration, as the contractors secured sufficient men to take the places of the strikers.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—In consequence of unfavourable weather the crops are expected to be somewhat light, with the exception of hay and oats. There will probaly be an abundant fruit crop. Farmers are securing good prices for their products.

Railroad construction and employment.—The Canadian Pacific Railway Company has a large number of men employed laying new rails from Windsor to London, and the Michigan Central Railway Company is putting its yards at the tunnel in shape and laying miles of side tracks.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Bricklayers and masons were busy. Competent carpenters were in demand, as the building trades were generally well employed. The iron trades have improved considerably during the month and all were working full time. Wood-

workers, upholsterers, carriage and wagon makers were busy. Printers and pressmen were very busy. Journeymen tailors were working overtime, and garment workers were in demand. Those employed in the food and tobacco trades were well employed. Similar conditions prevailed in the leather and miscellaneous trades. Business with transportation companies was very good; the railway companies found it necessary to increase staffs. Teamsters and unskilled labour had plenty of employment.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Walkerville.—Industrial establishments were all running full time.

Sandwich.—The municipality is spending $45,000 on improvement to the sewer system.

SAULT STE. MARIE, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. F. A. Denman, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Business during the month showed a marked improvement in nearly all lines. Labour was well employed. The Algoma Steel Company has decided to build another blast furnace in connection with its plant here. A plant for rolling structural steel is also to be erected. These, with an open hearth furnace, will greatly increase the number of employees required by the company.

A serious accident to the ship canal here hampered navigation somewhat for a couple of weeks, but repairs were made and locking resumed on June 21.

The town council increased the wages of street labourers from $1.75 to $2.00, from six to ten men were affected.

A contract was awarded by the Lake Superior Corporation for the con-struction of eight miles of its Manitoulin and North Shore Railway.

Employees in the various industries in town were working full time and on the whole the outlook was favourable.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Conditions were good, but the weather has been rather dry.

Manufacturing.—The several manufacturing plants in town were working full time and with full staffs of employees.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

The building trades were busy; the other skilled trades reported normal conditions .

WINNIPEG, MAN., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. John Appleton, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Generally speaking all classes of workpeople have been employed during June to a fuller extent than for many months. In the case of ordinary manual labour there is some indication that the supply will be unequal to the demand during the next three months. Employment agents are already visiting other points with a view to getting men for heavy manual work. Factories are fairly active. Work on the construction of the repair shops for National Transcontinental Railway has begun. In a few days a new railroad bridge over the Red River will be commenced by the same railroad. It would have been in operation for some time, but for the delay resulting through negotiations with the cities of Winnipeg and St. Boniface with the end in view of making the bridge a joint traffic and railroad bridge. It is also understood that in a few weeks there will be some work done on the construction of terminals in Winnipeg for the Great Northern Railway.

The citizens of Winnipeg have voted favourably upon three money by-laws which provide $400,000 for improvements to existing bridges over the Red and the Assinniboine Rivers and for a new viaduct over the Canadian Pacific Railroad tracks joining Brown with Brant street. $150,000 is for the purchase of

new park sites and $50,000 is for the erection of a new fire hall in the Western Part of the City.

Exceptional activity is evident in the building trades in Winnipeg at the present time. Permits continue to be issued at a rate greater than that of previous years and several large structures, in addition to those in course of erection, are being contemplated.

Bank clearings indicate a growing expansion of business. Crop prospects are excellent and as a result there is more activity in trade circles.

Conditions amongst wage earners are slightly unsettled in the case of som classes of workers. Between the engineers of the Canadian Northern Railway and the management, there is friction and the relations between the Grand Trunk Pacific and its employees are disturbed. A small strike amongst the cigar makers took place on June 18th, and no settlement has been effected. No settlement has been effected of the garment workers' strike; the Union of garment Workers reports that all their members who went on strike are now employed at other work.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—The crops in the entire west are reported in excellent condition. Rains during June have been regular and the land is well charged with moisture. Although the spring was late and the cold kept the farmers off the land until late in April and towards the middle of May the growing conditions that set in towards the end of May and through June have been such as to bring the crop fully up to the standard for this season of the year. The acreage under crop is estimated by local grain dealers to be slightly greater than in previous years with respect to wheat, but in regard to the coarser grains there is a decided increase in the acreage sown.

Mining.—Considerable local interest is taken in the discoveries in Northern Saskatchewan and Manitoba. Samples of ore from recently discovered veins are regarded as evidence of the existence of gold bearing quartz in the northern territory of these two provinces.

Railway construction. — The Grand Trunk Pacific Railway between Winnipeg and Edmonton will shortly be ready for operation. Only a few more miles of steel are to be laid. Between Port Arthur and Winnipeg the National Transcontinental Railroad will be ready for operation by the first of August.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Carpenters have been in demand in the building trade as a result of the very large number of new dwellings being erected. During the month also some extensive alterations and repairs have been made to the Exhibition buildings to be in readiness for the exposition which takes place on the 10th of July and continues until the 17th. This work required the services of a number of carpenters. In connection with the exhibition, the City of Winnipeg is making arrangements for an electrical display and the buliding for this has been erected during June. The large amount of building that is being done and the fact that activity in this respect started early in the year will give steady employment to men in all trades for the balance of the season.

All the iron foundries were busier than last month. Orders from provincial points appear to increase every year. Some of the local foundries are getting a good deal of work from Alberta and Saskatchewan.

All the planing mills were busy. They have filled up their staffs to full capacity and the orders coming in are very considerable. The class of work being asked for is of a higher grade every year.

BRANDON, MAN., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. E. Fulcher, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The general condition of the labour market during June showed an improvement over the preceding month, though the supply of labour has been

greater than the demand. The building trades were more active than at the same period last year, caprenters and plasterers being in demand. Work has commenced on a brick block on Ninth street. W. Bell, of this city has been awarded the contract for the Provincial Sanitarium at Ninette, and work has been started. The new trunk sewer is well under way, and the duplicate water main has been commenced. The Labour Temple Co. has purchased a site, and work will be commenced immediately . Wages are practically the same as last year.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Crop reports from the district are very encouraging, the weather being satisfactory. Everything points to an exceptionally good crop.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Bricklayers reported nobody idle, but not much work in hand. Many members leaving the city for other places has helped the remaining members to secure work. Carpenters and joiners, lathers, plasterers and stonecutters were busy. Cigarmakers were active. For unskilled labour the demand was quite as good as last vear. And the wages practically the same.

REGINA, SASK., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Hugh Peat, correspondent. reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The general condition of the labour market during June was very good. Active conditions prevailed in all branches of the building trades, and prospects for the continuance of the present favourable conditions for the balance of the season are excellent.

A small army of men are rushing forward the work on the Parliament Buildings, and the Willoughby and Duncan Block and the Heintzman Block are making rapid progress. The former of these buildings will have a frontage of 100 ft., built of sand lime with tyndall cut stone trimmings, whilst the latter will have a frontage of 30 ft., built of brick with slab marble trimmings. A number of men were also engaged on the new Darke block on 11th, Ave, which will be built of solid brick. A large number of building permits for residences have been issued during the month, and the firm of Messrs. Cook & Vanstone have made application for a permit for the building of a flour mill of a hundred barrel capacity.

The investigation instituted by the Saskatchewan Government for the purpose of determining the prevailing rates of wages in the various branches of the building trades throughout the Province was brought to a close early in the month, the result being as follows:—

	Per Hour.
Joinesr	$.35
Carpenters	35
Carpenters' Improvers	.30
Brick masons	.55
Handy men	.25
Builders' labourers	.22½
Labourers	.20

This investigation was made by the Provincial Government in order to determine the minimum rate of wages that should be paid on the new Parliament Buildings now in course of erection at Regina. Two disputes occurred on this building last month, and it was with a view to obviate a recurrence of the same that the investigation was made and the above rates established. These rates will take effect from the time the striking labourers returned to work, May 26th.

In response to the request of the Regina Trades and Labour Council for a fair wage clause in city contracts the City Council passed the following reso lution:—

"That contractors on municipal work shall pay the rate of wages current in Regina; that none but skilled workmen and their apprentices shall be employed and they shall not be required to work more hours per day or week than is cutomary in the locality; that as far as possible and reasonable none but resident Canadians are to be employed on the work."

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—According to a bulletin recently issued by the Department of Agriculture the estimated acreage increase for 1909 is 10.86 per cent. on the final figures of 1908. This increase is distributed amongst the principal grain crops as follows:—

	1909	1908
Wheat	3,912,497	3,703,563
Oats	2,192,416	1,772,976
Barley	235,463	229,574
Flax	278,835	264,728
Total	6,619,211	5,970,841

The reports of the Department's correspondents re new settlers in their districts indicate the rapidity with which the land is being brought under cultivation. The following are the totals from the combined districts:—

Homesteaders	2,137
Tenants	217
Purchasers	489
Total	2,843

Seeding in many sections was late owing to unfavourable conditions, but the subsequent excellent conditions has more than compensated for the backwardness in seeding, and the present outlook is most promising.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

All branches of the building trades were active. Electrical workers, sheet-metal workers, painters and decorators, builders labourers and ordinary labourers were active. Printers had a busy month; conditions were a little better than last month. Bookbinders were active. Laundry workers were active. Cigar-makers were fairly active.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Prince Albert.—Building operations in this city are proceeding apace.

MOOSE JAW, SASK., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. T. Backus, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The general condition of the labour market during the month has been active, especially in the building trades, both skilled and unskilled workmen being in brisk demand. The amount of building in the city has so far exceeded the spring estimates, and it is probable that before the season closes a record will be established in this connection. The weather during the month has been exceedingly favourable and the crop outlook is bright. Everything seems to point to a prosperous fall. The Imperial Bank opened a branch here during the month in temporary quarters, pending the completion of a building. The Dominion Bank will also establish a branch here in the near future having purchased a site.

Work n the C. .P R., shops slackened somewhat towards the end of the month and a number of men were laid off, this condition, however, is only temporary.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Farmers everywhere throughout the district report crop conditions excellent. The growth is good and the soil in splendid condition. Unless there are severe setbacks between now and harvest a heavy crop is anticipated.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Bricklayers, carpenters, lathers and plasterers were all very active, with painters fairly busy and plumbers quiet. Electrical workers reported trade somewhat quiet. Blacksmiths and boiler makers were fairly active. Printers were very busy. Bakers, confectioners, butchers, hotel employers and barber were all busy.

EDMONTON, ALTA., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. P. C. Foley, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The general condition of the labour market at the begining of the month

showed an improvement over the previous month and the corresponding month last year.

On the 8th, inst, the Union Carpenters numbering about 350 went on strike to enforce a demand previously made for a minimum rate of $3.75 per day of eight hours. The plumbers, steamfitters and lathers, came out in sympathy with the carpenters. The builders Exchange has refused to arbitrate the dispute with the carpenters. As a result of the strike very few building permits were taken out the latter part of the month.

The school board is calling for tenders for the erection of a new high school. Which will cot when completed about $175,000. The contract has been let for a large apartment house to cost $140,000, also for a $60,000 addition to the Alberta Hotel,.

There are five business blockss under construction at the present time also a considerable number of residences. The development on the northern outskirts of the city has been very rapid since the erection of the packing plant which was commenced about two years ago. There were no buildings in that district when the plant was commenced. Whereas now there are fifty dwelling houses and stores, a well equipped hotel and a church The highest frontage rate yet secured for First Street realty was reached this month, fifty foot frontage on that street being sold for $27,000 or $540 a foot. The same property was purchased eight years ago for $300.

The city is doing a large amount of street paving and grading and is building a five mile extension to the street railway which furnishes employment for a large number of unskilled labourers.

The following are returns for May as compared with the same month a year ago.

	May, 1908.	May, 1909.
Customs	$14,081.17	$19,125.87
Building permits	77,362.00	368,005.00
Post Office	4,900.00	5,300.00
Bank clearings	2,972,637.00	3,794,559.00

Street Railway returns.

	April, 1909	May, 1909.
Passengers carried	152,203.00	152,911.00
Revenue	$ 6,575.25	7,008.15

On the 18th. inst., the ratepayers endorsed the following money by-laws: one for $40,000 to purchase a hay market; $45,000 to purchase an addition to the market site; $3,000 to purchase a fire hall site, and $50,000 as a bonus towards a new public hospital. A by-law was also carried to provide for the operation of Sunday Street cars.

Transportation companies reported business active. Wholesalers reported trade fair. Retail trade was very quiet.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture. — Notwithstanding the lateness of the season, the crops are growing very fast and are now as far advanced as they usually are in the month of June. There have been no frosts and no sign of cut-worms.

New hay is being sold at from $15 to $17 per ton. As a result prices of good timothy hay have fallen from $28 to $20 per ton. Prices for other farm produce on the city market were as follows:—

Oats	45c. per bu.
Feed wheat	75c. to 80c. per bu.
Barley	45c. to 50c. per bu.
Shorts	$1.35 per cwt.
Bran	1.30 per cwt.
Fat steers, 1,200 lbs	4½c. to 5c. per lb.
Cows and heifers	3½c. to 4½c. per lb.
Hogs	6 c. per lb.
Calves	4½c. to 5½c. per lb.
Sheep	5c. to 5½c. per lb.
Lambs	5½c. to 6c. per lb.
Dairy butter	20c. to 25c.per lb.
Eggs to dealers	20c. per doz.
Potatoes	75c. to $1.00 per bus.
Turnips	1½c. per lb.
Carrots	2c. per lb.
Parsnips	2½c. per lbs.
Cabbage	8c. per lb.
Beets	2½c. per lb.

Lumbering.—The local lumbermen expect to have all their logs down the river by July 1st. They will have about 20,000,000 feet to cut this year.

Manufacturing.—A company has been formed to be known as the G. & J. Safety Blasting Powder Co., manufacturers of smokeless, odorless blasting powder which it claim has the further advantage of not exploding from concussion. The company made its first shipment of twenty tons on the 19th. inst., to be used in mining operations in B. C.

Railroad construction.—Over a thousand men are at work on the Canadian

Northern Railway branch line from Vigreville to Camrose and construction is progressing rapidly. It is reported that the Grand Trunk Pacific will have the steel laid to this city by July 10th. Lifting and ballasting gangs are close behind track layers. The track will be ready for regular service by early fall.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Owing to the strike of the carpenters, plumbers, steamfitters and lathers, a great many bricklayers and masons, plasterers, painters and building labourers were idle.

Machinists and engineers, electrical workers and linemen, blacksmiths and horseshoers reported trade fair, sheet metal workers were quiet.

Printers were active, Journeymen tailors and garment workers were quiet. Bakers and confectioners, butchers and meat cutters, cigar makers and tobacco workers were active. Barbers, clerks, delivery employees, hotel, restaurant and theatre employees were active. The supply of unskilled labour was more than equal to the demand.

NELSON, B. C., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. A. B. Docksteader, correpsondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The condition of the labour market throughout the Kootenay district during June was quiet, the supply of hands exceeding the demand. The Imperial Bank opened a branch at Moyie, C. B. and the Canadian Bank of Commerce one at Nakusp, B. C. The directors of the LeRoi mine at Rossland announced that they had completed financial arrangements for extensive development work, which it was reported would be started without delay. Since the LeRoi mine was closed down in February last the miners and workmen employed at and around the Rossland camp only numbered about 600 men. The sale of the Highland mine at Ainsworth, B. C., to New York capitalists was reported. This property though idle for some time past has been a large producer of silver lead ore of low grade in silver but with high percentage of lead. Operations will be started without delay with a force of about 35 men. About June 1st, the weather being warm, the snow in the mountains melted quickly and suddenly raised the water in the several rivers throughout the district, resulting in the breaking away of considerable quantities of saw logs belonging to many of the different lumbering companies and entailling heavy loss. The same freshet caused damage to the railways throughout the Kootenay district, washing away the track in many places and weakening a few of the bridges. The damage, however had been fully repaired at the end of the month. Fernie is enjoying a fair share of building activity at present, eight large and commodious brick and cement business structures being in course of erection and a large number of frame residences. Notwithstanding this, there was said to tbe 100 idle carpenters there and more than that number of idle labourers. The Crow's Nest Pass Coal Company was gradually increaisng its working force The strike at the Hosmer, B. C., and other mines in Alberta was not yet reported settled. Strawberries were plentiful at Nelson, Creston and other parts of the district and the outlook for the fruit crop in general was reported good.

NEW WESTMINSTER, B.C., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. D. J. Stewart, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The condition of the labour market in this district is very satisfactory at present, supply and demand being about equal. Better conditions prevail in all lines than was the case in the corresponding month of last year. Several new business blocks are under construction, a large addition is being made to the local land Registry office, and the Provincial government has let a contract at a cost of $369,000,

for the construction of one of several new buildings to be erected on grounds which comprise an area of 900 acres, secured for the hospital for the insane in Coquitlam Municipality. The exhibition officials propose to build an additional building at a cost of $8,500.00 to be used for horse show purposes. Construction is still going on in connection with the electric railway between this City and Chilliwack, and steel is being laid on the first 18 miles. The railway between this city and Eburne is completed with the exception of the wiring which will be done at once; this road will connect this city with the fine agricultural lands of Lulu and Sea Islands. A fatal wreck took place during the month on the Great Northern Railway near this city and resulted in the death of three men and the injury of several others. Several steamers and sailing vessels called at this port during the month for cargoes of lumber, boxes and ect. The feeling among shipping men at present is that the Fraser river channel is safe for the vessels that visit this coast; in this connection the two, dredges still continue to do good work, Free mail delivery is now an accomplished fact in this city and the benefits therefrom are fully appreciated. It is reported that the Chinese are holding out for increased wages this year for cannery work. The work they do requires considerable experience.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Conditions are active and good prices prevail for all commodities. Strawberries have already made their appearance on the market; the supply is as yet however limited; the price being two boxes for 25 cents or at the rate of $3.00 per crate of 24 boxes of one pound each.

Fishing.—Conditions on the Fraser river are quiet at present, as owing to the annual freshet the fishermen find rowing rather difficult, and the floating debris constitute a source of danger to their nets. They have, therefore, abandoned the river to some extent for the present, and are preparing for the sockeye run which is expected to be heavy this year.

Lumbering.—Conditions are still improving, the demand from the prairie provinces being better than for some time past. The companies are finding it much easier to meet their obligations.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Bricklayers, masons, carpenters, lathers, plasterers, plumbers, and builders' labourers were active.

Iron moulders, iron workers, machinists, engineers, and blacksmiths were active.

Car builders (electric) were busy with shingle weavers quiet.

Printers, pressmen, bookbinders, journeymen tailors, and boot and shoe workers were busy.

Bakers and butchers were active, with cigar makers quiet.

Barbers and laundry workers were active, with clerks and stenographers quiet.

Steamboat men, street railway men, teamsters and expressmen were active.

Unskilled labour was active.

VANCOUVER, B.C., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Geo. Bartley, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Business has never been better in all lines than during the past month. Outward shipments increased, and business locally was unusually brisk. Prices were firm on every hand, with a general tendency to rise. Potatoes sold at $62.00 a ton.

The labour market improved over May, and the skilled trades were the gainers thereby. Unskilled workers were not so fortunate as their numbers were rapidly added to by new arrivals.

The Young Women's Christian Association reported that there were over 6,000 wage earning women in Vancouver as follows:—

Clerks and saleswomen	1,250
Bookkeepers and stenographers	1,200
Trained nurses	200
Teachers	360
Telephone operators	100
Domestics	1,440
Waitresses	450
Lundresses	390
Factory workers	270
Tailoresses and dressmakers	450
Total	6,110

A strong resolution was passed at a mass meeting of workmen calling upon the ctiy council to adopt the 8-hour day, and to pay the 9-hour day rate therefor.

The real estate market continued brisk.

The past month has been a busy one for the local shipyards, the three ways on Burrard Inlet being always full with tugs, scows, launches and other small craft.

A contract for $40,000 was let for the new high school in the east end.

The B. C. Electric Railway Co., has added 46 additional miles of street car lines since January 1st.

The new post office has been completed, and is now being filled with its office fixtures and furniture. The total cost approximates $500,000. The lot 150 x 120 feet was bought in 1904 for $52,000, and is now valued at $300,000. The total value of building and land is $800,000. A $3,500 clock will be placed in the tower.

Seventy men and six donkey engines were employed on the Granville street bridge.

A company, capitalized at $5,000,000, purchased the entire plant and assets of the Stave Lake Power Co. The new concern will shortly enter the electrical power field in Vancouver and New Westminster and will bring 30,000 horse power into the two cities. The lake is 25 miles distant.

The Board of Trade is in negotiation with the C.P.R. for a better local train service.

A considerable improvement is taking place in the mining districts of the province.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building.—These trades were generally active, all classes being well employed.

Metal. — General activity prevailed among iron moulders, machinists, engineers and linemen. Electrical workers reported trade conditions as extremely bad, owing to the dispute over the "card system." Blacksmiths, boilermakers and horseshoers were active.

Printing and allied.—Printers (Job) were inactive. News printers were well employed with pressmen and bookbinders active.

Clothing. — Jounreymen tailors reported trade fair.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers reported trade fair. Butchers were very active and cigarmakers quiet, with a number of idle men.

Leather.—Workers on horse goods reported trade quiet and eight shops employing about 20 hands.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers had a quiet month. Clerks and delivery employees were fairly well employed. Laundry workers reported trade fair.

Transport.—Transportation companies were very active. Steamboat men and deck hands were well employed. Longshoremen fair, but unsettled. Street railway men were active. Cab men reported a falling off in trade owing to competition with automobiles. Express men and teamsters were well employed with prospects of a good season.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Point Grey.—The electors decided to expend $300,000 on local improvements. Contracts will be let immediately, which means that a large number of road workmen will go there from Vancouver.

North Vancouver. — The McDougall-Jenkins Engineering Company will establish a $75,000 iron establishment here shortly. The Wallace's shipyards are very busy.

Prince Rupert.—No building has yet been started on the high priced lots. Four frame buildings, valued at about $2,000 were started on lots purchased at the Vancouver sale, A large number of workmen are idle.

Since the advent of the long summer days again the working forces along the construction work of the Grand Trunk Pacific have been greatly increased, much better progress is being made and

the work on the first hundred miles of the road is being hurried to completion. With good daylight until 11 o'clock at night, and with barely one hour of darkness, most of the contractors have increased their forces and are now working day and night gangs.

VICTORIA, B.C., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. W. E. Ditchburn, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

During the latter part of May and up to the 20th of June labour generally was well employed, all the industries working full time. This was particularly true of the building trades. It is expected that the present year will be the best experienced in the history of the city. The value of new buildings contracted for in May was $100,000 in excess of that for the corresponding month of last year, and the aggregate amount for the first five months of 1909 over-lapped the same period of last year by $252,300. The value of building permits for the first five months of the present year is as follows:—

First five months, 1909	$699,080
First five months, 1908	446,760
Excess, 1909	$252,300

The figures quoted above do not include the large amount of building under way in the suburbs.

Owing to the large amount of civic improvement to be completed this year it has been found necessary to have some of the work done by contract. For a number of years all civic work has been done under the day labour system, which has hitherto proved satisfactory. In order that all labourers, etc., employed by those receiving civic contracts may receive the same rate of wages as are paid by the city, the building inspector has been appointe "Fair Wages' Officer' for the city. Practically the same scale will be enforced on all city work as prevails under the Dominion Government fair wage schedule. At present about seven hundred and fifty men are being employed on different municipal improvements.

The demands of the leather workers have been conceeded by two of the four firms located here; the two other firms have not yet complied with the men's requests, and are carrying on business with reduced staffs. The carpenters are taking steps to further improve their organization.

Transportation this summer has not come up to expectation. The cheap rates previously existing, the result of keen competition between the different compnaies, are a thing of the past.

The city council is considering a by-law dealing with the reclassification of the employees of the city hall; it is expected that it will be ratified next month.

Business generally, both wholesale and retail, was reported as normal.

During the present month eighty-four Chinese entered Canada at this port and paid the $500 head-tax.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—The local strawberry crop will not be up to expectation, owing to a great number of the plants being injured by frost during the latter part of May. There will only be about three-quarters of an average crop, and consequently high prices prevail.

Fishing.—Great preparation sare being made along the coast of Vancouver Island, in anticipation of the big run of salmon this year. No less than twelve or thirteen traps will be in operation at Sooke, a few miles from this city. As this is considered the "big year" for salmon canning, a much larger number of canneries will be in operation than last year. No less than seventy-three canneries will be in operation in the province this year. A new salmon packing enterprise, the San Juan Fishing Company, has located in this city, and commenced operations. It expects to employ about thirty men.

Lumbering.—The lumber mills in the city and on the Island were running full time endeavouring to keep up with orders. More logging camps are working this year than last, owing to the high price prevailing in the earlier part of the year.

Other industries.—All other industries of this city and district were in a prosperous condition, and reported prospects encouraging.

NANAIMO, B.C., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. A. E. H. Spencer, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The labour market has been more active than during May. While there has been no lack of men, there have been few idle. Business men reported trade good and prospects fair. There have been no changes in hours of labour or rates of wages during the month.

Work on the extension to the City water works is being pushed ahead as rapidly as possible. It is employing all the men available.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Fishing.—There was no activity among the fishermen in this district outside of the local trade.

Lumbering. — Work in the lumber camps has been more active than had been expected. The saw mills in the district are working full time, there seeming to be a revival in the demand from the Northwest provinces.

Mining.—The coal mines in the district are working full time and two of the new companies are pushing developement work.

Railroad construction work is quiet, but clearing the right of way is going ahead.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Bricklayers and masons were actively employed. Carpenters and joiners reported work as active, being better than for some years.

Painters, plumbers and builders' labourers were well employed. Machinists and engineers also were active. Blacksmiths and carriage makers reported work plentiful. Printers were active. Teamsters and express men were fairly active. Unskilled labour has been well employed.

REGULATION BY THE DOMINION GOVERNMENT OF OVER-SEAS IMMIGRATION TO CANADA.

IT will be remembered that on several occasions during the past two years amendments of the Immigration Act of the Dominion, and of the regulations issued under that legislation have been adopted by the Canadian government, especially in the matter of securing more strict supervision of the quality of the immigrants admitted into Canada, from Great Britain and the continent of Europe. This policy has been enforced with still greater care since the financial stringency of the autumn of 1907, owing to the comparatively larger amount of unemployed that has prevailed in the more important industrial centres since that date. With a view of bringing to the attention of the transportation companies interested, the exact terms of the law with regard to the exclusion of undesirable immigrants from Canada as it obtains at the present time a circular letter was sent out during the past month by the Superintendent of Immigration to all of the railway and steamship companies engaged in the transport of immigrants. The text of the letter, which contains a full exposition of the policy of the government and of the intention of the law in this connection, is as follows:—

OTTAWA, 4th June, 1909.

In Re Exclusion of Over-seas Immigrants.

Sir:—

In view of the fact that the Immigration Act at present in force has been amended several times, and that in accordance with its provisions its express terms have been supplemented by several Orders-in-Council, there is a possibility of misunderstanding arising between the

several steamship and railway companies and the Immigration Department in the application of its exclusion provisions.

As a help towards avoiding such misunderstanding it seems advisable that the immigration policy of the Canadian government and the understanding of the Interior Department of the exclusion provisions of the Immigration Act should be stated as shortly and plainly although informally as possible:—

1. Money is expended and administration is exercised with the object of securing immigrants whose purpose in life is to occupy farm lands, either as owners, tenants, or labourers.

2. Money is voted and administration is exercised with the object of excluding those whose presence in Canada would tend to add to the congestion of our towns and cities.

Immigration effort is made in those countries which are considered most likely to furnish the people coming within the first of the two classes above specified.

No immigration effort is made in those countries which are considered likely to furnish the people coming within the second class.

The Act is interpreted and its administration conducted throughout, to give effect to the above two distinct lines of policy.

Certain of the exclusion provisions of the Immigration Act are mandatory and apply equally to the people of every class and of every country. These are the provisions which exclude the physically, mentally or morally unfit.

Other provisions exclude for financial or other reasons, not physical, mental or moral.

These provisions exclude:—

1. Charity aided immigrants.

2. Europeans who have in possession less than $25 in cash besides ticket to destination, and Asiatics who have less than $200 besides ticket to destination; excepting citizens of China or Japan, in regard to whom there are special arrangements. (Chinese must pay $500 head tax; Japanese must have in possession $25 cash and a passport).

3. Immigrants who do not come by continuous passage from, and on ticket purchased in, the country of their birth or citizenship.

Provision is made for relaxing the first of these causes of exclusion in the case of persons who have been inspected and approved before sailing by the Assistant Superintendent of Emigration for Canada in England. No other relaxation will be made.

In regard to the second, provision is made for relaxation (*a*) in the case of persons going to friends permanently resident in Canada who are capable of supporting them, and (*b*) in the case of those going to assured employment.

The relaxation in the case of persons going to friends only applies to persons ordinarily dependent on such friends; that is, wife or children going to husband or father; brother or sister going to brother, minors going to married or independent sisters, or parents going to children capable of supporting them.

The provision as to relaxation of the money qualification, because going to assured employment, is dealt with as follows:—

(*a*) Immigrants from countries, other than those in which immigration effort is being made by Canada, cannot be assumed by the Immigration Officials to be going to assured employment, and therefore each individual will be required to produce the amount of money the regulations call for.

(*b*) In view of the difficulties encountered by non-English speaking immigrants in securing employment, even though coming from the countries in which immigration effort is being made, (in case of their not having the money required and ticket to destination), the agent must be satisfied by evidence which he must record that such immigrant is going to assured employment at farm work. (The over-sea countries in which immigration effort is made are Great Britain and Ireland, France, Belgium, Holland, Germany, Denmark, Iceland, Norway, Sweden and Switzerland.)

(*c*) In case of English speaking immigrants, while the steamship companies must be prepared at all times for a strict enforcement of the money requirement, the agent may, in case the immigrant is

otherwise desirable, accept a reasonable assurance that he will find employment, provided such employment is at farm work.

Regarding the third cause for exclusion: All immigrants who are unable to satisfy the agent either that they have independent means of support or that they are suited to farm work and intend to engage in it, are liable to be excluded under the indirect passage provision.

The Officials of the Immigration Department at ocean ports are being instructed that they will be held strictly to account for the enforcement of the Act in accordance with the foregoing statement of its terms.

Your obedient servant,

(Sgd.) Superintendent of Immigration.

THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT, 1907.—PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE ACT DURING THE MONTH OF JUNE, 1909.

THREE applications for the establishment of Boards of Conciliation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, were received in the Department during the month of June, as follows:—

(1) On behalf of engineers, firemen, conductors, brakemen, baggagemen and yardsmen, members of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Engineers, the Order of Railway Conductors and the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, employed on the lines of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company, the number of employees affected being estimated at 300 directly and 800 indirectly;

(2) On behalf of the Maintenance of Way employees of the Canadian Northern Railway Company, members of the International Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees, the number of employees affected being estimated at 1,100 directly and 700 indirectly;

(3) On behalf of the employees of the Canada West Coal Company, Limited, of Taber, Alberta, as represented by District No. 18, United Mine Workers of America, the number of employees affected being 300 directly and upwards of 5,000 indirectly.

Earlier Applications.

Of applications received prior to the beginning of June, proceedings in connection with which remained at that date unfinished, there were the following:—

(1) On behalf of railroad telegraphers employed along the lines of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company's system, the number of employees affected being estimated at 1,600;

(2) On behalf of employees of certain coal mining companies, members of the Western Coal Operators' Association, in the provinces of Alberta and British Columbia, as follows:—Alberta Railway and Irrigation Company, H. W. McNeill Company, Pacific Coal Company, Leitch Collieries, Ltd., Western Canadian Collieries Ltd., International Coal and Coke Company, Ltd., and Hosmer Mines Ltd., the number of employees affected being estimated at 2,100;

(3) On behalf of employees of the Cumberland Railway and Coal Company, Springhill, N. S., the number of employees affected being estimated at 1,550;

(4) On behalf of longshoremen employed by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company at Owen Sound, Ont., the number of employees affected being estimated at 250;

(5) On behalf of the employees of the British Columbia Copper Company of Greenwood, B. C., the number of employees affected being estimated at 225;

(6) On behalf of the employees of the Nicola Valley Coal and Coke Company of Middlesboro, B. C., the number of employees affected being estimated at 150;

(7) On behalf of the employees of the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Company at Sydney No. 3, Florence, Cape Breton, the number of employees affected being estimated at 340 directly and 120 indirectly.

Reports Received.

During June, the Department received reports in the case of five Boards established under the act as follows:—

(1) That arising out of the application of the members of the British Columbia Copper Company, of Greenwood, B. C.;

(2) That arising out of an application of the employees of the Nicola Valley Coal and Coke Company, of Middlesboro, B.C.;

(3) That arising out of the application of the Railroad Telegraphers employed along the lines of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company's system;

(4) That arising out of the application of the employees of certain Coal mining companies, members of the Western Coal Operators' Association, in the Provinces of Alberta and British Columbia, viz:— The Alberta Railway and Irrigation Company. The H. W. McNeill Company, Pacific Coal Company, the Leitch Collierles, Limited, the Western Canadian Collieries, Limited, the International Coal and Coke Company, Limited and Hosmer Mines, Limited.

(5) That arising out of an application of the Longshoremen employed by the Canadian Pacific Railway at Owen Sound, Ontario.

Other Proceedings under the Act.

In the case of the dispute between the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Company of Sydney, C. B., and its employees in Florence, C.B., His Honour Judge J. P. Chipman, County Judge, Kemptville, N. S., was appointed Chairman of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation in the absence of a joint recommendation from His Honour Judge MacGillivray, Antigonish, N. S., and Mr. Daniel McDougall, Glace Bay, the other members of the above Board. Sittings of this Board, were held during June, but the report had not been received at the end of the month.

In the case of the dispute between the Cumberland Railway and Coal Company, of Springhill, N. S., and its employees, the Hon. J. W. Longley, of the Supreme Court of Nova Scotia, was appointed Chairman of this Board on June 5th in the absence of any joint recommendation from Messrs. Charles Archibald, Halifax, N. S., and E. B. Paul, M. P. P., Springhill, N. S., the other members of the Board. The Board met during the latter part of June, and a report had not been received at the end of the month.

In the case of the Canada West Coal Company, Limited, of Taber, Alberta, and its employees, the application was made by the Company, and alleged as the cause of the dispute failure to agree upon the terms and conditions of a working agreement which expired on March 31, 1909. In this dispute it was stated that 300 employees were directly and more than 5,000 other indirectly affected.

Mr. Colin MacLeod, of MacLeod, Alberta, and Mr. W. C. Simmons of Lethbridge were appointed members of the Board on the recommendation of the employers and employees respectively. His Honour Judge Winter, of Lethbridge, was appointed Chairman on the recommendation of the two members above named.

In the case of the dispute between the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company and its engineers, firemen, conductors, brakemen, baggagemen and yardsmen, the Board was asked to considers the adoption of schedules of rates of pay and rules covering the service and working conditions of engineers, firemen, conductors, brakemen, baggagemen and yardsmen, on the Company's lines, including provisions therein as to the dismissal and promotion of employees, as well as other matters. In this case 300 employees were declared to be directly and 800 others indirectly affected. Mr. F. H. McGuigan, and Mr. John G. O'Donoghue, both of Toronto were appointed members of this Board on the recommendation of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company and of the employees respectively and on June 24 the Board was completed by the appointment of Hon. W. P. Sutherland, M. P., of Windsor, Ont., as chairman, on the recommendation of Messrs. McGuigan and O'Donoghue.

In the case of the dispute between the Canadian Northern Railway Company and Maintenance of Way employees, the dis-

pute is stated to have arisen out of a demand on the part of the applicants for an increase in pay averaging approximately 15c. per day. The applicants asked also for amendments in the agreement relating to allowance made for expenses during absence from headquarters, overtime and other matters. In this case 1,100 employees were stated to be directly and 700 others indirectly affected. Mr. J. G. O'Donoghue, of Toronto, and Mr. W. J. Christie, of Winnipeg, were appointed members of the Board on the recommendation of the employees and of the Company respectively, and the Board was completed on June 24 by the appointment of His Honour Judge Myers of Winnipeg, as Chairman.

I.—REPORT OF BOARD IN DISPUTE BETWEEN THE BRITISH COLUMBIA COPPER COMPANY, OF GREENWOOD, B.C., AND ITS EMPLOYEES.

THE Department received on May 21 the report of his Honour Judge P. E. Wilson, of Cranbrook, B. C., as Chairman of this Board. At the same time a separate report was received from Mr. John McInnes, M. P. P., of Phœnix, B. C., the member appointed on the recommendation of the employees. The report of Mr. Edward Cronyn, of Toronto, the member of the Board appointed on the recommendation of the Company, was received in the Department on June 11.

The application for the establishment of this Board, received in the Department on March 30, alleged discrimination on the part of the British Columbia Copper Company against two members of the Greenwood Miners' Union, No. 22, Western Federation of Miners; namely, T. Y. McKay, J. B. Ming, and others, "by discharging them from their employment for no apparent reason but their being active members of Greenwood Miners' Union." The Union demanded that the British Columbia Copper Company cease discriminating against their members and reinstate all members so discriminated against; also that the British Columbia Copper Company adjust all grievances that may arise in the future through a committee from Greenwood Miners' Union." The number of persons affected by this dispute was said to be approximately 225 men. Mr. John McInnes, M. P. P., of Phœnix, B. C., was appointed a member of this Board on the recommendation of the employees and Mr. Edward Cronyn, of Toronto, was appointed on the recommendation of the Company. In the absence of any joint recommendation from Messrs. McInnes and Cronyn, the Board was completed on April 29 by the appointment of his Honour Judge P. E. Wilson, of Cranbrook, as Chairman.

At the opening sitting of the Board the complaints of the employees concerned were amplified as follows:—

"(1) That the Management of the B. C. Copper Co., recognize a Committee from Greenwood Miners' Union No. 22, W. F. M., to adjust all grievances between the B. C. Copper Co:. and its employees.

"(2) That the B. C. Copper Co., cease discriminating against members of Greenwood Miners. Union No. 22, W. F. M.

"(3) That the B. C. Copper Co., reinstate J. B. King and T. Y. McKay, and pay to them their wages in full from the time of their dismissal until such time as they are re-instated.

"(4) That the B. C. Copper Co., shall not discriminate against men on account of their political opinions.

"(5) That the B. C. Copper Co., shall not alter existing conditions of employment of their employees, without notifying the President or Secretary of the Greenwood Miners' Union No. 22, W. F. M., and all notifications shall be in writing.

"(6) That the Management of the B. C. Copper Co., or any of its officials, use any influence, or in any manner interfere with their employees in their choice of doctor or doctors.

"(7) That the management of the B. C. Copper Co., cease in soliciting the Board of Trade, and certain individuals, for the purpose of discrediting Greenwood Miners' Union No. 22, W. F. M."

Summary of Several Reports.

His Honour Judge Wilson in his report observes that "the whole industrial situation in this camp is unfortunate. A feeling of distrust pervades the whole atmosphere and so long as that feeling continues so long will trouble continue." In respect of the recongnition of the Union, which was one of the main points of the dispute, the Company claimed that some of their employees were not members of Greenwood Miners' Union and that as to these it was manifestly unfair that they should have to adjust grievances through the Union. Judge Wilson, Chairman, and Mr. Cronyn, member of the Board appointed on the recommendation of the Company, both refer in their reports to certain letters submitted in evidence by the Company in which individual workmen had been informed by the Secretary of Greenwood Miners' Union that a fine had been placed against them for refusing to become members of that body, and that they would be advertised as "unfair to organized labour." In commenting on these letters the Chairman observed that "such action on the part of the Union seems, in my opinion, to depart from the true spirit of unionism which, as I understand it, is to obtain a fair deal for the employees. In my opinion, the letters strongly smack of disloyalty not only to unionism but to the laws of the country itself and such of course as that adopted by the Greenwood Miners' Union cannot do otherwise than lead to distrust by the employer and not only to that but to non-recognition by the employer who should fairly recognize his non-union employees, as well as his union employees and these letters certainly give him fair grounds for stating that he finds it impossible to recognize the Union under such conditions..... If it had not been for this unfortunate evidence, I certainly feel that there was no justification whatever for the Company refusing recognition of the Union."

The Chairman is of opinion that in fairness not only to capital but to labour itself each Union should have the power to make a binding contract and that if this were the case "it would much to lessen the feeling of permanent unrest which seems to prevail at Greenwood." With these two points settled he sees no reason why the parties to the dispute could not come together. The one foundation for the dispute was the demand of the Greenwood Miners' Union for recognition at the hands of the Company and Judge Wilson adds "upon elimination of the Union's procedure as against non-union men and union men who are in arrears, as above outlined, that the Company might and should recognize the Union in dealing with Union employees. In conclusion he recommends: (1) That the Union eliminate any practice of discrimination as against non-union men; (2) That upon the cessation of such procedure the Company recognize and deal with the Union in regard to all questions affecting Union men; (3) That no discrimination be shown against any person by reason of his taking an active part in the Union."

Mr. Cronyn, in his findings gives it as his opinion that the British Columbia Copper Company was amply justified in refusing to recognize or to deal with Greenwood Miners' Union.

Mr. McInnes, finds that "the charges made by the Greenwood Miners' Union were well founded," and gives it as his opinion that "the difficulties between the management and the employees were due largely to the failure of the Manager of the Company to meet his employees in a spirit of fairness." "There had been," Mr. McInnes observes, "scarcely any serious labour troubles for a number of years and this condition is due in a large measure to the fact that nearly every company operating in the provinces recognize the Western Federation of Miners." He recommends, therefore, that the British Columbia Copper Company recognize and do business with Greenwood Miners' Union and that all questions affecting wages and conditions between the Company and the employees be adjusted through the said Union.

Mr. McIness, in his report states that "after all the evidence was adduced, the Board endeavoured to get the parties to the dispute together so that, if possible, they might arrive at an understanding. The officials of the Company signified

their willingness to confer and settle on reasonable terms but the representative of the Company refused point blank to have any dealings with the Union." The Department has received copies of correspondence showing that in a letter dated June 16 to His Honour Judge Wilson of Cranbrook, the British Columbia Copper Company disputed the accuracy of the foregoing statement in Mr. McInnis' report and asserted that no such suggestion had been received by the Company. In reply Judge Wilson declares the Company's statement in this matter to be correct, and added that a statement by Mr. Cronyn that it was no use to have suggested a conference as in the face of the evidence he, (Mr. Cronyn) knew that the Company could not consider the points, was the only ground that could exist for such a statement.

Report of Chairman of Board.

The text of the findings of His Honour Judge P. E. Wilson, as chairman of the Board, is as follows:—

In the matter of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act 1907, and in the matter of differences between the British Columbia Copper Company and its employees

The Chairman of this Board begs to report as follows:—

On my appointment at the earnest solicitation of both parties I forthwith went to Greenwood, and a meeting was at once held on my arrival on May 1st.

The complaint as filed with the Board was amplified by the employees who submitted a statement in writing which sets out their ground for complaint. That statement is as follows:—

Mr. Chairman and Members of Conciliation and Investigation Board,
Gentlemen,—

The members of Greenwood Miners' Union, in making application for a Conciliation and Investigation Board, under the Industrial Disputes Act, do not wish to leave the impression on the public that we consider this Act is, in any way intended to benefit the working class.

In fact we consider the Industrial Dispute Act the most hostile piece of legislation on the statute books of Canada, at the present time, against the labouring class.

Our reason for thinking so is that the corporations can ignore it in nearly every case and as shown in one case in which Greenwood Miners were interested, and it would have been to our benefit to have a Board appointed, the deputy Minister of Labour advised us that the Department of Labour did not consider a copper mine a public utility. In May, 1907, the members of Greenwood Miners' Union, believing that they were entitled to a higher rate of wages as the cost of living had advanced, and as the price of copper had been over 24 cents for the previous six months, made a demand on the different mining companies operating properties in the jurisdiction of Greenwood Miners' Union, for an advance of fifty cents a day in wages, and believing that copper mines would come under the Industrial Disputes Act, we made the demand to take effect the 1st June, 1907.

The members of Greenwood Miners' Union believed at that time that if we could get a conciliation and investigation Board that we had the whip hand, as there had been enormous losses to the B. C. Copper Company through mismanagement, and if we could get a board to demand the Company's books the management of the B. C. Copper Company would grant our demands before he would allow an investigation.

But as the charges have often been made that the Western Federation of Miners is a lawless organization, we invite you to make a thorough investigation into our method of doing business, as we have nothing to conceal, and in making application for a Conciliation and Investigation Board one of our objects is to let the public know the true condition in Greenwood camp.

When we made the demand in May, 1907, for an increase in wages the managers of the different companies operating in the boundary asked the committees representing the different unions to meet them in a body as they would like to make a scale of wages to be general all over the boundary country, and when

the committees met them they asked for time to go to New York to interview the executive board of the different companies, or alien corporations operating in the boundary, and the committees representing the unions granted them the time on condition that they would give an answer before 1st of June, 1907. After the managers returned and we realized after meeting them that they did not intend to grant the raise on the plea that with copper at 24 cents a pound there was very little profit for them. After showing them that 50 cents advance in wages per day would amount to about one-tenth of a cent on a pound of copper, taking their own reports as a basis to work on, as they claimed that they could produce copper and lay it down in New York at between 9 and 10 cents a pound. Mr. Hodges, the Chairman of the managers, remarked that the reports as they sent them out were only to hornswobble the stockholders. The committee representing the various unions then made up their minds to apply for a conciliation board, and in answer to a telegram that we sent to the Minister of Mines his deputy notified us that we did not come under the Lemieux Act, as the copper mines were not considered by the Department a public utility. Then realizing that we had all the power of capital with the public press, including the Mining Journals of Canada and America, printing lying reports sent out by agents of the Mine Owners' Associaion against us we arrived at a compromise.

After the union voted on the scale, and we adopted it we posted a copy of the scale on a building at the Mother Lode Mine so that the men would know what they were being paid, so that they could mark their cards supplied daily by the company for that and other purposes. Mr. McAllister sent word to the superintendent at the mine to take the copy of the scale down as he had not been notified officially by the Greenwood Miners' Union of adoption of scale. We had then to make a trip to the B. C. Copper Company office and notify him to that effect.

The managers of the various companies began to realize that the men by being organized were a power to be reckoned with, and Mr. McAllister started in very soon to show us that any man taking an active part in the Union could not work for him. Notwithstanding the fact that we did not ask for a raise in wages for six months after copper had advanced to 24 cents and when we did demand the raise we gave the management over one month's notice, but when the price of copper dropped and the conditions in the labour market were favourable to the operators, the various managers of the large companies got together and closed all the properties in the boundary without even 12 hours' notice, for no other reason than to defeat the objects of the Lemieux Act, as the Minister of Labour had given a decision after we had settled our grievances in May, 1907, that a copper mine was a public utility.

In May, 1908, the B. C. Copper Company resumed operations under a reduced wage scale, but as copper was nearly one cent lower than when they shut down they cannot claim as an excuse the high wages paid in November as a reason for shutting down in November, 1907.

During the shut-down of the B. C. Copper Company's properties in November, 1907, and the resumption of work in May, 1908, Mr. McAllister was very active in getting the Greenwood Board of Trade to adopt certain resolutions placing all the responsibility of the closing down of the B. C. Copper Company's properties on the labouring class, and the same resolutions were published and comments made in a great many of the mining journals published in America. Mr. McAllister also tried to influence foreman in charge of other properties near Greenwood to not employ certain men that belonged to the union, giving as a reason that if the said foreman employed union men that they would divide their wages with men that he was trying to drive out of Greenwood, and he also made the remark that he had two good men in the union to report what was going on.

In the appointment of E. C. Warren to

the position of Manager at the B. C. Copper's smelter we believe we can show to the satisfaction of this Board that the only qualifications that he had for this position was that he was President of Greenwood Board of Trade and the recognized political boss in Greenwood of the Conservative party in B. C., and that the said B. G. Warren would use his influence to disrupt Greenwood Miners' Union.

A few of the reasons that Mr. McAllister wanted to disrupt the union were because that Greenwood Miners' Union were trying to get the benefit of certain laws on the statute books of British Columbia, namely the Master and Servants' Act, and the Workmen's Compensation Act, and we believe that we can show to the satisfaction of this Board that he has deliberately schemed to impose a Company Doctor on his employees to defeat the objects of said acts. We also believe that we can show to the satisfaction of this Board that there has been no effort on the part of the present management of the B. C. Copper Company to operate the mines and smelter of the said company, for the interest of the stockholders as a whole, but their only object was to handle a large tonnage, and in trying to treat a large ton nage it resulted in enormous losses to the B. C. Copper Company.

And we also accuse Mr. McAllister of using every means in his power to compel Greenwood Miners' Union to call a strike so that he can place the responsibility of his mismanagement on to the shoulders of Greenwood Miners' Union.

Respectfully submitted,
Acting for Miners' Union.
Greenwood, B.C., May 1, 1909.

Demands made by Greenwood Miners' Union of the B. C. Copper Company.

1st. That the management of the B. C. Copper Company recognize a committee from Greenwood Miners' Union, No. 22, W.F.M. to adjust all grievances, between the B. C. Copper Company and its employees.

2nd. That the B. C. Copper Company cease discriminating against members of Greenwood Miners' Union, No. 22, W.F.M.

3rd. That the B. C. Copper Company re-instate J. B. King and T. Y. McKay in their employment, and pay the said J. B. King and T. Y. McKay their wages in full from the time of their dismissal until such time as they are re-instated.

4th. That the B. C. Copper Company shall not discriminate against men on account of their political opinions.

5th. That the B. C. Copper Company shall not alter any existing condition of employment of their employees without notifying the President or Secretary of Greenwood Miners' Union, No. 22, W.F.M and all notifications shall be in writing.

6th. That the management of the B. C. Copper Company, or any of its officials, use any influence, or in any manner interfere with their employees, in their choice of doctor or doctors.

7th. That the management of the B. C. Copper Company cease in soliciting the aid of the Board of Trade and certain individuals, for the purpose of discrediting Greenwood Miners' Union No. 22, W.F.M.

In reply to that the Company filed a statement denying the statements:—

The first complaint is that the management of the B. C. Copper Company refused to recognize a committee from the Greenwood Miners' Union to adjust all grievances between the B. C. Copper Company and its employees.

The company undoubtedly refused to recognize the union. Undoubtedly the great majority of the company's employees belonged to the union. On this point I certainly think that in fair dealing in industrial occupations there must be a recognition of the union by the employer in all matters in which a member of the union is involved. The union simply seeks by combination to protect its members, and so long as it does that it seems to me that it must and should be recognized by the employer. In this case, however, the employer objects to recognizing this particular union. If that objection is against unionism as such then clearly the employer is in the wrong; but if, as the company maintains in this case, the complaint is against unionism in the manner in which it is

adopted at Greenwood, then there may be some grounds for the refusal to recognize the union at Greenwood. The company assert that they have such grounds by reason of the stand taken by the union as against non-union men and against members of the union who refused to re-instate themselves in the union. On that question they put in evidence certain letters which follow:—

GREENWOOD MINER'S UNION
No. 22.

Greenwood, B.C., April 26, 1909

Mr. Fred. Hopkins,
Greenwood, B.C.

Dear Sir:—

Take notice that the members of Greenwood Miners' Union at a regular meeting, placed a fine of $50 against you for refusing to join this organization while working under our jurisdiction, and I was instructed to advertise you as unfair to organized labour, until such time as you become a member of this organization and pay the above fine into the treasury of Greenwood Miners' Union.

(Sgd.) GEORGE HEATHERTON,
Secretary.

Greenwood, B.C., April 20, 1909

Mr. Bert Hopkins,
Greenwood, B.C.

Dear Sir:—

I wish to notify you that at a regular meeting of Greenwood Miners' Union the members of this organization placed a fine of $50 aganist you for refusing to put yourself in good standing in Greenwood Miners' Union, and I was instructed to advertise you as unfair to organized labour, until such time as you pay the fine and put yourself in good standing in Greenwood Miners' Union.

I remain,

Yours truly,

(Sgd.) GEORGE HEATHERTON,
Secretary.

Greenwood, B.C., April 24, 1909.

Mr. George Aiken,
Greenwood, B.C.

Dear Sir:—

I wish to notify you that at a regular meeting of Greenwood Miners' Union the membership of this organization placed a fine of $25 against you for refusing to become a member of Greenwood Miners' Union, and I was instructed to advertise you as unfair to organized labour, until such time as you become a member and pay the above fine into this union. I remain.

(Sgd.) GEORGE HEATHERTON,
Secretary.

Such action on the part of the union seems in my opinion to depart from the true spirit of unionism which, as I understand it is to obtain a fair deal for the employee. In my opinion the letters strongly smack of disloyalty not only to unionism, but to the laws of the country itself, and such a course as that adopted by the Greenwood Miners' Union cannot do otherwise then lead to distrust by the employer, and not only that, but lead to non-recognition by the employer, who should fairly recognize his non-union employees as well as his union employees, and these letters certainly give him fair grounds for stating that he finds it impossible to recognize the union under such conditions. I cannot find, by reason of the date of the letters, that they were the cause of complaint in this matter, but it seems to me that such letters having come to the knowledge of the employer that he is to that extent justified in refusing to recognize the officials of the union that acts in that manner. If it had not been for this unfortunate evidence I certainly feel that there was no justification whatever for the Company refusing recognition of the union.

The employer stands in a peculiar posiition. He must deal fairly with his non-union men as well as with his union men, and it seems to me that he is not acting outside the scope of fairness to protecting his non-union employee from an unfair demand made by union.

Again it must be borne in mind that the

employer dealing with the union is dealing with a body which has not, in itself, any power to make a binding contract, and on this point it seems to me that in fairness not only to capital, but to labour itself, that each union should have the power to contract. If that were the case I think it would tend much to lessen the feeling of permanent unrest which seems to prevail at Greenwood.

These two points being settled I can see no reason why the parties in this dispute cannot get together. Really, the one foundation for the dispute is based on this one demand, *i.e.* recognition of the union, and I think that upon the elimination of the union's procedure as against non-union men and union men who are in arrears, as above outlined, that the company might and should recognize the union in dealing with union employees, I felt that there might be some question on this point. The dismissal complained of happened at an unfortunate time. The Company was putting down its force. There was a feeling among the men, and everything that was done on either one side or the other was looked upon with distrust by the opposite party. I cannot find on this point that there was a clear discrimination against union men as such. There is suspicion in regard to cause of dismissal, but as it was done at a time when the Company was cutting down its force I cannot find this charge is proved.

(3) This demand is covered by my findings in the above.

(4) As to discrimination on account of political opinions I do not think that existed.

(5) I think that this demand must necessarily stand or fall on No. 1. The Company in fairness should notify the men as to altering existing conditions of employment within reasonable scope. This matter is also one that speedily will be remedied when an adjustment can be arrived at between the Company and the union, as to recognition of the union by the Company.

(6) This demand is also one on which I cannot find that the men have any complaint, and one which will speedily be remedied by recognition of the union by the Company.

(7) This demand is one in regard to the Company soliciting the aid of the Greenwood Board of Trade and certain individuals for the purpose of discrediting the Greenwood Miners' Union. On this point I think there was no question that the men who signed the resolution complained of, did so in all fairness and sincerity for the good of the community. The people of Greenwood, suffering as they did from shut-down after shut-down, were extremely anxious that work continue on this, the largest, property in their community. When apparently labour troubles had been arranged the appearance of a notice requesting the men not to return to work until further notified, although it was accompagnied by a notice calling a meeting of the union, filled, their, minds with distrust as to the future labour situation, and they, I think reasonably, felt as a Board of Trade, that a resolution deprecating the spirit of agitation in the district was one that would fairly meet with the approval of all parties without it being suggested that it was in any way directed aganist unionism. I think they were absolutely fair in that matter and were acting, as they thought, in the best interests of the community, apart altogether from any solicitation by the Company.

I would recommend.

(1) That the union eliminate any practice of discrimination as against non-union men.

(2) That upon the cessation of such procedure the Company recognize and deal with the union in regard to all questions affecting union men.

(3) That no discrimination be shown against any person by reason of his taking an active part in the union.

The whole industrial situation in this camp is unfortunate. A feeling of distrust pervades the whole atmosphere, and so long as that feeling continues so long will trouble continue. Unless some feeling can arise which will tend to a belief by each party in human nature, even if the party is of the opposite side, no cessation of the present trouble can be contemplated. If the employer will fairly recognize fair union labour and the union will fairly deal with the employer, then

trouble will cease, otherwise it will continue forever.

(Signed) P. E. WILSON,
Chairman.

Mr. Cronyn's Report.

The text of the findings of Mr. E. Edward Cronyn, member of the Board appointed on the recommendation of the Company, is as follows:—

In the Matter of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act 1907, and in the matter of differences between the British Columbia Copper Company and its Employees.

Report of the member of this Board nominated by the Company:—

At the conclusion of the sessions of the Conciliation Board, when it became apparent that it was impossible to make an unanimous report, it was arranged between the Chairman and myself, that as we were entirely agreed upon all the points in question, that we should send in a majority report signed by both of us. Later, however, the Chairman advised me that after talking with some of the citizens of Greenwood, he had come to the conclusion that his report would have a more beneficial effect on the laboring classes if he were not associated with the Company's nominee in making it, although he again unqualifiedly agreed with me in the whole matter.

Having lived for some years in the Mining Camps of British Columbia, including Greenwood. I am thoroughly familiar with labour conditions there. It is a fact, that the American Labor Organization, known as the Western Federation of Miners, has for years been strenously endeavoring to establish itself in the Mining Camps of British Columbia. It is notorious that many of the leading spirits of this organization in the States not only countenance, but encourage methods and principles which are entirely in defiance of law and order, and it is greatly to be deplore that this organization should have been permitted to gain any foot-hold whatever in Canada. It is hard for citizens of the Eastern part of this Country to understand to what lengths prominent members of this organization are prepared to go in their effort to dominate other members, and to enforce their wishes upon any community in which they operate. It is clear from evidence given at trials in the Western States, that violations of the law sometimes involving crimes of violence and even murder have been committed and justiefid by prominent members of this organization, and their defence has been paid for by the unions and public subscriptions made for them through the unions.

After a most careful consideration of all the evidence brought before the Board, I am convinced that the employees of the British Columbia Copper Co., have no real grievances against the Company and that the grievances alleged by the Miners' Union were merely trumped up by officers of the Greenwood Miners' Union No. 22, a branch of the above mentioned Western Federation of Miners, as they considered that the time was an opportune one to force the Company to recognition of the Union in such a way as to make it absolutely necessary for any one applying for work in the Company to join the Union.

It is quite clear from the evidence offered that these officers were not only not acting in the best interest of the employees of the Company, in endeavouring to make trouble with the Company but were actually taking steps to this end in opposition to the expressed opinion of a large proportion of the employees.

The leading spirit in the Greenwood Miners' Union appears to be one Heatherton, who conducted the case ofr the Miners Union before the Conciliation Board, and in giving evidence he took a pride in describing methods followed by the Union in recruiting new members, in retaining old members, and in dealing with those who would not become members, in which intimidation and blackmail were the leading features.

The address made to the Board by the Manager of the Company at the first session, held on Saturday the 1st., day of May, and the answer thereto, made by the above mentioned Heatherton on Monday the 3rd, of May, are set out at

full length, as they seem to give a reasonable indication of the spirit in which the Company and the Union approched the Board.

The address of the Company's Manager was as follows:—

"Upon receipt of the copy of the application for a Board of Conciliation, we wrote the Honourable the Minister of Labour suggesting that this Board be not appointed as there were no matters in dispute between ourselves and our employees. The Honourable Minister decided that it was better to grant the board and we have therefore willingly entered into the spirit of the Conciliation and are here to assist you in every manner in our power.

You will note that the word "employees" while used by the Department of Labour in its communication to us in this matter, does not appear at all in the application for the Board, so that it would seem we are called upon to deal with a matter respecting the Western Federation of Miners only.

First and last we wish to emphasize that we have no dispute with this organization nor have we discriminated against its members. Our works are open to all capable men seeking employment, and we never inquire whether they belong to the Western Federation of Miners, carpenters, electrical workers or any other Craft Union, but as the same time we consistently refuse to discriminate against men who do not happen to be allied to these, nor will we countenance coercion to force our employees to attach themselves to any organization. Our attitude is simply, that while we sympathize with organized labour when properly directed, we do not assume an arbitrary stand in any direction as regards the individual, merely requiring that he performs the duties assigned to him to our satisfaction.

It is our endeavor to stand faithfully by our employees who are honest in their endeavor to do what is right and on this account we intend that you shall have every evidence of the conciliatory spirit in which we appear before you. Should it be required we shall give you most conclusive evidence that there has been no discrimination, not only in the cases cited in the application, but also at any time, and in addition we shall show you why it is not practicable to accede to the demand made in the application that any grievances that may arise be adjusted through a committee of the Greenwood Miners' Union of the Western Federation of Miners."

The address of the Secretary of the Union was as follows:—

"The Members of Greenwood Miners Union in making application for a Conciliation and Investigation Board, under the Industrial Disputes Act, do not wish to leave the impression on the Public, that we consider this Act is in any way intended to benefit the working class.

In fact we consider the Industrial Disputes Act, the most hostile piece of legislation on the statute books of Canada, at the present time against the labouring class.

Our reasons for thinking so is that the corporations can ignore it in nearly every case, and as shown in one case in which Greenwood Miners' Union was interested, and it would have been to our benefit to have a Board appointed, the Deputy Minister advised us that the Department of Labour did not consider a copper mine a public utility.

In May 1907, the members of the Greenwwod Miners' Union believing they were entitled to a higher rate of wages, as the cost of living had advanced, and as the price of copper had been over 24 cents for the previous six months, made a demand on the different Mining Companies operating properties in the jurisdiction of the Greenwod Miners' Union, for an advance of fifty cents per day in wages, and believing the Copper mines would come under the Industrial Disputes Act, we made the demand to take effect the 1st of June 1907.

The members of the Greenwood Miners' Union believed at that time that if we could get a Conciliation and Investigation Board, that we had the whip hand, as there had been enormous losses to the B. C. Copper Co., through mismanagement and if we could get a board to demand the Company books the Management of the B. C. Copper Co., would grant our demands before he would allow an investigation.

But as the charges have often been made that the Western Federation of Miners is a lawless organization, we invite you to make a thorough investigation into our method of doing business, as we have nothing to conceal, and in making application for a Conciliation and Investigation Board, one of our objects is to let the public know the true condition in Greenwood Camp.

When we made the demand in May 1907 for an increase in wages, the Managers of the different companies operating in the Boundary asked the committees representing the different Unions to meet them in a body as they would like to make a scale of wages to be general all over the Boundary Country, and when the committees met them, they asked for time to go to New York to interview the Executive Board of the different companies operating in the Boundary, and the committees representing the different Unions granted them the time on condition that they would give an answer before 1st. of June 1907.

After the Managers returned and we realized, after meeting them, that they did not intend to grant the raise on the plea that with copper at 24 cents a pound there was very little profit for them. After showing them that 50 cents per day advance in wages would amount to about one-tenth of a cent on a pound of copper taking their own reports as a basis to work on, as they claimed they could produce copper and lay it in New York at between 9 and 10 cents per pound. Mr. Hodges the Chairman of the Managers remarked that the reports as they sent them out were only to "Hornswabble" the stockholders.

The Committee representing the Various unions then made up their minds to apply for a Conciliation Board, and in answer to a telegram we sent to the Minister of Mines, his Deputy notified us that we did not come under the Lemieux Act, as the copper mines were not considered by the Department as a Public Utility. Then realizing that we had all the Power of Capital with the public press, including Mining Journals of Canada and America printing lying reports sent out by the agents of the mine Owners' Association against us, we arrived at a compromise.

After the Union voted on the scale and we adopted it, we posted a copy of the scale on a building at the Mother Lode Mine, so that the men would know what they were being paid, so that they could make their cards supplied by the company daily for that and other purposes. Mr. McAllister sent word to the Superintendent of the mine to take the copy of the scale down, as he had not been notified officially by the Greenwood Miners' Union of the adoption of the scale. We had then to make a trip to the B. C. Copper Co., and notify him to that affect.

The managers of the various companies began to realize that the men by being organized were a power to be reckoned with, and Mr. McAllister started in very soon to show us that any man taking active part in the union would not work for him.

Notwithstanding the fact that we did not ask for a raise for six months after copper had advanced to 24 cents, and when we did demand the raise we gave the management over one month's notice, but when the price of copper dropped and the conditions in the labour market were favourable to the operators, the various managers of the larger companies got together and closed all the properties in the boundary without even 12 hours' notice, for no other reasons than to defeat the objects of the said Lemieux Act, as the Minister of Labour had given a decision after we had settled our grievances in May 1907, that a copper mine was a Public Utility.

In May, 1908, the B. C. Copper Company, resumed operations under a reduced wage scale, but as copper was nearly one cent lower than when they shut down, they could not claim as an excuse the high wages paid in November, as a reason for shutting down in November 1907. During the shut-down of the B. C. Copper Co's., properties in November 1907, and the resumption of work in May 1908, Mr. McAllister was very active in getting the Greenwood Board of Trade to adopt certain resolutions placing all the responsibilities of the closing down of the B. C. Copper Co's., properties on

the labouring class, and the same resolutions were published and comments made in a great many of the Mining Journals published in America. Mr. McAllister also tried to influence foremen in charge of other properties near Greenwood to not employ certain men that belonged to the Union, giving as a reason that if the said foreman employed union men that they would divide their wages with the men that he was trying to drive out of Greenwood, and he also made the remark that he had two good men in the union to report what was going on.

In the appointment of E. O. Warren to the position of Manager to the B. C. Copper Co's., smelter, we believe that we can show to the satisfaction of the Board, that the only qualification he had for the position was that he was President of the Greenwood Board of Trade, and the recognized political boss in Greenwood, of the Conservative Party in British Columbia and that the said E. C. Warren would use his influence to distrust Greenwood Miners' Union.

A few of the reasons that Mr. McAllister wanted to disrupt the Union for were because the Greenwood Miners' Union were trying to get the benefit of certain laws on the statute books of British Columbia, namely, the master and Servant's Act, and the Workmen's Compensation Act, and we believe that we can show to the satisfaction of the Board that he has deliberately schemed to impress Company Doctor on his employees, to defeat the objects of said Acts. We also believe that we can show to the satisfaction of this Board that there has been no effort on the part of the present management of the B. C. Copper Co., to operate the mines and smelter of the Company for the interests of the stockholders as a whole, but their only object was to handle a large tonnage and in trying to treat a large tonnage it resulted in enormous losses to the B. C. Copper Co., and we also accuse Mr. McAllister of using every means in his power to compel Greenwood Miners' Union to call a strike so that he can place the responsibility of his mismanagement on to the shoulders of Greenwood Miners' Union."

Attached to the address of the Secretary of the Union were the following demands:—

1st; That the Management of the B. C. Copper Co., recognize a Committee from Greenwood Miners' No. 22, W. F. M., to adjust all grievances between the B. C. Copper Co., and its employees.

3rd: That the B. C. Copper Co., reinstate J. B. King and T. Y. McKay in their employment, and pay the said J. B. King and T. Y. McKay their wages in full from the time of their dismissal until such time as they are reinstated.

4th: That the B. C. Copper Company shall not discriminate against men on account of their political opinions.

5th: That the B. C. Copper Co., shall not alter existing condition of employment of their employees, without notifying the President or Secretary of the Greenwood Miners' Union No. 22, W. F. M., and all notifications shall be in writing.

6th: That the Management of the B. C. Copper Co., or any of its officials, use any influence, or in any manner interfere with their employees in their choice of Doctor or Doctors.

7th: That the Management of the B. C. Copper Co., cease in soliciting the Board of Trade, and certain individuals, for the purpose of discrediting Greenwood Miners' Union No. 22, W. F. M.

The first demand is for the recognition of the Greenwood Miners' Union No. 22, Western Federation of Miners.

The Company claimed that some of their employees are not members of the Union, and as to these it is manifestly unfair, under any circumstances, that they should have to adjust grievances through the union. The company also produced letters sent to their employees, copies of two of which omitting dates and the names of the recipients, are as follows:—

Greenwood, B. C.

Mr.

Greenwood, B. C.

DEAR SIR:—

I wish to notify you that at a regular meeting of Greenwood Miners' Union, the membership of this organization placed a fine of $25 against you, for refusing to become a member of Greenwood Miners'

Union, and I was instructed to advertise you as unfair to organized labour, until such time as you become a member and pay the above fine into this Union.

I remain,

(Signed) GEORGE HEATHERTON,
Secretary.

Greenwood Miners' Union.

(Seal of)
(Union.)

Greenwood, B. C.

Mr.

Greenwood, B. C.

DEAR SIR:—

Take notice that members of the Greenwood Miners' Union, at a regular meeting placed a fine of fifty dollars against you for refusing to join this organization while working under our jurisdiction, and I was instructed to advertise you as unfair to organized labour until such time as you become a member of this organization and pay the above fine into the treasury of the Greenwood Miners' Union,

(Signed) GEORGE HEATHERTON,
Secretary.

(Seal of)
(Union.)

The Secretary of the Union, George Heatherton, was called and admitted that these letters were regularly authorized at a meeting of the union and that he had signed and sealed them under such authorization and sent them to the men to whom they are addressed and that this was their regular method of procedure. He further testified that they got new men by "rustling" for them. They approached a man two or three times, asking him to join the Union and if he did not do so they considered him "unfair to organized labour" and advertised him in their official organs as "unfair to organized labour." On being asked if he thought the Union had the right to do this he said they had—that might was right in the matter.

The Company claimed that it was impossible for them to recognize or deal with a Union which would authorize such methods of blackmail and intimidation, and that to negotiate was also impossible. I think the Company's position in this matter is amply justified. I have frequently read in the official organs of the labour Unions the advertisements referred to and have seen many hand-bills posted in a Miners' Union Hall containing the names and descriptions of men, who it was alleged, were unfair to organized labour, and were therefore "scabs" and were to get no employment of any kind. In such cases these bills are scattered broadcast through the Mining Country both North and South of the line—a terrible condition of affairs to be permitted in a country where law and order are supposed to prevail.

The *Second* demand deals with discrimination against members of the Greenwood Miners' Union. The representatives of the Union brought a number of witnesses who testified as to discrimination. These stated that a number of employees had been dismissed shortly after having shown activity in the affairs of the Union, or in canvassing the employees of the Company who were not members with the object of getting them to join the Union. In the majority of the cases mentioned, it was shown that the positions of the men dismissed were filled by other members of the Miners' Union, and that in all cases there was a good reason for the dismissal of the men. These facts were brought out from the witnesses produced by the Union itself and the Company did not bring in any evidence on the point, as they claimed that no discrimination against members of the Union had been proved.

I cannot find that any discrimination has been proved, in fact it is quite clear from the evidence of the Union's own witnesses that the Company never made enquiry as to whether a man was a member of the Union or not.

The *Third* demand embodied specific instances of alleged discrimination. The evidence given by J. B. King shows that no discrimination was made in his case. He admits that he was told when he "got his time" that the Company was reducing its forces and was giving the preference to married men. He also testified that men were discharged at the same time that he was, and while he

thought that men had been taken on since, he was not positive of this. He admitted that he has been guilty of infractions of the rules.

The evidence given by T. Y. McKay shows clearly that the Company was reducing its forces at the Mother Lode Mine where he was employed—that quite a number of men were layed off before he was and that the man who took his position on the work was a member of the Miners' Union. He also admitted that he had broken some of the rules and had been absent frequently from work during the time immediately preceding his discharge.

I do not find any discrimination in either of these cases, as the Company was justified when making a reduction of its staff in selecting the men best fitted for the work, and the fact that Union men took the places of these two shows there was no discrimination against the Miners' Union. I do not think that any injustice was done to either J. B. King or T. Y. McKay in their discharge, and therefore cannot find that the Company should pay either of these men any wages as is demanded.

The *Fourth* demand speaks of discrimination on account of political opinions. There was no evidence produced that any such discrimination took place.

The *Fifth* demand, that the Company should not alter any existing condition of employment of their employees without notifying the Union is of a very general nature. No evidence was given by the Union supporting the demand or pointing out more specifically the conditions referred to. I do not think it either practicable or reasonable that the Company should be required to give such notice.

The *Sixth* demand deals with the question of a choice of a Doctor for the men. The Union produced no witnesses to show that the present system worked any hardship upon any of the employees of the company. This was the only question the Company produced any evidence on, as its Manager had taken a personal interest and pride in improving the condition of its employees so far as medical and hospital attendance is concerned. The Company went fully into the arrangements made in this respect and showed that the change in the arrangements, which appears to be found fault with in this demand, has operated very greatly to the advantage of the employees and their families. The change spoken of involved the election of Doctors by the employees, the majority in favor of the present doctors and of the new system being overwhelming, and as a result the men now have a well equipped emergency hospital and surgery at the Mother Lode Mine, and all first aid necessaries at the smelter and at the different other properties operated by the Company. The monthly fee under the new arrangement includes a great number of common diseases for which the men formerly had to pay the ordinary Doctor's fees and the fees for attendance on families of employees have been very materially reduced by the new system.

The *Seventh* demand speaks of the solicitation of the Board of Trade and certain individuals by the B. C. Copper Company, for the purpose of discrediting the Union. The Union officials produced a large number of witnesses members of the Board of Trade, nominally to testify to this point, but quite evidently for the purpose of intimidating the tradespeople and others called and of injuring their trade with the laboring class. All these men stated positively that no solicitation of any kind had been made to them for the purpose of discrediting the Union, and I find that the Management of the Company has not so solicited either the Board of Trade or other individuals as is charged.

(Signed) EDWARD CRONYN,

10 June, 1909.

Mr. McInnes' Report.

The text of the findings of Mr. John McInnes, member of the board appointed on the recommendation of the employees, is as follows:—

The Department of Labour,
Ottawa, Canada.

In the matter of the dispute pending between the British Columbia Copper Company, and the Greenwood Miners'

Union acting in behalf of the employees of this Company, and the investigation held thereon, under the "Industrial Disputes Investigation Act."

As the representative of the employees on the board, I regret to say that the members of the board have been unable to agree on a joint report. And we were unable to bring the parties involved to an amicable agreement.

Therefore, the undersigned respectfully submits the following report and recommendation:

After hearing the evidence given by over thirty witnesses examined, and after careful consideration of the same, it was evident that the charges made by the Greenwood miners were well founded. The company by its failure to produce evidence to the contrary, left the impression that the case as presented by the union was a very strong one indeed. That the manager of the B.C. Copper Company is a hard man to deal with, was fully proven by the investigation. And in the opinion of the writer the difficulties between the management and the employees, were due largely to the failure of the manager of the company to meet his employees in a spirit of fairness.

In paragraph 3 (three) of the Company's reply to the employees demand for a Board of Investigation, we find the following: "The Company has never had any relations with the Union" but the evidence shows that the manager had at various times dealt with the Union in adjusting questions of wages and conditions.

That the officials of the B. C. Copper Company were doing their utmost to disrupt the union, was amply proven. The discharge of men who took any active part in the work of their organization, would eventually result in crippling the union, and render it ineffective This was the policy of the company as proved by the evidence. Testimony by several witnesses tended strongly to show that a "Black-list" exists in this district. Men who were not agreeable to the officials of the B. C. Copper Company, had experienced considerable difficulty in holding positions where any influence could be brought to bear by the officials of this company. That there was no necessity or justification for the passing of certain resolutions, by the Greenwood Board of Trade was practically admitted even by those who had signed those resolutions themselves.

No proof being found with which to substantiate the recitals contained in these resolutions. After all the evidence was adduced, the board endeavoured to get the parties to the dispute together, so that if possible they might arrive at an understanding.

The officials of the union signified their willingness to confer and settle on reasonable terms, but the representatives of the company refused point blank to have any dealings with the union, or recognize them in any way as a union.

The manifest willingness of the union to meet the company and settle on reasonable terms, would indicate that if the company was desirous of settling the dispute, it could be settled with very little difficulty.

After taking considerable pains to get the true facts in this dispute, and having some knowledge of the conditions in this district, the following would in my judgment be a fair basis of settlement.

1. That the British Columbia Copper Company recognize and do business with Greenwood Miners' Union, No. 22, W.-F.M. And that all questions affecting wages and conditions between the company and their employees be adjusted through said union.

2. That active participation in the work of the union, or the holding of any political opinions should not interfere with securing or retaining employment.

3. That every facility be given the employees to take advantage of laws upon the Statute Books of British Columbia for the protection of labour.

4. That both parties to the disputes lay aside all ill feeling towards each other, and endeavour to have more harmonious relations in the future.

These suggestions, if put into effect, could not interfere with legitimate mining operations, and would be mutually

beneficial throughout the metalliferous mining districts of British Columbia.

There has been scarcely any serious labour troubles for a number of years, and this condition is due in a large measuse to the fact that nearly every company operating in the Province recognize the Western Federation of Miners.

The miners of British Columbia are an intelligent body of men, and in their dealings with their employers they invariably show a spirit of fairness. If capital invested in British Columbia is to have smooth sailing it must be represented by men who are willing to grant their employees rights as men and citizens.

(Sgd.) JOHN McINNIS.

II.—REPORT OF BOARD IN DISPUTE BETWEEN NICOLA VALLEY COAL AND COKE COMPANY OF MIDDLESBORO, B.C., AND ITS EMPLOYEES.

THE Department received on June 3, the report of the board established to adjust a dispute between the Nicola Valley Coal and Coke Company of Middlesboro, B.C., and its employees. This report signed by His Honour Judge P. S. Lampman of Victoria, B.C., Mr. Thomas Kiddie of Northport, Wash., member appointed on the recommendation of the company, and Mr. Thomas Charles Brooke, member appointed on the recommendation of the employees, showed that there were various points on which Mr. Brooke was unable to concur in the findings of the chairman and Mr. Kiddie. A subsequent report was received on June 16, bearing the signatures of the chairman and of Mr. Kiddie, and a minority report was reecived on June 11, signed by Mr. T. C. Brooke.

The application in this matter, received on March 19, alleged discrimination on the part of the company in the dismissal of James Hardman, one of its employees, on account, it was claimed by the employees, of his being an active member of the local union of the United Mine Workers of America during the organization of this camp. The application called for Mr. Hardman's re-instatement with compensation for lost time. To this complaint a further statement of grievances was added during the sessions of the Board, the principal item in which was the dismissal of another employee for the first offence of dirty coal. The number of employees affected in the dispute was about 150. Mr. Thomas Charles Brooke, of Merritt, B.C., was appointed a member of the board on the recommendation of the employees. Mr. Thomas Kiddie of Northport, Wash., U.S.A., was appointed a member of the board on the recommendation of the company. His Honour Judge P. S. Lampman of Victoria, B.C., was appointed chairman on the recommendation of the other members of the board. During the formation of the board, it was announced that the employees affected had gone on strike. The board, in its report, dated May 26, expressed regret that its efforts to effect a settlement were unsuccessful. The department was subsequently advised that operations had been resumed and that the company did not intend to recognize the United Mine Workers of America, but preferred to deal with its employees as individuals.

In its findings above referred to, the board expresses the opinion that the company was justified in discharging James Hardman and that there was no discrimination against him within the meaning of the complaint. The company's charge against Hardman was that of firing a shot off the solid. Mr. Brooke does not agree with this finding but holds Hardman innocent of the offence charged against him and is also of the opinion that discrimination was shown against him on the part of the company.

In the case of W. L. Read, who was discharged for the alleged offence of "dirty coal", the board is of the opinion that it was shown that Read deliberately loaded rock in his car for the express purpose of precipitating trouble and in such cases the company was justified in discharging him. Mr. Brooke, in his minority report, claims that a less severe

punishment should have been given in this case.

At the sitting of the board in Vancouver, a resolution passed at a mass meeting of the Middleboro Miners, held on May 21, was filed with the board. This resolution was one agreeing to be bound by the decision of Judge Lampman, the chairman. An adjournment was taken to obtain the company's decision which was against this proposition. Mr. Brooke, in his minority report, referring to the passage of this resolution, claims that this was "refused by the representative of the company, Mr. Kiddie, the company instructing him that they would be bound by no decision, which left chances for a settlement impossible."

Reports of the Board.

A report of the board was received in the department on June 3, as follows:—

26th May, 1909.

In the matter of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act and in the matter of a dispute between the Nicola Valley Coal and Coke Company, Limited, and its employees.

The board composed of Messrs. Thomas Charles Brooks and Thomas Kiddie with Judge Lampman as chairman after having visited the mines in the Nicola Valley and having taken evidence and considered the various matters referred to it begs to report as follows:—

The nature of the complaint or grievance is first given and then the conclusions of the board.

1. *Complaint.*—The nature of this dispute is a charge of discrimination by the company against James Hardman who was discharged for an alleged offence of firing a fast shot.

Conclusion.—The board is of the opinion that the company was justified in discharging Hardman and that there was no discrimination against him within the meaning of the complaint. Mr. Brooks does not agree with this finding and holds that the evidence shows that Hardman did not fire the shot, and he is also of the opinion that there was discrimination.

2. *Complaint.*—The case of W. L. Reid who was discharged for the first offence of dirty coal.

The board is of the opinion that it was shown that Reid deliberately loaded rock in his car for the express purpose of precipitating trouble and in such circumstances the company was justified in discharging him, and that it was not incumbent on it to invoke the provisions of Article 18 of the agreement respecting dockage.

Mr. Brooks is of the opinion that Article 18 of the agreement was broken by the company and the company was not justified in discharging, but if satisfied beyond all doubt that the rock was loaded wilfully he would say that Reid could have been discharged even for a first offence.

3. *Complaint.*—The case of Geo. Martinovitch who was laid off work on account of sickness and was refused employment upon making application after recovery.

Conclusion.—The board does not think there is any merit in this complaint, but Mr. Brooks thinks the company was not justified in its course having regard to Article 8 of the agreement.

4 *and* 5.—The settlement of the price of coal in certain places.

In view of the stand taken by both parties respecting a settlement the board was unanimously of the opinion that no useful purpose would be served by making an investigation in these matters, and so announced at the hearing and its decision was agreeable to both patries.

6. *Complaint.*—Request for re-instatement of George McGruther as stableman.

Conclusion.—As the stableman is included in the agreement the men felt they should protect him in his employment but the company says it had no fault to find with McGruther, but it thought that man appointed in his stead was better especially in his ability to deal with sick horses. The board is unanimously of the opinion that it would be better if the stableman was not included in the agreement.

7. *Complaint.*—Request that the Coal Mines' Regulation Act respecting ven-

tilation be enforced and complaint against unqualified mine manager.

The board was unanimously of the opinion that these were not matters for it to investigate but were rather matters for the Minister of Mines of British Columbia and the Inspector and the complaint was forwarded by the board to the Minister of Mines.

The board regrets that its efforts to effect a settlement were unsuccessful.

Dated at Vancouver, B.C., this

26th day of May, A.D., 1909.

(Sgd.) P. S. LAMPMAN,
Chairman.

T. CHAS. BROOKS.
THOS. KIDDIE.

On June 11, a subsequent report bearing on signatures of the chairman and of Mr. Kiddie was received in the department as follows:—

A Second Report.

In the matter of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, and in the matter of a dispute between the Nicola Valley Coal and Coke Company, Limi d and its employees.

The board composed of Messrs. Thomas Charles Brookes and Thomas Kiddie with Judge Lampman as chariman pursuant to a previous arrangement made at a preliminary meeting in Victoria held its first public meeting in a public hall in Merritt on 17th May, 1909. The mines are situated at Middlesboro, about a mile from Merritt, and the miners live some in the one place and some in the other. The grievance of the employees as stated in the application for the appointment of the board was in respect to the case of a miner named James Hardman, who had been discharged for firing a shot off the solid. Before proceeding, the company in writing stated that it was unwilling to be bound by the decision of the board and the employees through the union, Local No. 872 of the United Mine Workers of America, in writing stated that they were willing to be bound by the unanimous decision of the board. As to the decision of two members of the board according to the Act, section 46, constitutes the decision of the board, it will thus be seen that neither of the parties was willing to be bound by the decision of the board. In addition to the Hardman case there were other matters for the board to consider, as will be seen from the following letter addressed to the board.

"United Mine Workers of America."
Local No. 872.
Middlesboro, B.C., May 17th, 1909.

"To Judge Lampman & Memebrs of Board of Conciliation:

Dear Sirs,—

The following grievances in addition to the case submiteed to Ottawa. We request you to take into consideration and deal with during your sitting at this time, in order to bring about a peaceable settlement here if possible.

1. The case of W. H. Reid who was discharged for first offence of dirty coal.

2. The case of Geo. Martinovitch who was laid off work on account of sickness, and was refused employment upon making application after recovery.

3. The settlement of a price on coal in No. 2 Slope and District.

4. The settlement of a price on coal in No. 5 Mine.

5. The re-instatement of George McGruther as stableman, the company not giving a reasonable cause for his removal, stating the man was quite competent to hold that position, prior to his removal.

6. The Coal Mines Regulation Act respecting ventilation be enforced.

Also qualification of Mine Managers and Overman. The dispute is bad ventilation and unqualified Mine Manager.

On behalf of Local Union 872,

We are, Sirs,

Truly yours,

D. R. McDONALD,
President.

W. H. REID,
Secretary.

Immediately on our arrival at Merritt arrangements were made for the use of a public hall, and both sides to the dispute were notified of a meeting which was

held in the evening and the taking of evidence was commenced. The men were represented by D. R. McDonald, President of the Union, James Hardman and W. H. Reid, while the company's representatives were W. H. Armstrong, General Manager, J. J. Plommer, Secretary-Treasurer, and James Gray, the Mine Manager. The two chief matters of dispute were in respect to the cases of Hardman and Reid, and it was known from the beginning that the company took a firm stand and under no consideration would it re-instate either, while the men, on the other hand, were just as firm in their resolve to not go back to work unless both re-instated. However, after taking much evidence the board decided to have a private conference with the representatives of both sides to see if some amicable settlement could not be arrived at, the board hoping that one or the other, if not both of the parties, would be willing to concede a little. As both Reid and Hardman were so directly interested it seemed to the board that it would be better if the men appointed other representatives to attend the conference, and acting on this suggestion James Paton and Abram Reid were appointed. It should be mentioned that at the time the suggestion was made it was stated that it was merely a suggestion and the men were free to appoint whomsoever they pleased. The men so appointed in the place of Hardman and Reid, along with the President of the Union, attended next morning the conference, but they stated that they could not recede from their position already stated, and as the company's repretentatives also adhered to their stand there was nothing left for us but to proceed with the taking of the evidence.

Each case will be dealt with separately.

1. *The Hardman case.*—On Sunday (there is no general work in the mine on Sundays) 14th February, Fireboss Reid saw indications of a fast shot, or a shot fired off the solid without any mining having been done before firing in place No. 10½ in No. 2 mine, and on Monday morning he reported it to the overman. On Saturday morning's shift, 7 a.m. to 3 p.m., two men named Lambert were in that place, and Hardman and Brown followed them for the afternoon shift, 3 to 11 p.m., and from then till Monday there was no work there. The next week the men changed shifts and Hardman and Brown went in for the morning shift, but when they got there the over man, David Gray, sent them out because of the fast shot; as Hardman and Brown were there last he held them responsible, and sent them out. They then saw James Gray, the mine manager, and denied having fired the shot; the manager told them he would investigate. He saw the fireboss, W. N. Reid, who he says told him he saw the place at 2.20 p. m., Saturday, the Lamberts had quit at 3 p.m., Saturday, and Hardman and Brown had gone on, and there were then no indications of preparations being made for a shot, overman David Gray saw the place at 2.40 p.m., and saw no preparations; David Forsyth, who was timbering in the place during the Lamberts' shift, told him no shots were fired out of the solid while he was there, and Robert Henderson, who was mining in place No. 10 told him he heard one shot in 10½ at about 6 p.m. Hardman came to the office for his pay cheque as it was pay day, and the manager told him he had concluded he had fired the shot, and Hardman's reply was "Can you prove it?" Gray told him he could. At that time the company had no agreement with the Union, but under the agreement with the employees then in force, provision was made for meetings between the manggement and a committee of six men, the manager asked this committee, called the Pit Committee, to inspect the place, this the Committee did, and the Manager told them he had discharged Hardman, and added that if Hardman did not fire the shot he wanted to know who did. Complaints had been made to the Manager before about Hardman's firing off the solid; Fireboss Reid had told him that he would have trouble with Hardman as he would not mine his coal, Brown had a good reputation and the manager re-instated him, but not Hardman.

On 23rd February Hardman went to work at the Diamond Vale Colliery, and worked there till it shut down on 20th March.

The case on behalf of Hardman as presented to us was that Hardman was discharged without justification and that there was discrimination against him by the management.

In the first place it should be pointed out that it was impossible for the board to arrive at a really satisfactory conclusion on the fact as to who fired the shot because of the fact that many of the most important witnesses had left the camp, in many cases the absentees had made statements in writing, but not much reliance could be placed on these as they were not seen by the board, and there was no opportunity to cross-examine.

The evidence adduced on behalf of Hardman was his own, in which he denied the charge and contended that the manager had a grudge against him. He said that in February he took his case to the union, but as an agreement with the company was then under negotiation he agreed to wait rather than prejudice the chances of an agreement being reached. He said that he and the Manager once had a dispute over a place in which he refused to work as he considered it unsafe. He produced a letter from Tim Lambert in which Lambert admitted firing the shot, and stated that he hoped Hardman would forgive him, also a declaration from Brown to the effect that when he and Hardman went into the place on Saturday they found the shot blasted off the solid and they could not work until they timbered the place up.

Abram Reid, a miner, testified to a conversation with Lambert's brother who said he fierd a shot in the place, but he did not know if it was the one for which Hardman was discharged, also to a conversation with Tim Lambert, who admitted he fired the shot to spite Hardman because one night on the street he would not recognize him; Reid admitted Tim Lambert was drunk at the time of this conversation.

Fireboss W. N. Reid testified to examining the place at 1.50 p.m. on Saturday (not 2:20 as stated by the manager), and to Tim Lambert telling him Hardman did not fire the shot; he had had instructions from Grey to watch Hardman and to report him if he caught him firing off the solid.

Joseph Westwood was working in No. 11 Saturday afternoon's shift, and says he thinks 1 or 2 shots were fired in 10 or 10½ at quitting time, i.e., while the Lamberts were on.

John Houldsworth, with whom Gray boarded in December, testified to hearing Gray say that the first chance he got he would discharge Hardman.

Andrew Kalien, who was working in 10 on Saturday afternoon, testified to Hardman's helper coming to in 10 for clay, and saying they were going to fire a nigger head in 10½.

For the company, Benjamin Borwitt, the certificated mine manager, gave unimportant testimony; in corss-examination by Hardman he said that Gray never told him that he (Hardman) was born with a drill in his hand, but that there was a man who told him that and that Hardman wanted to shoot off the solid. Hardman did not ask who the man was.

Bruce R. Warden, the Superintendent Engineer, testified to having returned to the mines from England on 1st March, and on 6th March Hardman saw him about the case and as he (Warden) knew nothing about it he asked if he (Hardman) had seen Gray about it and Hardman said "no" but that it was up to Gray to prove that he fired the shot. Warden then told him he should see Gray as he could not expect the manager to run after him over the trouble. The agreement (to take effect 1st March) between the local union and the company was accepted by both parties on 15th March, and the first intimation that the company had that the men intended to interfere in the Hardman case was on 20th March, when the copy of the application for Board of Arbitration to Minister of Labour, dated 19th March, was received by mail.

Lewis Beltner testified to mining with Hardman and seeing him fire shots off the solid.

David Forsyth testified to being in the Lambarts' place timbering, and not hearing any shot, or seeing any preparation for or after effects of same, he had to go occasionally about 400 feet for props, but heard no shots while away.

Hugh Gillespie, overman, testified to seeing Hardman the afternoon he was discharged, and he then told Hardman he should get all those that worked in that place up at the office and try to find out who fired the shot, but he never tried to get an investigation. There had been some evidence by the mine manager to the effect that Hardman said one time in the blacksmith shop in his presence that he carried his mining in his powder can, and Gray then told him he must mine his coal and not shoot off the solid. Gillespie testified to Ward, the then President of the local union, saying to him (Gillespie) that he had told Hardman that he was a fool to make such a statement in the presence of the manager. Gillespie also said he had seen in No. 2 mine in Hardman's place indications of shots having been fired off the solid.

David Gray, the overman, who had sent Hardman and Brown out, testified that the Lamberts denied to him having fired the shot.

A written statement by Martin Lambert denying that he or his partner fired the shot was put in.

The chairman asked for a member of the pit committee to state what the committee did. Thomas Skelton came forward from the body of the hall and testified that he was one of the committee, and that along with the other members he examined the place; that they reported to the union, and that the dispute was not taken up.

On Hardman's behalf John Moon was afterwards examined in Vancouver. He was helper to Hardman and Brown. He testified to finding the place full of smoke at 3 p.m., on Saturday when he went in ahead of Hardman and Brown, the fast shot had just been fired and the place was in a bad state. Timbering was done by Hardman and a nigger head was broken up; he went in the next place for the clay and the shot used in the nigger head was the only one in that place during the shift. The whole shift they worked clearing the place up and sending out the coal blown down by the fast shot. He said he told the manager that the shot was not fired that shift.

On this evidence the board was asked to find that Hardman did not fire the shot and that therefore he was unjustly discharged, but the board is of the opinion that the mine manager on 15th February, when he made his investigation was quite justified in coming to this conclusion. All the necessary witnesses were then on the spot and he was in a better position to get at the truth than was the board. In the first place he was quite right in holding that Hardman and Brown were responsible, as it was in their place, and they had been there the shift before it was discovered. Hardman seemed to think he must be proved guilty before any action could be taken, but under the circumstances the onus was on him to prove the shot was not fired during his shift. He knew he was being watched and if he found the shot, smoke, etc., as soon as he went on at 3 o'clock Saturday afternoon, he could easily have removed suspicion from himself by at once reporting it. Then again if he had a good case it is stange that he did not convince the pit committee of it and get them to take it up; this feature of the case the board considered very significant.

Of course if Moon's evidence is given full credit it would clear Hardman, but Moon could not conceal the fact that he had a strong feeling against the company. Besides if Moon's story is correct, Forsyth's must be wrong, as it is hardly possible that the shot could have been fired in the Lambert's place without Forsyth's knowledge, especially in view of the smoke, etc., that Moon told of. The evidence of Moon and of Forsyth offset each other.

As to the charge of discrimination, this entirely failed. There was no evidence of Hardman ever being prominent as a union man, and the management had nothing against him on that score. Some attempt was made to show that

Hardman's place was a dangerous one, and that he was especially picked out for a bad place. The reports on the different places by the fire-bosses were produced and for a long time before 13th February, and after it appeared that No. 10½ had a good average record as to its condition in regard to safety, etc. The mine manager had no doubt said he would discharge Hardman if he did not mine his coal and he had probably some feeling against him, but he apparently did not let that feeling act unfairly. Brown had a good reputation and Hardman a bad one as to firing off the solid, and no fault should be found with the decision to re-instate the man with the good reputation. While on account of the suspicion that the Lamberts might have been responsible for the shot the board had some doubt about the Hardman case, it is of the opinion that Hardman failed to make out a case for re-instatement.

2. *The Reid case.*—On 12th April, William H. Reid and one Tully were mining on contract work in place No. 5 in No. 1 mine, and about 10 a.m., Hugh Gillespie, an overman, noticed a car come out of the mine with a lot of rock on the top; he looked at the tally on the car and saw it was from Reid's place. As Gillespie's evidence is important, and as it is practically uncontradicted, a part of it is here set out in full:—

"On Monday morning April 12th, between 7 and 8 a.m., Mr. Gray and myself went into No. 1 mine. We went into all the working places including the place in which Wm. Reid and Thos. Tully were working. After examining the said place Reid brought up the subject of rock in his place. Mr. Gray referred to the schedule, saying that it covered all the abnormal places. Reid stated to Gray that if he could get a reasonable price for the rock he would prefer it rather than work for $3.30 on day work. Gray asked Reid how much he would like for the rock and Reid asked for $1.50 per yard. Gray said he thought that it was too much and offered Reid and his partner $1.00 which they agreed to as being sufficient to cover the deficiency and Mr. Gray warned Reid to fill his coal as clean as possible.....I met Reid and Tully coming out and I saw that they were prepared to go home. stopped them and told them I did not intend them to go home. All I wanted them to do was to go out and look at the car in question and return to work and to fill cleaner coal. Reid went over to the car and exclaimed that it was a hell of a note if men were to be called out from work to look at the like of that. I said it was too bad, meaning the amount of rock. I again asked them to return to work and Reid said there had been enough trouble in the Crow's Nest Pass over the sending in the mine for men for the same thing. I then told Reid and his partner the reason that I sent in the mine for them was that Reid had made the remark in my presence that Gray had it in for him and I wanted them to see that there was no crooked work going on in regard to this car. Reid seemed satisfied with that, but still refused to go back to work, saying that once he came out of the mine he thought it was unlucky to return the same day. I then told Reid that I would dock the car and see how much rock was in it, and he told me if I did dock it he would call a special meeting of the union, and that there would be trouble. I told Reid to go ahead and call all the meetings he liked. The company could not stand for any such stuff coming out of the mine. He said anyhow the little coal they would produce that day would not affect the output much, and I said that it would not, so they went home. I went over to the office about half an hour after. Gray was in and I brought up the subject with him. I asked him if he would take a look at the car and tell me if I had done right in asking the men to come out and look at the car, and he told me I had done right. I then told him that I had requested the men to return to work, but they would not do so, so we called the weigher along and told him to mark the car and pick out all the rock, lay it aside separately for future reference. About 2 o'clock Warden, Gray and myself were standing on the mine tracks when the weigher came and told us he was going to dump the car, and if we wished to see

it to come on to the tipple. We went out and all the rock, which is in the office which came out of that car, amounting to 364 lbs., one piece of which was 81 lbs., and 6 other pieces, weighed 61 lbs. Gray then decided to discharge the men, which he did. Tully came to me the next day and took his time, making no remarks to me as to the place being underpaid, he having made $4.77 during the time he worked in it. Reid admitted to me that when they received the word to come out and see me he said to his partner, that's about our coal."

The Union took up Reid's case, and after he was off 8 or 9 days the committee and the manager arranged that he should go back at company work, and as to just what was meant by that a dispute arose which brought about the strike. Reid had been working underground and the minimum wage there when on company work was $3.30 for 8 hours. Reid was put at outside work and as soon as he found out he was to get only $3.00 for 9 hours he quit, and in consequence of this and the delay by the company in answering the application for the appointment of a Board of Conciliation the men went on strike and on 23rd April the Company received the following communication:

Middlesboro, B. C., April 23rd, 1909.

"To the Nicola Valley Coal & Coke Co.

DEAR SIRS:

Referring to the conversation which took place between Mr. Plommer and our Dist. Representative, Mr. C. Brooks, as to what terms our men will return to work, we have to submit to you the following ultimatum, dictated by your employees, and upon which they will resume work.

1. That James Hardman, who was discharged by firing a shot from the solid which has since been proved he was innocent of, is reinstated with compensation for time lost.

2. That W. Reid, who was discharged for the first offence of dirty coal is also reinstated to his old position prior to discharge, or a similar one.

3. That Geo. Martinovitch, who was laid off sick, and has since applied repeatedly for employment, without results, is given back employment.

4. That the check-off system be put into effect by the management, re the signing up.

5. That the prices for work in No. 2 Slope and District, also No. 5 Mine be satisfactorily settled.

6. That the management will refrain, endeavouring to bring about individual contracts on any class of work, as per agreement.

7. It being distinctly understood that the management will refrain from personal prejudice or discrimination on matters affecting the U. M. W. of A.

On behalf of the local Union 372, U.M. W. of A.

Signed

Committee: D. R. McDONALD,
President.
W. N. REID,
JAS. PATON,
B. R. BARLOW,
A. B. REID,
T. CHAS. BROOKS,
Rep. Dis. 18

Article 18 of the agreement between the company and its employees, and which had just been entered into, was as follows:—

DOCKAGE

To offset refuse or other material in car, 28 lbs. shall be added to the tare of the mine cars; but any miner filling rock in his coal in excess of 200 lbs. in any one car, shall be liable as follows:—

First offence, warned.
Second offence, docked 500 lbs.
Third offence, docked 1,000 lbs.
Fourth offence, he shall loose his car.
Fifth offence, he shall be suspended three days.
Sixth offence, he shall be discharged, provided the offences have all occurred within thirty days.

But before dealing with this Article the evidence respecting the car of coal sent out by Reid should be considered. Reid's defence was that the place had very poor ventilation, and in consequence it was full of smoke; that the

coal was interspersed with bands of rock, and that the roof was in bad shape with hanging rock; that it was impossible to load coal because there was so much rock and that the big piece must have fallen from the roof. Gillespie's account of what happened was uncontradicted, and the dispute was over the question as to how the rock got in the car. Witnesses were called by Reid to show that the place contained a lot of rock and that a miner on contract work could not make pay and load clean coal, but as a matter of fact the men that followed Reid in the place ran $3.52 per day. They also said the roof was bad and likely to fall, and that some of the rock may have fallen from the roof into the car.

For the company evidence was given to the effect that where the car stood rock falling from the roof could not fall into the car. Frederick Shields, who owns a building in Middlesboro in which the Middlesboro Social Club has its rooms, was called and deposed to a conversation he had with Reid before the strike, while he boarded at Reid's house. He said that Reid said he did not have to work for the company, and that he would give them an opportunity to fire him, but if they did not do it in a proper way he would make it warm for them. Shields acts as a barber and bartender at the club, whose members are largely officials of the company.

Now, in considering the question as to whether or not Reid deliberately loaded rock in his car it should be mentioned that he is a good miner, the records showing that while mining he had earned as high as $8.85 on one shift, and for some months had worked as a fire-boss; and he is not so likely to mix rock with coal unwittingly as a less competent workman. The rock had been saved, and the Board and representatives of both parties inspected it. The largest piece was about 3 ft. long and so thin that it would probably have broken if it had fallen into the car from the roof. It certainly was not put in on a shovel, and the experienced miner if lifting it in with his hands would detect the difference in weight. Reid argued that under Article 18 of the agreement the company cannot discharge for a first offence of loading dirty coal even though loaded wilfully. The Board accepted Shields' statement in full, and is of the opinion that Reid deliberately loaded the rock and intended to make the company work out the tedious procedure of Article 18 as to discharging him, and if it did not that he would bring about just about the very trouble that his act caused. The Board is of the opinion that Article 18 is intended to apply to cases of carelessness, and that where a man loads rock wilfully it is not incumbent on the company to invoke the provisions of that Article as to discharging. Reid's excuse of the place being full of rock is a poor one, as he was paid $1.00 a yard for rock and it was his business to separate it from the coal. The inspection of the box of rock taken from the car caused the Board to think that it was unfortunate that this rock was not at once placed on view so that all the miners might see it (McDonald, McNab and Hardman, the representatives of the men at the inspection, had not seen it before), as in that case it is doubtful if they would have felt justified in taking up Reid's fight to the extent they did. There can be no doubt that the men as a whole considered that the company had broken its agreement (Article 18) when it discharged Reid for a first offence. Sub-section (*f*) of Article 2 of the agreement provided that "any breach of this agreement by any of the parties hereto is not to render the agreement void, but the agreement is to continue in full force and effect", and the company considered that the men in quitting work had committed an offence according to Sec. 56 of the Act.

A copy of the application for the appointment of a Board of Conciliation was mailed by the men to the company at Middlesboro on 19th March; this was forwarded to the office of the company in Vancouver, but on receipt there was mislaid unread, and it was not until the Department (on 17th April) sent a copy of the application to the company that the matter was dealt with by the company, and its reply is dated 28th April. The men knew nothing of the cause of this delay, and quite reasonably considered they were being ignored, and having this

feeling, and thinking that the agreement they had just entered into had been broken by the company, they quit work. Under the circumstances the Board did not feel justified in saying anything about any offence against the provisions of the Act having been committed.

3. THE CASE OF GEORGE MARTINOVITCH: Articles 7 and 8 of the agreement were as follows:—

ART. 7. THE RIGHT TO HIRE AND DISCHARGE.

The management of the mine and the direction of the working forces are vested exclusively in the company; and the U. M. W. of A. shall not abridge this right. It is not the intention of this provision to encourage the discharge of employees, or the refusal of employment to applicants because of personal prejudice or activity in matters affecting the U. M. W. of A.

ART. 8. ABSENCE FROM WORK.

When any employee absents himself from his work for a period of over two days (unless through sickness, or by first having arranged with the pit boss) he may be discharged. Any employee whose absence would cause any stoppage of work, must, prior to absenting himself, arrange for such absence, otherwise he may be discharged.

This man had been discharged by the mine manager who succeeded Gray, but as this was unknown to Gray he engaged him as a labourer, but the other Servians objected to him and would not have him back with them loading cars. He got hurt and was unable to work for some time, and on his recovery the manager would not take him back. When asked how he got hurt, he said he was shooting rabbits and fell into a brush pile, and in falling his arm came in contact with a razor he had in his pocket and he received some bad cuts. This to the Board seemed a lame story, and from the manner in which the men in the hall took it, it was evidently not the truth; that he was in some sort of fight would likely be nearer the truth.

Grievances 4, 5, 6 and 7 have been dealt with in the report, dated 26 May, as in respect to them the Board was unanimous.

There had recently been a change in the management, James Gray having taken the place of Alexander Faulds, and the new manager's new way of having things done seemed to cause some friction, and there was a strong antipathy on the part of the men against Gray. The men had a feeling that he was bringing in new men and giving them the good positions, and the fact that some of the new men were his relatives added to their feeling of resentment. It is only natural and in some cases necessary for a new manager to make changes and to appoint to some positions of trust under him men with whose work he is acquainted, but to bring in relatives without creating discontent is well nigh impossible.

From an inspection of the buildings around the mines and the facilities afforded for the convenience and accomodation of the men—boarding houses, wash houses, &c., it appeared that the company had done very well.

The Board regrets that its efforts to settle the trouble were unsuccessful, and although it at one time had hopes that some arrangement might be come to whereby Hardman—whose offence was caused by carelessness or laziness, and lacked the design and purpose present in the case of Reid—might be re-instated, still it does not feel that it would be justified in going the length of recommending that he be re-instated.

At the sitting in Vancouver a resolution passed at a mass meeting of the Middlesboro miners held on 21st May was filed with the Board. This resolution was one agreeing to be bound by the decision of Judge Lampman, the Chairman. An adjournment was taken to get the company's decision, which was against the proposition.

The minutes of evidence and the exhibits produced at the hearing accompany this report.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

(Signed) P. S. LAMPMAN,
Chairman.
THOS. KIDDIE.

Minority Report.

The text of a minority report, bearing the signature of Mr. Thomas Charles Brooke, member of the Board, appointed on the recommendation of the employees, was received in the Department on June 11, as follows:—

Merrit, B. C., May 29, 09.

The Minister of Labour,
Ottawa.

Re Nicola Valley Dispute:

Honourable Sir:—

In forwarding to you my report, which is a minority one, I have to state that I am myself disappointed over the fact that no possible settlement could be reached in this matter, at the same time I can only on behalf of the employees refer you to the fact that prior to the decision of the Board at Vancouver a resolution was placed in Judge Lampman's hands to the effect that "the employees were willing to be bound by Judge Lampman's decision". This was again refused by the representative of the Company, Mr. Kiddie, the Company instructing him that they would be bound by no decision, which left chances for a settlement impossible.

Over the decision I am still somewhat confused, for notwithstanding the fact that Judge Lampman during the sitting of the Board, recommended that Jas. Hardman be reinstated, and William Reid be discharged, his decision eventually is that the Company were justified in discharging him, and that there was no discrimination.

In the face of this also there is a written statement signed by two witnesses from the man Lambert, stating that he had fired the shot, and was sorry for the wrong he had done Hardman, besides two sworn affidavits from men who were working all the shift with Hardman, to the effect that Hardman did not fire that shot; if there was no discrimination why was Hardman picked out as he was from the rest, and was the only one discharged, when five men in all were working in that particular place where the shot was fired? Are not the men compelled to think that Hardman was discriminated against, being that there had been a little misunderstanding between him and the Mine Superintendent a very little time before that? On the other hand there is absolutely no sign whatever in the evidence put up by the Company to show that Hardman was guilty of firing that shot, and upon those grounds, I consider that I am fully justified in opposing the decision rendered by Judge Lampman at Vancouver.

Re case of William Reid, who was discharged for first offence of dirty coal, evidence given shows that he working in a an abnormal place, the Company themselves states this, and being that there is a dockage clause in the agreement drawn up between the Company and the employees, which states that there shall be in excess of 200 lbs. of rock before first offence, is sufficient to say that the Company are not prepared to live up to their agreement on any of its weak places at the same time I would refrain from encouraging any one to take advantage of a clause of this nature, and will readily agree that if it had been proven that Reid deliberately loaded this rock for the purpose of taking advantage of that clause the Company would have been encouraged by the organization to have this man discharged, after his case had been investigated, but being this was the first offence of any kind, and the possible chances there are in this mine for the rock to fall from the roof into his car, I think a less severe punishment should have been given for the first time, also considering this was the first case of dockage under the agreement, which has been in force since March 1st, 1909, which distinctly shows the men do not wish to impose on the weak parts of the agreement, to the detriment of the Company, is sufficient to convince me that this was not done with malicious intent.

Re case of Geo. Martinovitch: I can only say that the Company again ignore living up to the article eight of the agreement which covers this man's case entirely.

The other cases referred to the Board for adjustment were unanimously dealt with by us, which I trust will be accepted satisfactorily by you.

Taking the dispute on a whole, Judge Lampman considered the men (or employees) were not open to punishment, for ceasing work at the time they did, and ruled it out when the Company appealed forthis to be done; therefore he must have had just cause to think they were justified in doing so. Speaking for myself, I do not want to encourage or see the laws of our country violated at any time by anyone, at the same time I have to admit that the men had gone thirty days from the time their application was made, and had been told by the officials of the Company that they would get no Conciliation Board, which went to show they would cause delay, if possible; and when questioned on the reason for stating to the Department that they had not received a copy of the application, which was registered to them on March 19th, the only defence put up was that the application was pinned at the back of other correspondence forwarded from here, and had not been read by the Secretary in the General Office. Does this look feasible?

In conclusion, Sir, I have to state that unfortunately I am forced to think that an attempt has been made to bring discredit on "the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act," from none other than the opposition party, who frankly state that no law can stop the corporations from discharging a man or men if they wish to do so; and being that this is directly against the laws of the labour organization of the men to do so, without a sufficient and reasonable cause for so doing, nothing but friction can be expected by such statement or decision.

I am, Sir,

Yours truly,

(Signed) T. CHAS. BROOKE,

III.—REPORT OF THE BOARD IN THE DISPUTE BETWEEN THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY AND ITS RAILROAD TELEGRAPHERS.

THE Department received on June 11 the report of the Board established to adjust differences between the Canadian Pacific Railway Company and its railroad telegraphers relating to the following claims which had been made in the employees' application:—(1) Unfair dismissal of Mr. L. H. Devault, from the position of train dispatcher at Farhnam, Que., December 18, 1908; (2) Breach of contract with the order of Railroad Telegraphers by displacing dispatchers from regular positions at Montreal, contrary to the terms of Article 2 of Schedule agreement since January 1, 1909.

The telegraphers called for the reinstatement of Mr. Devault with payment for lost time and requested also that the displaced dispatchers should be allowed their regular positions and reimbursed for loss of salary sustained by their removal. The application in this matter was signed by Messrs. D. Campbell and G. D. Robertson, of Toronto, and it was therein stated that 1,600 employees were likely to be affected.

Mr. Wallace Nesbitt, K. C., Toronto, and Mr. W. T. J. Lee, Toronto, were appointed members of the Board on the recommendation of the employers and employees respectively. In the absenc of a joint recommendation from Messrs. Nesbitt and Lee, the Honourable Mr. Justice Fortin, Montreal was appointed by the Minister as Chairman of this Board.

The unanimous findings of the Board are to the effect that the officials of the Company were justified in the dismissal of the said Devault and the contention of the Company is therefore sustained. In the matter of ——Rose, the Board concluded that the contention of the Order of Railroad Telegraphers as to the construction to be placed on Rules 1 and 2 was incorrect and that the contention of the Company is therefore sustained.

On June 17, the Department was advised of the acceptance by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company of the report of the Board in this matter, and on June 21, word was received of the acceptance of the findings by the Order of Railroad Telegraphers.

Finding of the Board.

The text of the findings of the Board is as follows:—

In the matter of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act 1907 and of the Dispute between the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, Employer,

and

the Order of Railroad Telegraphers, employees.

THE UNDERSIGNED having been appointed as a Board of Conciliation and Investigation under the above Act held at Montreal on the 3rd day of June, 1909, and having heard the parties proceed to investigate the following claims:

In the matter of——Rose.

The Board came to the conclusion that the contention of the Order of Railroad Telegraphers as to the construction of Rules 1 and 2 was incorrect and the Company were justified in appointing the said——Rose to the position of First Track Despatcher.

The contention of the Company is, therefore, sustained.

In the matter of L. H. Devault.

The Board having heard the parties are of the opinion that the officers of the Company were justified in the dismissal of the said Devault, and the contention of the Company is therefore sustained.

DATED at Montreal this 4th day of June, 1908.

(Sgd.) THOMAS FORTIN,
Chairman.

" WALLACE NESBITT,
for C. P. R.

" W. T. J. LEE,
for Employees.

IV.—SETTLEMENT OF DIFFERENCES BETWEEN WESTERN COAL OPERATORS' ASSOCIATION AND THEIR EMPLOYEES. — TERMS OF UNDERSTANDING REACHED ON QUESTION OF DISCRIMINATION.—FINDING OF BOARD OF CONCILIATION AND INVESTIGATION.

THE department received early in the month of July a communication from Mr. Lewis Stockett, President of the Western Coal Operators' Association, stating that on June 30, an agreement was signed terminating the differences which have existed for the past three months between the Western Coal Operators' Association and District No. 18 United Mine Workers of America, the companies affected by the agreement being as follows, namely, The Bankhead Mines, Limited, The H. W. McNeill Co., Limited, Coal Department of Alberta Railway and Irrigation Company, Leitch Collieries, Limited, Royal Collieries, Limited, West Canadian Collieries, Limited, (Bellevue and Lille mines) Hillcrest Coal and Coke Company, Limited, International Coal and Coke Company, Limited and the Hosmer Mines, Limited. The agreement, it was stated, will be in effect until March 30, 1911, and is practically the same as the findings of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation mentioned below.

The following was given in the press as a resume of the conditions and rates:—

The right to hire and discharge, the mangement of the mine and the direction of the working forces are vested exclusively in the company, and the United Mine Workers of America shall not abridge this right.

The company will give to the United Mine Workers of America full recognition, and concede the check-off system, that is to say, upon the individual request in writing of any of the company's employees, the company shall deduct such moneys from their wages each month as is designated for dues, assessments, fines and initiation fees. In other words, the company will retain from the wages due employees any sum that they may have given orders upon the company for in writing payable to such officers of the United Mine Workers of America as may be designated in such orders. The

United Mine Workers of America do not in any way prohibit the employment of Chinese in or around the mines, but, where such labour is employed they shall be paid the scale for such work with the following provisions, *i.e.*, that where they are now employed at Bankhead and Canmore present rates shall not be interfered with in any way by the United Mine Workers of America during the life of this agreement. Machine men and machine helpers are to be paid $3.00 a trip. Employees shall be at liberty to purchase goods wherever they desire. Miners taken to do company work shall be paid $3 a day.

The department was further informed that a mutual undertsanding was reached as between the parties with reference to the question of discrimination and that it was agreed that the witnesses to the signatures attached to the agreement should write a joint letter to the Minister of Labour setting forth the fact that this mutual understanding was effected and to be binding upon both parties and that the Minister should be requested to have the same published in the first issue of the *Labour Gazette*. Accordingly, with the letter addressed to the Minister by the President of the Western Coal Operators' Association, was forwarded a joint communication to the Minister from Messrs. T. E. James and Hamilton B. Fuller expressing the terms of the undersanding effected on the subject indicated and requesting that the same might be published in the *Labour Gazette*.

The following is the text of the joint communication from Messrs. James and Fuller which is hereby published as requested:—

THE WESTERN COAL OPERATORS' ASSOCIATION.

HOSMER, B.C., June 30th, 1909.

To the Honourable,
The Minister of Labour,
Ottawa, Ontario.

Sir:—

In accordance with an agreement entered into this date between District No. 18, United Mine Workers of America, and the Western Coal Operators' Association, to which agreement, we are the witnesses, to the signatures of both parties, and carrying out the following:

Witnesses to the signatures of the agreement, to write a letter to the Minister of Labor stating, "that the settlement reached was based on the understanding, that it is distinctly understood and agreed between the parties, that there is to be no discrimination on the part of the companies against union men, or on the part of the union men against non-union men employed, and that it is agreed that the same be published in the *Labour Gazette*."

Kindly have the above published in the *Labour Gazette*, and oblige,

Your obedient servants,

(Sgd.) T. E. JAMES,
(Sgd.) HAMILTON B. FULLER.

Report of Board.

The report of the Board established to adjust certain differences between the members of the Western Coal Operators' Association and their employees, as signed by the Rev. H. R. Grant, Chairman, and Mr. F. H. Sherman, member appointed onthe recommendation of the employees, was received in the Depart ment on June 21; also a minority report signed by Mr. Colin MacLeod, member appointed on the recommendation of the Westenr Coal Operators Association.

This dispute arose out of a "failure to agree upon the terms and conditions of working agreements which expired on March 31, 1909". The Board, in its report, expresses the opinion that these old agreements are agreeable to both parties and therefore recommends a general agreement based on the old form of agreement effective from April 1, 1909, to March 31, 1911.

In this case Mr. Colin MacLeod, of MacLeod, Alta., and Mr. F. H. Sherman, of Taber, Alta., were appointed members of the Board on the recommendation of the Western Coal Operators Association and of the employees respectively.

Rev. Hugh Grant, of Fernie, B. C., was appointed by the Minister as Chairman in the absence of a joint recommendation from the other two members. In the application it was stated that this dispute affected directly 2,100 men and indirectly probably 10,000 others. The Board began its labours on May 20 and exerted itself to induce the parties concerned to adjust their differences by mutual agreement but as no settlement was reached in this way the Board visited the various mines affected and took evidence on the questions at issue. In its findings it was referred to a dispute respecting differential rates on pillars and contract rates at Lille, Bellevue, Hillcrest and Coleman mines, and expresses the opinion that if the parties each made an earnest effort they can easily settle by mutual agreement or joint committee any difficulties outstanding in this connection. On the subject of discrimination the Board advises that the understanding arrived at with regard to discrimination, as reported by the Deputy Minister of Labour in the report of the Department of Labour in 1907, be observed by the parties to the present agreement.

The effect of the report of the Board, if accepted, would be, the Chairman explained in a covering letter, to give neither a "closed shop" nor an "open shop", but to continue an agreement which had worked out amicably for two years.

The minority report of Mr. Colin MacLeod is in substantial agreement with the report of the Board. Mr. MacLeod has discussed at some length the merits of the points at issue and finds the chief dispute to be "the matter of the preamble and check-off clause, the miners contending that the preamble and check-off clause submitted by them would constitute a legal and binding agreement, the operators replying that it would not improve the legal aspects of the agreements heretofore existing and that its only effect was the establishment of a 'closed shop' to which they could not agree." Mr. MacLeod submits that the preamble prepared by the miners does not improve the legal and binding effect of the preamble, used in the old agreement, nor on the other hand should the preamble, he thinks, of the operators be adopted. Mr. MacLeod has incorporated in his report a draft agreement covering all points in dispute between the Western Coal Operators' Association and its employees. On the subject of a check-off clause, Mr. MacLeod says in his report "The applicants are undoubtedly entitled to a check-off clause in their agreement, but the check-off clause submitted by them being inconsistent with the laws in force in British Columbia and Alberta should not be accepted, and the check-off clause of the old agreements should be continued, the same being shown in the agreement above referred to"

Report of Board.

FERNIE, B.C., June 15, 1909.

To the Honourable
The Minister of Labour,
Ottawa, Ont.

Sir:—

Having concluded our investigations, and bearing in mind the interests of the parties involved, and the suffering in consequenece of the dispute, we have the honour to recommend the following, as the basis of a settlement:

We believe that the old agreements, expiring on March 31st, 1909, are agreeable to both parties, and we therefore, recommend a general agreement, based on the old agreement, expiring on the above date, the term of the agreement, to date from the 1st, of April, 1909, to the 31st, March, 1911.

Differential on Pillars and Contract Rates at Lille.

We are of the opinion that if the parties each make an earnest effort, they can easily settle any difficulties that may exist, at Lille, Bellevue, Hillcrest and Coleman mines, in the same manner as heretofore, by mutual agreement, or by the Joint Committee, and Independent

Chairman, as provided for by all previous agreements between the parties. We, therefore, recommend that this course be adopted and a definite settlement be made within thirty (30) days of signing an agreement.

Discrimination.

We recommend that the understanding arrived at with regard to discrimination, as reported by the Deputy Minister of Labour, in the report of the Department of Labour, in 1907, be observed by the parties in this agreement.

We have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servants,

(Sgd.) H. R. GRANT,
Chairman.

(Sgd.) F. H. SHERMAN,
Member of Board.

Minority Report.

The text of the minority report is as follows:—

MacLeod, Alta., June 16, 09.

To the Honourable,
The Minister of Labour,
Ottawa, Ont.

SIR:—

In the matter of the industrial Disputes Investigation Act 1907, and in the matter of a dispute between the Western Coal Operators' Association.

and

The employees of the above companies as represented by district number eighteen, United Mine Workers of America.

I have had the advantage of seeing the award of my colleagues, and regret that notwithstanding we are agreed as to the matters in dispute, we differ as to the conception of our duties. I feel that under Section 26 of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, it is incumbent upon the Board to deal with each item of the Reference, and that the Board should not hesitate to give an opinion upon the questions it is called upon to decide. The objection I have to signing the award of my colleagues will, no doubt, be your objection to accepting it—it is not an award. Moreover, Sir, I feel that after the prolonged investigation had in this matter, that the Board should be in a position to render a decision upon at least one of the questions in dispute, and that it should not return the Reference to you without a word of comment as to the merits of the case. Since the twentieth day of May last the Board has practically been in continuous session, during which time voluminous evidence was taken, and after full and thorough investigation and inspection I beg to report on the matters in dispute as follows:

This dispute arose by reason of the parties being unable to renew an agreement which expired on the thirty-first day of March, 1909. From the evidence adduced it appears that during the month of March the parties by their representatives met in conference, and made an agreement satisfactory to the representatives, which the Operators agreed to adopt, and which was submitted to the several local Unions for consideration on a referendum vote. This vote carried by a large majority, but notwithstanding this vote and the agreement of the committees, operations were suspended by the applicants.

The following is the text of the Application and Reply:—

"*Application*—

"It is hereby agreed—

Between the Western Coal Operators' Association, consisting of the Pacific Coal Company, Limited, the W. H. McNeill Company, Limited, the Leitch Collieries, Limited, the West Canadian Collieries, Limited, The Hillcrest Coal & Coke Company, Limited, The International Coal and Coke Company, Limited, The Alberta Railway and Irrigation Company, of the one part, and the employees of the said Companies, as represented by the United Mine Workers of America, District Number Eighteen, of the other part,

that the agreement existing prior to April 1st, 1909, respecting general provisions and scales of contract prices and wages, shall govern the parties hereto for the period of two years commencing April 1st, 1909, and ending March 31st, 1911, in so far as the same may not be modified or affected by the provisions of this agreement; it being understood and agreed that the parties hereto will meet in conference sixty days prior to the expiration of this agreement to discuss a renewal thereof. This agreement covers all the mines, coke ovens and outside plants operated by the Companies and all persons accepting employment at these mines shall be governed by the following rules and regulations:—

"The Company will require each person employed by them, or to be employed by them, as a miner, mine labourer, or otherwise, in and about the mines and coke ovens of the prospective Companies, to sign this agreement, as a condition precedent to continued employment of the person already employed or to be employed. The agreement to be placed in a book together with a Legal Check-off clause and signed by all employees.

Hours of Labor—

"All underground wages shall be computed from the time of entry at the surface of the mine to the time of return to the surface of the mine based upon the eight (8) hour bank to bank shift.

Lille Collieries—

"A contract price to be agreed upon for the seams at present being worked at Lille."

"*Reply—*

The Western Coal Operators' Association above mentioned state in reply to the application made herein as follows:—

"1. That a strike exists at the following named collieries, viz.:. Bankhead Mines, Limited, The H. W. McNeill Company, Limited, Coal Department of the Alberta Railway & Irrigation Company, Royal Collieries, Limited, The Leitch Collieries, Limited, The Hillcrest Coal & Coke Company, Limited, The West Canadian Collieries, Limited, The International Coal & Coke Company, Limited, and the Hosmer Mines, Limited, and the employers at said collieries are members of the Western Coal Operators' Association.

"2. The applicants have caused the said strike to be declared at each of the said collieries named, and the Board should enquire into the Dispute existing at each and all of said collieries.

"3. That the discontinuance of operations at the said collieries is the result of a strike ordered by the President and Secretary of District number Eighteen, of the United Mine Workers of America contrary to the provisions of the Industrial Disputes' Investigation Act, 1907.

"4. That the demands of the applicants as shown on page one of said application is unfair and should not be allowed, and in lieu of the said demands the following should be adopted:—

"IT IS HEREBY AGREED:—

Between the Western Coal Operators' Association (consisting of Bankhead Mines, Limited, The H. W. McNeill Co., Limited, Coal Department of The Alberta Railway & Irrigation Co., Royal Collieries, Limited, The Leitch Collieries, Limited, The Hillcrest Coal & Coke Co., Limited, The West Canadian Collieries, Limited, The International Coal & Coke Co.. Limited, and The Hosmer Mines, Limited) of the one part, and the employees of the said Companies as represented by the United Mine Workers of America, District No. 18, of the other part, that the following agreement, respecting general provisions and scale of contract prices and wages, shall govern the parties hereto for the period ending March 31st, 1912; it being understood and agreed that the parties thereto will meet in conference thirty days prior to the expiration of this agreement, to discuss a renewal thereof.

"5. That the agreement made between the parties hereto at the conference held in March, 1909, should be adopted, with the exception of the modifications folfowing:—

(*a*) The check-off clause should be struck out.

(*b*) After the twenty-fifth word in the

discrimination clause the words "or interference with" should be inserted.

(*c*) In the Schedule relating to outside and inside wages the clause in regard to minimum and higher wages should be omitted.

(*d*) There should be a differential on all pillars and a reduction on some of the contract rates in the previous agreement.

(*e*) A Blacksmith charge of fifty cents per month per miner, and a uniform rate of $2.50 per ton for run of mine coal, and $3.00 for screened coal delivered to employees residing at the mines.

(*f*) No check-off clause or deductions should be allowed other than as provided for by the laws of the Provinces of Alberta and British Columbia."

You will note the chief dispute between the parties is the matter of the preamble and check-off clause, the miners contending that the preamble and check-off submitted by them would constitute a legal and binding agreement, the operators replying that it would not improve the legal aspects of the agreements heretofore existing, and that its only effect was the establishment of a "closed shop" to which they could not agree. The matters relating to hours of labor, contract prices at Lille and Differential on Pillars have arisen since the cessation of work, and their existence is due largely to the friction now existing between the parties.

Taking up the questions as they appear in the Reference and in the Reply, I am of the opinion that the Board's Award in respect of the several matters should be,—

1. That the preamble submitted by the applicants does not improve the legal and binding aspects of the preamble used in the old agreement, nor should the preamble submitted by the Operators be adopted, but on the other hand the preamble which is set out in the agreement hereafter recommended should be adopted.

2. *Check-off Clause.*—The applicants are undoubtedly entitled to a check-off clause in their agreement, but the check-off clause submitted by them being inconsistent with the laws in force in British Columbia and Alberta should not be accepted, and the check-off clause of the old agreements should be continued, the same being shown in the agreement above referred to.

3. *Hours of Labour.*—After hearing the evidence on this question, it is quite apparent to the Board and to the parties that no grievance existed between them on this questin, but that by reason of a misunderstanding between them, this demand was made; moreover, the matter being governed by the Statutes in force in British Columbia and Alberta, the Board has no jurisdiction to deal with the same.

4. *Lille Collieries.*—The applicants demanded at these Collieries that a contract price be fixed on what is known as "BEAR Valley No. 1 seam", and the Company objected to grant a new rate, on the ground that this seam is the original Lille No. 1 seam" already under contract rates, and that by reason of a fault they were obliged to work this seam under the rates applicable to abnormal conditions. From personal inspection of the mine and the evidence adduced, the Board is of the opinion that the contention of the Operators as to the identity of the seam is correct, but on the other hand recommends that there should be some consideration given to the miners for the extra timbering required.

5. *Differential on Pillars.*—The Board is also of the opinion that the system of paying for timber in the pillars at Coleman and Hillcrest Mines constitutes a grievance on the part of the Companies, and in view of the fact that the evidence discloses that differential on pillars should exist in all pitching seams, the Board recommends that this matter together with the demand relating to differential on pillars at Bellevue be referred to the Special Committee.

6. *Other Demands.*—The demands relating to Blacksmith charge and price of coal at mines being trivial, the Board cannot recommend any variance from the Macleod agreement, to which each party has committed itself.

7. *Discrimination.*—The Board says in regard to the matter of discrimination that having heard the evidence sub mitted by the applicants to the effec-

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that some Managers discriminated between non-union and union men, and that Union men have discriminated against non-union men, and being satisfied that such evidence is correct, the Board is of the opinion that a discrimination clause should be embodied in the agreement to be made between the parties.

Unfortunately one of the members of the Board, who has a practical knowledge of mining, is ill and unable to discuss and advise with me, therefore, I hesitate to fix any definite Award in regard to the Lille, Bellevue, Hillcrest and Coleman mines, but in lieu thereof recommend the same to the consideration of the Special Committee as provided for in the agreement hereafter written, and recommend also that it be embodied in the agreement that the Special Committee meet at the earliest possible moment.

Having in mind the agreements which existed between the parties prior to the First day of April, 1909, and the Macleod agreement which was approved of on a referendum vote, I have compiled an agreement based on these agreements, which I would recommend to the parties for acceptance, subject to the findings of the Special Committee in regard to the Bellevue, Hillcrest, Coleman and Lille Mines, which when made should constitute a part of the said agreement.

The agreement referred to is as follows:—

AGREEMENT between the Western Coal Operators' Association (consisting of Bankhead Mines, Limited, The H. W. McNeill Co., Limited, Coal Department of The Alberta Railway & Irrigation Co., Royal Collieries, Limited, The Leitch Collieries, Limited, The Hillcrest Coal & Coke Co., Limited, The West Canadian Collieries, Limited, The International Coal & Coke Co., Limited, the Hosmer Mines, Limited) of the one part and the employees of the said companies as represented by the United Mine Workers of America, District No. 18 of the other part; with respect to prices to be paid at the several collieries, and with respect to other matters governing the relations between the said parties,—

Outside Wages.—The outside scale of wages, which governed the parties hereto on March 31st, 1909, shall continue in effect during the life of this agreement.

Inside Wages.—The inside scale of wages, which governed the parties hereto on March 31st, 1909, shall continue in effect during the life of this agreement, with the following exceptions: Machinemen are to be rated at $3.50 per shift, and Machine Helpers at $3.00 per shift, and schedule "D" of the agreement expiring March 31st, 1909, is annulled.

Contract prices.—The scale of contract prices, which governed the parties hereto on March 31st, 1909, shall continue in effect during the life of this agreement, in so far as the same are not modified or effected by the provisions herein.

IT IS EXPRESSLY AGREED between the parties hereto that the matter of the timber grievance in No. 1 seam at Lille mine, timpering in the pillars at Hillcrest and Coleman mines and a differential on pillars at Hillcrest Bellevue and Coleman mines, shall be referred to a Special Committee, said Committee to consist of five members, two appointed by the president or vice-president of District No. 18 United Mine Workers of America, and two appointed by the president of the Western Coal Operators' Association, at the time of the signing of this agreement, the fifth member to be appointed immediately by the Minister of Labour. The Committee thus constituted shall take up the matters referred to and render a decision on the same within ten days, this decision to be binding on the parties and become part of this agreement, and to take effect from the date hereof.

Management of Mine.—The right to hire and discharge, the management of the mine, and the direction of the working forces, are vested exclusively in the Company, and the United Mine Workers of America shall not abridge this right.

Duties of Pit Committee.—The Pit Committee shall be a committee of three in each Colliery or other plant covered by this Agreement, selected by the employees working at such Colliery or other plant, from amongst their own number,

except one member may be a Checkweighman or an Officer of the Local Union, not necessarily an employee of the Company. This member must previously have been selected as Checkweighman or Officer from amongst the employees of the aforesaid Colliery or other plant; due notice of such selection properly certified shall be given to the Company.

The duties of the Pit Committee shall be confined to the settlement of disputes between the Pit Boss or Foreman, and any employee working in or around the Mines, arising out of this agreement, and all agreements made in connection therewith, the Pit Boss or Foreman, and man or men having failed to agree.

The Pit Committee, in discharge of its duties, shall under no circumstances go around the mine for any cause whatever, unless called upon by the Pit Boss or Foreman, or by a Miner or day man, who may have a grievance which he has first tried to and cannot settle with the Boss.

Members of the Pit Committee employed as day men shall not leave their places of duty during working hours, except by permission of the Pit Boss or Foreman, or in cases involving the stoppage of the mine.

Settlement of Local and General Disputes.

A.—In case any dispute or grievances arise under this agreement, or any local agreement made in connection therewith, whether the dispute or grievance is claimed to have arisen by the Company or any person or persons employed or by the men as a whole, then the parties shall endeavour to settle the matter as hereinafter provided. But before any grievance or disputes shall be submitted to the Pit Committee, the person or persons effected shall endeavour by personal application to the Pit Boss, overman or foreman in charge of the work where the dispute arises to settle the matter and in the event of their agreeing their decision shall be final.

B.—In case of any local dispute arising in any mine and failure to agree between the Pit Boss, overman or foreman in charge of the work where the dispute arises, and any employee, the Pit Committee and Mine Superintendent, or Mine Manager shall endeavour to settle the matter, and if they agree their decision shall be final.

C.—In the event of the failure of the Pit Committee and the Mine Superintendent or Mine Manager to settle any dispute so referred to them, as well as in the event of other disputes arising, the matter in dispute shall be referred to the general superintendent or general manager of the Company, and the officers of District No. 18 United Mine Workers of America to settle, and if they agree their decision shall be final. Should they fail to agree it shall be referred to a Joint Committee, said committee to be made up of three operators appointed by the Western Coal Operators' Association, and three miners appointed by District 18 United Mine Workers of America for settlement. If they agree, their decision shall be binding upon both parties. A majority of a full committee must vote in favour of any action before it can be declared carried.

In the event of a failure to agree, the committee shall endeavour to select an independent chairman and failing to agree upon an independent chairman the Minister of Labour shall be asked to appoint such chairman, the decision of the committee thus constituted shall be binding on both parties.

The Joint Committee shall meet every three months on the second Tuesday or at any time on the joint call of the president of the Western Coal Operators Association and the president of District 18, United Mine Workers of America.

D.—In the meantime and in all cases while disputes are being investigated and settled the miners, mine-labourers and all other parties involved must continue to work pending investigation, and until final decision has been reached but where miners, mine labourer or mine labourers has or have been discharged by the Company he or they shall not remain in the employ of the Company while his or their case is being investigated and settled. If a claim be made within five days where a man or men has or have been unjustly discharged the case shall be

dealt with according to this article, and if it is proven that he or they have been unjustly detal with he or they shall be reinstated. If claim is made for compensation for loss of time in cases where reinstatement has followed it shall be left to the Joint Committee to decide what amount if any is to be paid.

E.—Any breach of this agreement by any of the parties hereto is not to void the said agreement, but the same is to continue in full force and effect. It is not intended however by this sub-section to abridge the right of a man to suspend work after the final settlement as herein provided, if any operator or operators refuse to be bound by any decision given against them under this article.

New Work.—Whenever any new work arises, the price for which has not been provided for in this agreement, on the request of the Company or the Miners the Joint Committee of the Western Coal Operators Association and District No. 18 of the United Mine Workers of America shall meet within thirty days after the said request and arrange a price. Meantime and until such price has been arranged all men shall be paid upon the day wage scale.

Employees not under jurisdiction.—The following employees are not under the jurisdiction, of the United Mine Workers of America, Mine Manager or Superintendant, Overman or Pit Boss, or Assistant overman or pit bosses, fire bosses, boss driver, stable boss, master mechanic, electricians, weighmen, head carpenter, tipple or breaker foreman, loader boss, night watchman, coke over foreman, outside foreman and all other foreman, time keepers coal inspectors and head lampmen.

Construction and extensive repairs.—It is agreed that all men working on improvements and extensive repairs are not included in the jurisdiction of the United Mine Workers of America. The erection of head frames tipples, breakers, washers, buildings, coke ovens, scales machinery, railroad tracks, switches, etc., necessary for the completion of the plant all being in the nature of construction work and extensive repairs or rebuilding of the same class of work are to be considered as improvements and extensive repairs, and the employees thereon are to be excluded as above when employed on such work only.

Check-off.—The Company will give to the United Mine Workers of America full recognition and concede the check-off system, that is to say, upon the individual request in writing of any of the Company's employees, the Company shall deduct such moneys from their wages each month as is designated for dues assessments, fines and initiation fees, in other words the Company will retain from the wages due employees any sums they may have given orders upon the Company for in writing payable to such officers of the United Mine Workers of America as may be designated in such orders.

Discrimination.—No person shall be refused employment or in any way discriminated against on account of membership in labour organizations, and there shall be no discrimination against any employee who is not a member of a labour organization by members of such an organization.

Penalty for absence from work.—When an employee absents himself from his work for a period of two days unless through sickness or by first having properly arranged with the Pit Boss or foreman and obtained his consent, he may be discharged. All employees whose absence would cause any stoppage of work must before absenting themselves properly arrange with or notify the Pit Boss or foreman for or of their absence, otherwise they may be discharged. Any employee who habitually to the extent of five days per month absents himself from work may be discharged.

Penalty for stoppage of work.—If any employee or employees shall cause a stoppage of work in violation of this agreement, he or they shall be subject to discharge by the Company without recource.

Check Weighman.—The Company will grant the right to the miners to employ check-weighers, and will grant the said check-weighers every facility to enable them to render a correct account of all coal weighed and will allow the cars to be tared from time to time, and the machine to be properly tested from time to time

and will deduct from the wages of all contract miners such amounts as may be designated from time to time, and will pay over the same to the secretary of the local union for wages of check-weighers.

Preference of employment.—In case an employee is thrown out of employment unless discharged he shall be given preference over new man in other mines in the same camp operated by the same Company.

Minimum rate.—When a mines working place becomes deficient owing to any abnormal conditions preventing h m from earning the minimum wage of $3.00 per shift, and should the Company desire to continue to work such place or places, the mine manage and Pit Committee shall examine said place or places and agree upon a rate to be paid a miner for such deficient work. Failing to agree upon such rate the place if worked shall be worked on the day wage scale per miner.

Miners taken to do company work.—The Company shall pay the sum of $3.00 per day for all miners taken from contract work to do Company work.

Delivery of Timber.—In accordance with the Coal Mines Regulation Act of British Columbia and Alberta the Company shall at all times deliver an adequate of suitable timber rails ties and sheet iron at the nearest cross-cut to the face of all raise workings, and in p'aces where the regular pit cars go to the working face without being handled by the miner, they shall be deliver on the cars the working face, in other places across pitch the timber, rails, ties, planks and sheet iron shall be delivered at the mouth of the room.

Loading of coal from chutes.—In pitching seams where chutes are used the Company will handle all coal placed in chutes by the miners.

Doctor and Hospital.—The matter of doctor and hospital arrangements is to be arranged between the employees and the management, and when so arranged the Company agrees to make collections for that purpose. This is subject in British Columbia to the laws of the Province.

In camps where doctor and hospital arrangements have already been made and are satisfactory, the customs prevailing in such camps shall continue.

The Joint Committee shall at their first meeting provide rules for the mode of procedure for the making of arrangements between the employees and the manager.

Store.—It shall be undersotod and agreed that the employees shall be at perfect liberty to purchase goods wherever they may choose to do so.

Holidays.—The following days only shall be observed as holidays:—New Years Day, Victoria Day, Dominion Day, Labour Day, Thanksgiving Day, District and International Election Day, Christmas Day.

Funerals.—In the event of an instantaneous death by an accident in the mine or outside the mine, the miners underground and all other employees except in the seam where the accident occurred shall continue to work until the day of the funeral when is is optional with them whether they shall work or not.

Backhands.—The present practice of working miners either as partners, or with miners and labourers as it exists in the several camps at the present time shall be adhered to.

With the following provisions, that the clauses in regard to the same in the agreements expiring March 31st, 1909 shall remain in effect.

On all company work the company shall employ such class of men as the work requires, and at the rates of wages provided for in this agreement.

Sub-contracting.—No sub-contracting shall be allowed in any mine operated by the Company, but this shall not apply to the employment of backhands.

Employees to care for mine.—In case of either local or general suspension of mine either at the expiration of this contract or otherwise, the engineers, firemen and pumpmen shall not suspend work but shall when mining is suppended fully protect all the company's property under their care and operate fans and pumps and lower and hoist such men and supplies as may be required to protect the company's property, and any and all coal required to keep up steam at the company's coal plant, but its understood

and agreed that the companies will not ask them to hoist any coal for sale on the market.

Single shift.—The single shift system in rooms and pillars shall be adhered to as far as practicable.

Wet Places.—The working place in the mine where water drips from the roof in quantities sufficient to wet a man's clothing or where standing water is sufficient to wet a man's clothing above his knees shall be considered a wet place, a place where the use of gum-boots will keep a man's feet dry shall not be considered a wet place.

Rock miners.—Where a man is continually engaged on rock work where hammer and steel are used, he shall be considered a rock miner, and paid a rock miner's wages.

If an air drill is used, the driller shall be paid machine wages, and the helper machine runners helpers wages, the other men engaged shall be classed as miners or labourers as may be.

Where a man is engaged on work in both rock and coal, if the amount of rock is greater than the amount of coal he shall be classed as a rock miner, and where the amount of coal is greater than the amount of rock he shall be classed as a coal miner.

Brushing.—Where a man is engaged in continuous brushing either top or bottom using the usual drills and tools, he shall be classed as a coal miner; if the brushing is done by hammer and steel he shall be classed as a rock miner.

Timbermen taking out rock while engaged in re-timbering or repairing shall not be classed as rock miners.

Retirement.—Where any employee has drawn his time before the regular pay day he thereby severs his connection with the Company and any alleged grievance he may have ceases to be a question for consideration under this agreement.

Chinese labour.—The United Mine Workers of America does not in any way prohibit the employment of Chinese in or around the mines, but where such labour is employed they shall be paid the scale for such work with the following provisions, that is, that where they are now employed at Bankhead and Canmore the present rates shall not be interfered with in any way by the United Mine Workers of America during the life of this agreement.

Oil.—Present conditions to prevail.

Pay day.—The Companies will continue to pay the regular pay rolls according to the present customs at the several mines. Statements to be issued two days before pay day.

Any employee desiring to leave the services of the Company shall on his request be paid all moneys due him within two days after his stoppage of work.

Market restrictions.—It is agreed that District No. 18 United Mine Workers of America will not in any way restrict or interfere with the marketing of coal or coke to any person, firm or corporation.

Local conditions.—The same as thoss existing at the several mines previous to the 31st day of March, 1909.

This agreement shall govern the parties hereto for the period ending March 31st, 1912, and it is undertsood and agreed that the parties hereto shall meet in conference thirty (30) days prior to the expiration of this agreement, to discuss a renewal thereof.

Hoping that this recommendation may be acceptable to you and the parties concerned in the dispute.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

COLIN MACLEOD.

V. REPORT OF BOARD IN DISPUTE BETWEEN THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY AND LONGSHOREMEN IN ITS EMPLOY AT OWEN SOUND, ONTARIO.

THE Department received on June 17, the report of the Board established to adjust a dispute between the Canadian Pacific Railway Company and longshoremen in its employ at Owen Sound, Ont. In their application for the

appointment of this Board the employees claimed that the wages paid were not sufficient compensation for their services nor on a par with the wages paid at other ports on the Great Lakes for similar work. The matters of difference brought to the attention of the Board were, however, three in number, the first being the question of wages, the second a question of what was described as discrimination, and the third, the claim of the employees to be paid fortnightly instead of monthly as at present. The number of employees likely to be affected was stated to be between 250 and 500 as the season advanced. Pending the negotiations between the company and its employees for a settlement in this matter some 200 longshoremen refused to return to work, but later decided to apply for a Board of Conciliation and Investigation and thereupon resumed their positions in the Company's employ. Mr. Wallace Nesbitt, and Mr. J. G. O'Donoghue both of Toronto, were appointed members of the Board on the recommendation of the employers and employees respectively and in the absence of any joint recommendation from Messrs. Nesbitt and O'Donoghue, Mr. Donald Ross, of Barrie, was appointed by the Minister as Chairman.

The members of the Board are unanimously of opinion that it is impossible to suggest any remedy for the so-called discrimination. The Board also finds that desirable as it might be in the interests of the employees to have payment fortnightly, the difficulties suggested by the company in doing this and maintaing a proper system of audit over their extensive system are insuperable.

On the question of wages to be paid the Board advises that there should be an alteration in favor of the men in the rate of wages agreed to by a written contract by each of the men at the begining of the season. It is remarked in the report that "where the men would expect the company to be bound by a contract to pay a certain wage, they themselves, in all fairness, should abide by a contract which they have entered into; otherwise there can be no confidence in bargains made which are repudiated so soon after as it appears to be in the power or to the advantage of either party to do so." In the present case the men had agreed to take 15c. per hour for week days and 16c. per hour for night and Sunday work, and 20c. per hour for the handling of grain and coal. The majority of the Board agree however, that 17c. per hour for week day work (7 A. M. to 6. P M.) and 18c. per hour for night (6 P. M. to 7 A. M.) and Sunday work should be paid and accepted and 23c. per hour for the handling of grain and 25c. for the handling of coal. These figures are slightly higher than in the negotiations between the parties and higher than the company stated they would accept, and slightly lower than the men stated they would be content to receive.

In the minority report Mr. J. G. O'Donoghue, member of the Board appointed on the recommendation of the employees, expresses the opinion that the only difficulty in the way of bi-monthly payment of wages was one of bookkeeping and "that the necessities of the men should not be sacrificed for any such reason." The evidence before the board shows, in his opinion, that the cost of living in Owen Sound was much higher than at Midland, Collingwood, Windsor and other points where similar work was performed, yet the wages paid at Owen Sound were much below those paid at these other towns and cities. The season for this class of work was, he urged, about seven months long and the average wage received by the men during that time probably less than $300. Mr. O'Donoghue advises that the following rates should be paid:—shedmen, 22c. by day and 25c. by night; grain men, 30c. by day or night, and coal men the same, with double time for all Sunday work.

On June 21 the Department was advised that the majority report of the Board in this matter had been accepted by the employees concerned. On June 23 the Department was advised that the report of the majority of the Board was accepted by the Company.

Report of Board.

The text of the report of the Board is as follows:—

In the matter of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act 1907 and of the dispute between the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, Employer,
and
Longshoremen in its employ at Owen Sound, Ontario, Employees.

THE UNDERSIGNED, together with Mr. J. G. O'Donoghue, having been appointed as a Board of Conciliation and Investigation under the above Act, held sittings at Owen Sound on the 10th day of June 1909, and having heard the parties and considered the evidence, beg to report as follows:

There were three matters of difference brought before the Board, the first, or substantial one, being the question of the wages which should be paid; the second being a question of what was described as discrimnation, and the third the claim by the employees to be paid fortnightly instead of monthly, as at present.

All the members of the Board were of the opinion that it was impossible to suggest a remedy for the so-called discrimination, a view which the employees themselves, after discussion, we inferred concurred in. It seems difficult, if not impossible, to lay down any rule by which when there are say, 100 men, seeking the employment of unloading a boat on her arrival, and only 80 required, to avoid the natural desire upon the part of the employer to select those best fitted and capable to perform the work.

The Board also agreed in the view that desirable as it might be in the interests of the employees to have payment fortnightly, the difficulties suggested by the Company in doing this and maintaining a proper system of audit over their extensive system, were insuperable.

On the question of the wages to be paid, the undersigned, the majority of the Board, after weighing the matter carefully under all the circumstances have come to the conclusion that there should be an alteration in favour of the men in the rate of wages agreed to by a written contract by each of the men at the begining of the season. It is to be remarked that where the men would expect the Company to be bound by a contract to pay a certain wage they themselves in all fairness should abide by a contract which they have entered into; otherwise there can be no confidence in bargains made which are repudiated so soon as it appears to be in the power or to the advantage of either party to do so. The men, also, seemed to have gone on strike in direct violation of the law. So far as these considerations are concerned the course followed was improper and unwise. The men, however, could have given thirty days' notice and terminated the contract, and the Board have only felt themselves called upon to deal with the evidence as to what in their opinion under all the circumstances, and in the present condition of the labour market would be a proper wage to suggest that the employer should pay and the employee should be content to accept for the various classes of work described.

The men had agreed to take 15c. per hour for week-day work and 16c. per hour for night and Sunday work, and 20c. per hour for the handling of grain and coal.

The majority of the Board have come to the conclusion that 17c. per hour for week day work (7 a. m. to 6 p. m.) and 18c. per hour for night (6 p. m. to 7 a. m.) and Sunday work should be paid and accepted, and 23c. per hour for the handling of grain and 25c. per hour for the handling of coal. These figures are slightly higher than in the negotiations between the parties the Company stated they would accept, and slightly lower than the men stated they would be content to receive, and the majority of the Board, after anxious consideration of the views of both parties, beg to report that the figures given above are in their opinion fair.

Dated this 15th day of June, 1909.

(Sgd.) DONALD ROSS,
Chairman.

WALLACE NESBITT,
for C. P. R.

FACTORY LEGISLATION AND INSPECTION IN CANADA.

LEGISLATION for the protection of employees is in Canada a matter of provincial jurisdiction. Every province in the Dominion, with the exception of three, namely Prince Edward Island, Alberta, and Saskatchewan, has enacted legislation of this character. The three provinces named are primarily agricultural, or, in the case of Prince Edward Island, agricultural and fishing, provinces.

The earliest factories' act to take effect in Canada was the Ontario Act which was passed in 1884. A factories' act was passed by the province of Quebec in the following year. The third province to enact legislation of this character was Manitoba in 1900. The Nova Scotia act was passed in 1901, the New Brunswick act in 1905, and the British Columbia act in 1908.

In Ontario and Quebec, inspectors to enforce this legislation were appointed shortly after the acts became law. Ontario has at present a staff of ten inspectors, including two female inspectors, while Quebec has a staff of 8 inspectors including 2 female inspectors. One inspector has been appointed in each of the provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Manitoba and British Columbia.

The following are the names and addresses of the inspectors at present on the staffs of the several provinces.

NOVA SCOTIA.

Philip Ring, Halifax, N. S.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

John McMulkin, St. John, N. B.

QUEBEC.

Louis Guyon, Chief, Montreal.
James Mitchell, Montreal.
O. J. Monday, Montreal.
Mrs. Louisa King, Montreal.
Miss Robertine Barry, Montreal
P. J. Jobin, Quebec.
Felix Marois, Quebec.
R. H. Gooley, Coaticook.

Besides the above named, there is a Board of Examiners for Boiler Inspectors, they are Messrs. Wm. Laurie, E. O. Champagne and Louis Arpin, of Montreal, Mr. Joseph Samson, of Levis, and Mr. F. X. Drolet, of Quebec.

The number of boiler inspectors on the list is forty-two, but all of these are not engaged in inspection work.

ONTARIO.

James T, Burke, Parliament Bldg, Toronto.
Thomas Keilty, Ottawa, Ont.
A. W. Holmes, Parliament Building's, Toronto.
H. B. Tutt, Parliament Building's, Toronto.
Miss M. Carlyle, Parliament Building's, Toronto.
Mrs. J. R. Brown, Parliament Building's, Toronto.
Robt. Hungerford, Parliament Building's Toronto.
Henry Clarke, London.
Fred. Kellond, Hamilton.
Stephen J. Mallion, Stratford.

MANITOBA.

Daniel H. Smith, Winnipeg.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

G. E. Gordon, Vancouver.

In the head inspection office of Ontario three additional clerks are permanently employed. In Quebec there are five clerks serving in this capacity.

BOUNTIES PAID IN CANADA DURING THE FISCAL YEAR 1908-09.

A RETURN prepared by the department of Trade and Commerce Canada, shows that the Dominion paid in bounties during the fiscal year ended March 31, 1909, the sum of $2,467,304 as compared with $2,787,357 during the fiscal year 1908, a decrease of $320,047.

The total bounty paid during 1909 on pig iron was $693,222 a decrease as compared with 1908 of $170,394; on stell $838,100 a decrease of $254,100; on wire rods $333,090, a decrease of $14,094; on lead $307,433 an incerase of $256,432; on manilla fibre $34,561, a decrease of $7,422; on crude petroleum $260,698 a decrease of $130,519. It will be seen that the only increase in bounties took pla in the case of upon lead, a resuWt of th amendment made tothe Lead Bounty a last year.

The production of pig iron upon which bounty was paid during the fiscal year ending 31st March, 1909, was as follows: Pig iron produced from Canadian ore, 97,826 tons; pig iron produced from foreign ore, 511,605 tons; representing a decrease of 73,348 tons.

The production of steel during the fiscal year ending 31st March, 1909 amounted to 570,588 tons as compared with 661,939 tons during the previous year. After the first of January the steel bounty was decreased from $1.65 to $1.05.

The production of wire rods was 55,515 tons, compared wth a production of 57,-855 tons in 1908.

In the manufacture of pig iron there was used during the fiscal year 1909 a total of 179,735 tons of Canadian ore, a decrease as compared with the previous year of 53,778 tons, and of foreign ore 1,037,586 a decrease 131,221 tons

The reduction in output of the Canadian iron industries is not remarkable, considering that the major part of the fiscal year was marked in the United States by a partial suspension of production, many of the mills being closed down altogether.

The bounty paid upon crude petroleum indicates a production for the fiscal year of 173,799 gallons a decrease of some eighty-seven thousand gallons as compared with the fiscal year 1908.

There was produced in Canada last year 10,590,456 pounds of binder twine and 6,770,165 pounds of cordage. There is no duty upon binder twine imported into Canada, the protection having been removed some years ago. The United States government, however, imposes an export duty upon all manila fibre, which is the chief constituent of twine, sent out from the Philippine Island to any other country than the United States. To offset this the government of Canada allows a countervailing bonus of about three-eights of a cent per pound to Canadian manufacturers upon fibre imported from the Philippines.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE FOURTH QUINQUENNIAL CONGRESS OF THE INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL OF WOMEN.

ON Thursday, June 24th, the Fourth Quinquenniel Congress of the International Council of Women was opened at Toronto, Ont., in the Convocation Hall of the University of Toronto by the Countess Grey. Hon. President of the National Council of Women of Canada. Lady Edgar, President of the N. C. W. C. occupied the chair. At the opening meeting, adresses were delivered by Her Excellency, Lady Grey, and the Countess of Aberdeen, President of the International Council of Women. Continous sessions of the Congress were held until June 30, during which a wide variety of subjects relating to the industrial and social activities of women were ably discussed by the delegates to the Congress who represented most of the principel counties of the world, and who had attained prominence in their special spheres of work.

Adresses were also delivered at various meetings by eminent public men, educationalists, and others actively identified in the work before the Congress. The interchange of ideas on the many vitally important matters discussed can hardly fail to exert a wide influence upon industrial and social progress.

The International Council of Women had its origin at a meeting held at Washington in 1888, when the National Council of Women of the United States was formed, and steps were taken for the organization of similar National Councils other countries and their union in one International Council. The first quinquennial meeting was held in Chicago in 1893 and subseqeutn one in London in 1899 and in Berlin in 1904.

The objects of the International Council as well as of the National Councils are:

(a) To promote greatest unity of thought, sympathy, and purpose between women workers of all classes, parties, and creeds.

(*b*) To further the application of the Golden Rule to society, custom and law.

There are at present affiliated with the International Council, 23 National Councils, of which seventeen were represented at the Quinquennial Congress of 1904.

The Congress was divided into 9 sections dealing respectively with the following subjects. Art, Education, Health and Physical Training, Industries, Laws concerning Women and Children, Literature, Philanthropy, Professions and Carrees for Women, Social Work and Moral Reform.

Art.—In nearly all the sections much of the time was devoted to the discussion of industrial questions. In the Art Section the subject of handicrafts and home industries, were discussed at several meetings and papers were read on the value of encouraging them, their value in philanthropic work, the modern development of these industries in the several Nations represented in the Congress and the habitant industries of Quebec.

Health and Physical Training.—In the section on Health and Physical Training the subjects disucssed were Phycsial Training, Public Health, Medical Inspection of Schools, Pure Milk and Infantile Mortality, the Health of the Child, Personal Hygiene, Pure Food and Water, the Teaching of Anatomy, Physiology and Hygiene Alcoholism and Tubercolosis.

At the Session on Public Health, the Hon. Sydney Fisher, Minister of Agriculture for Canada explained the manner in which the care of the public health was divided between the Federal and Provincial authorities, and showed the need of an educated public opinion to support measures taken for the prevention of disease.

Industries.—In the Industrial Section the following subjects were discussed training for Domestic Service, Housekeeping a backward industry, Thrift amogn Women Workers, Labour Bureaux, Recent Labour Legislation in several countries, Working Girls' Clubs, Women in Commerce and industries, Inspection of Shops and Factories Employment for Married Women and Children, the Problem of the Unemployed, Industries for the Blind, Industries for Crippled Children.

In the discussion on labour legislation, instance was given, where the restriction of the hours of labour of Women had tended to drive them out of the occupations to which the restrictions applied. In Paris the Women had thus been driven out of the printing trade, and in Holland owing to the same cause women were being supplanted by men in the dressmaking and millinery trades. In America however, where the labour market is not so over crowded, the restriction of the hours of labour of women does not appear to have the effect of taking away their employment. It was the opinion of many speakers that while women should be protected by law from the idsabilities due to their sex, all restrictive measures should apply to men and women alike.

Laws that concern Women and Children.—In the section on laws that concern Women and Children, the paper and discussions dealt with Parliamentary and Municipal Enfranchisement of Women Treatment of Juvenile Offenders against

the law, legal rights Married Women, Marriage Laws and Divorce.

Literature in the section of Literature two sessins.—Were devoted to Public Libraries in which the following topics among others were treated; the training of librarians, the influence of literary culture of arts and c afts, and the development of the public library for the public will.

Accounts were given of public libraries in various countries. The public library movement in Canada was set forth by Mr. E. A. S. Hardy, Secretary of the Ontario Library Association, who traced the growth from the old mechanic institutes to the present system of public circulation, and reference libraries and travelling libraries.

Education.—In the Educational Section the principal matters taken up were the progress in education in the various countries since 1904. play grounds, the education of mentally defective children, secondary education, co-education, domestic science, rural schools and technical schools.

An interesting development in Scotland was referred to by Mrs. Ogilvie Gordon, where employment bureaus have been established under the school authorities for the purpose of placing boys and girls on leaving school in occupations suited to their individual tastes and capacities.

Great stress was laid on the importance of playgrounds in crowded cities for the proper development of children both physically and morally. It was stated that in Chicago $11,000,000 are invested in playgrounds. The importance of manual training and technical education, in developing the construction faculties was emphasized, and education was shown to be concerned in the growth of the child, the development of its personality and powers as a means to the highest possible social service.

Philanthropy.—Amogn the special subjects discussed in the section of Philanthropy were Relief Methods in Industrial Crises. Advantages and Disadvantages of Institutional Life, Provident Schemes and Pensions' and Travellers' Aid.

Professions and careers for women.—Besides some general discussions on Women in the professions the following careers for Women, more particularly treated. Social Service, Scientific Investigation, School Inspection, Journalism, Medecine, Dentistry, Agriculture, law, Secretarial Work, Banking and Librarianship.

Social Work and Moral Reform.—The section on Social Work and Moral Reform dealt with social settlements, Prison Reform, Juvenile Courts, Emigration and Immigration, Housing of the Poor, Associated Charities, Temperance, the mother in home life, and the need for an equal moral standard for men and women in the relations of the sexes. The grave extent of the Social evil and the white slave traffic was referred to and means for combetting these evils were discussed.

At a meeting of the International Council on June 19, the following officers were elected for the next quinquennial, President, the Countes of Aberdeen, First Vice-President, Mrs. Ogilvie Gordon, Second Vice-President, the Countess Responi Spalletti of Italy, Third Vice-President, Herr Heinrich of Austria, Corresponding-Secretary, Dr. Alice Salo man of Germany, Recording-Secretary, Dr. Skoglund of Sweden, Hon. Treasurer, Mrs. W. P. Sanford of Hamilton, Ont.

It was decided to hold the next quinquennial Congress in 1914 in Rome, Italy.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE ASSOCIATION OF FACTORY INSPECTORS—PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS.

IN opening the separate sessions of the association of Factory Inspectors for the discussion of the various subjects of the official programme, the President, Mr. James J. Burke, Chief Factory Inspector for Ontario, read his annual presidential address which contained a number of recommendations relating to sanitary and safety conditions for workmen. Among the sug-

gestions made were devices for better protection against smoke, dust, etc., proper provisions for fire escape, ventilations methods for the prevention of child labour; the enforcing of proper restrictions on the employment of women; protection from dangerous machinery, etc.

Following the address reports from the various departments concerning the work of the year were heard. The reports showed that a pronounced advance has been made throughout the United States and Canada in the direction of more complete legislative protection for the working class.

The Report of the Secretary-Treasurer, Mr. Thos. Keilty, showed cash on hand amounting to $11.40 out of total receipts of $485.30.

The following is a list of the more important formal papers that were presented:

The Health and Comfort of the Industrial Classes, by E. T. Davies, Chief Factory Inspector of Illinois.

Tenement House Manufacturers in New York, by Daniel O'Leary, Superintendent of Licences, New York.

Industrial accidents, by H. L. Schnur, Factory Inspector, N.Y.

On each of the above subjects a discussion in which most of the delegates took part was held. Especially valuable was a comparison of legislations for securing proper ventilation in factories which was incidentally afforded, the debate being led by the chief representatives from New York, and Illinois. In a less formal way a large variety of subjects were dealt with in connection with the presentation of the reports of the several departments.

Among the resolutions passed by the convention was one commending two of the recommendations contained in the president's address, 1. that it is expedient to provide in laws governing child labour, for the employment of an indigent child who is below the minimum age or upon whom younger children are dependent; and 2. that the question, whether women should be allowed to work more than ten hours a day or as an alternative be allowed to work only ten hours at night, should be thoroughly discussed and a decision arrived at.

Officers were elected as follows:—

President: J. Ellery Hudson, Providence, R. I.

First Vice: W. W. Walling, Albany, N.Y.

Second Vice: John I. Holt, Trenton, New Jersey.

Third Vice: R. H. Gooley, Coaticooke, Quebec.

Fourth Vice: Miss Kate L. Kane, Rochester, N. Y.

Secretary Treasurer: E. J. Watson, South Carolina.

Hendersonville, N.C., was selected as the place of meeting for the annual convention of 1910.

A pleasant feature of the closing session was the presentation of a locket to Mr. Thos. Keilly the retiring secretary.

Joint Sessions.

On the opening day of the conventions, committees were appointed from both associations to confer with regard to the holding of joint sessions for the discussion of topics of interest to both organizations. On Thursday, June 17, accordingly, the associations met in joint session, and the following programme of subjects was presented for debate:

The general question submitted, viz.: the possibilities for co-operation and co-ordination of work between factory inspectors and labour statisticians, was set forth under three headings:

1. The Factory Inspector as a collector of Statistics.
2. The statistician as a director of the work of factory inspection.
3. The advantages or disadvantages of an amalgamation of the two associations.

After a full and free discussion of the various topics, the proposal to amalgamate was negatived.

Discussion of Child Labour Problem.

An interesting event in connection with the convention was an evening meeting at which Dr. A. J. McKelway of Atlanta, Ga., member of the National Child Labour Committee, gave an illustrated lecture on "Child Labor Conditions in the United

States." Dr. McKelway has made an exhaustive study of the subject and had a number of valuable suggestions to offer. The lecture was free to the public. There was also a discussion of the child labour question at Hotel Seneca. The programme of addresses includes a number of experts on the subject viz.: Mrs. Florence Kelley, member of the National and New York State Child Labour Committee; Owen Lovejoy, secretary of the National Child Labour Committee; George A. Hall, secretary of the New York State Child Labour Committee; Dr. J. A. McKelway of the National Child Labour Committee of the Southern States, and John Williams, commissioner of labour for New York.

Entertainment.

A pleasant incident of the meetings was the entertainment of the delegates on the afternoon of June 17, by the Rochester Chamber of Commerce with an excursion to the various city parks and to Ontario Beach Park, at Charlotte N. Y., with dinner at the Ontario Beach Hotel.

It is understood that still more complete arrangements for the holding of joint sessions will be made in connection with the conventions of 1910.

PUBLIC HEALTH AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

IN a volume entitled public health and social conditions, a copy of which has been received in this department, the Local Government Board of the United Kingdom has endeavoured to illustrate in a convenient and readily intelligible form "various matters of importance in study of those conditions, such as the growth of population, mortality and public health administration, the changes in the occupations of the people, the recuring periods of industrial prosperity and depression, pauperism, and the action of the poor law, local taxation and local debt, and the development of education and of thrift." The population of the United Kingdom in the middle of the year 1908 was estimated at 44,539,593, as compared with 41,458,721, in 1901, and 27,368,736 in 1851. Hence, in the half century the population increased by 14,089,985 persons, or 51.5 per cent. This increase of population has not, however, been distributed equally over the several divisions of the Kingdom, for, while the population of England and Wales has nearly doubled in the 57 years, that of Scotland has only increased by 67 per cent. and that of Ireland has decreased by 33 per cent.

The population above the age of 10 years was at the census of 1901, 25,323,844 persons in England and Wales and 32,335,350 in the United Kingdom. In England and Wales occupied males numbered 10,156,976 and formed 84 per cent. of the male population over 10 years of age. Females returned as definitely engaged in occupations numbered 4,171,751, or not more than 32 per cent. of the female population over 10 years of age, but this figure does not include a large number of women (daughters and wives) who are occupied in e.g., farm work, without direct remuneration.

If the occupied population is analyzed into its component age groups at successive census dates it is found that the proportion of young persons engaged in occupations on the one hand, and that of persons over 65 years of age on the other, are decreasing. In the case of young children there has been a persistent decrease in the numbers employed during the past half century, which may be attributed largely to the operation of the Factory Acts, and of the Education Acts, which have limited the age of employment of young children and have raised the age of compulsory school attendance. The agricultural population as a whole appears to have declined in the half century from 1,544,087 males and 168,652 females to 1,153,185 males and 38,982 females, being a decrease in the half century of over 30 per cent. The aggregate number of agricultural labourers has decreased in the same period by as much as 64 per cent. Concurrently with the decline in agricultural labour

there has been a substantial rise in agricultural wages from 9s., 3½d., to 14s., 6d., a betterment of 56 per cent. The building trade, which, with the allied trades grouped under that general term, is numerically among the largest occupations, comprising in the census of 1901, 1,042,864 males or 8.6 per cent. of the male population of England and Wales above the age of 10 years, occupies a special place among trades. The building trade is the most widespread of occupations, contrasting in this respect with most other skilled trades, such as engineering, the cotton trade, the boot trade, and mining, which are very largely or entirely localized in certain centres. The trade is also in a special degree expansive, attracting in good times a large number of labourers belonging to the class of general or casual labour.

"Wages and their development in the course of the past half century may fittingly be noticed in connection with the subject of employment. In all trades for which records are available the rate of wages shows a very material rise during the past century. Agricultural wages have already been alluded to. From a comparison of Chart 3, wich illustrates the advance in the rate of agricultural wages, with Chart 4, in which the course of general wages since 1850 is indicated, it will be apparent that, subject to periods of fluctuation, there has been a persistent tendency to increase in the remuneration of labour since 1850. The net result of the successive changes in the rate of general wages, as shown in the Chart, is an apparent increase of over 80 per cent. in the average rate between 1850 and 1907. But the comparison of single years cannot properly be pressed to support this inference. Comparison can only be drawn between averages calculated over a course of years, and on this basis it is found that the average rate of wages in 1900–07 was to the average rate in 1860–1867 as 140 to 100; in other words, wages have risen in the 40 years by, approximately, 40 per cent."

A chart is published in which a curve indicates the course of general prices, which are based on the average wholesale prices of a large number of the principal articles of common use, over the period 1850–1907. In the case of general prices, comparison of single years is even less reliable than in the case of wages, owing to the fluctuation, from various causes, of the price of particular articles, such as coal, which may unduly affect the general price in any given year. It is sufficiently clear, however, from this chart that prices show over the period as a whole an appreciable decrease, notwithstanding some increase in their level since 1895. Taking the average of prices in the two periods 1850–60 and 1897–1907, it would appear that the general level of prices was approximately, 24 per cent. lower in the latter than in the earlier period.

The two curves of prices and wages in juxtaposition afford a rough indication of the fact that while the bare rate of money wages has increased, the real increase is materially greater when the purchasing power of money, as measured by the average price is taken into account. The curve of general prices does not fully represent the changes in the cost of living, since it does not include the item of rent. Rents have probably, on an average, risen since 1850, but there are no reliable data for ascertaining the extent of the increase.

Statistical Memoranda and Charts prepared in the Local Government Board relating to Public Health and Social Conditions; Wyman & Sons, Limited. Pages 109. Price 5s.

CURRENT WAGES IN BUILDING TRADES AT REGINA.

IN the June issue of the *Labour Gazette* reference was made to a strike of Builders' labourers to the number of 150 employed by Peter Lyall & Son in the construction of the new Legislative Buildings at Regina, Sask., which was terminated on May 26 on the pronouncement by the Provincial Government as to what con-

stituted the curent rates of wages in this district. The investigation instituted by the government of this province for the purpose of determining the prevailing rates of wages in the various branches of the building trades throughout the province of Saskatchewan was brought to a close early in the month of June, the report being as follows: Joiners, 35c. per hour; carpenters, 35c. per hour; carpenters' improvers, 30c. per hour; brick masons, 55c. per hour; handy men, 25c. per hour; builders' labourers, 22½c. per hour, labourers, 20c. These rates will accordingly take effect on the construction of the Legislative Buildings from May 26, the date when the strike of the builders' labourers was terminated.

TWO INTERESTING CONVENTIONS AT ROCHESTER, N.Y.—OFFICIALS OF BUREAUS OF LABOUR STATISTICS AND INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF FACTORY INSPECTORS HOLD ANNUAL MEETINGS.

TWO annual conventions of widespread interest to labour on this continent held during the month of June, were the twenty-fifth annual convention of the association of officials of bureaus of labour statistics of America, and the twenty-third annual convention of the International Association of Factory Inspectors. Both meetings were convened for the first time in their history at the same place and time, in the city of Rochester, N. Y., during the third week of the month. In view of the essential similarity at many points of the work of both, advantage was taken of the opportunity to hold a number of joint sessions for the discussion of topics of common interest. The meetings were of special interest to those engaged in the administration and enforcement of labour legislation, both associations having for their main object the interchange of views as to the best methods available and the lines along which improvements both in legislation and administration are possible. About 128 delegates attended the conventions, the majority being acredited to the Factory Inspectors' Association. The Deparment of Labour, Canada, was represented at both conventions.

Opening Proceedings.

Both conventions were opened in joint session on June 15, when addresses of welcome were delivered by the Mayor of Rochester, Mr. Hiram H. Edgerton, and the general secretary of the Rochester Chamber of Commerce, Mr. Roland B. Woodward. The presiding officers of the two associations responded. The associations immediately thereafter proceeded to hold separate business sessions for the appointment of committees, reports of officers and standing committees, and miscellaneous business.

Proceedings of the Labour Commissioners.

At the separate sessions held by the representativse of Bureaus of Labour Statistics, the first subject discussed at length was "The Cooperation and Coordination of State and Federal Bureaus in connection with the Census." A paper was read by Mr. Chas. P. Stewart, Director of the U. S. Census, advocating that in the years in which the decemical census of the United States is taken by the Federal Bureau, the State Bureaus engaged in the collection of industrial statistics of a similar kind should suspend operations or assist the federal authorities, the object being to prevent duplication of work, with consequent unnecessary trouble for those furnishing the information, and to secure uniformity in the presentation of results. The question was discussed in full detail, the representatives describing the situation in their respective states as it would be affected by the proposed arrangement. Though of a local and technical nature, the discussion was of very general interest, as throwing light upon the working relations possible between the state or provincial and federal authorities in confederations like the United States and the Dominion of

Canada. No final action was taken, the matter being refererd to the executive for further report and the submission of a definite plan.

The rest of the proceedings of the convention was devoted to the presentation of reports from the various departments having delegates present. In this way a complete resumé of the work done by Labour Departments throughout the continent was given and an opportunity presented for a comparison of legislation and methods over a wide and varied field. In all, twenty-four departments presented reports, either written or oral, some fourteen having been printed in advance and destributed in pamphlet form at the convention. Among the topics discussed in this connection that of child labour received, perhaps, the largest degree of attention, special interest being shown in the reports of progress received from the Southern states. The settlement of labour disputes, and the presentation of statistics of different subjects were also dealt with. As a means of facilitating discussion of this character, it was decided that at future meetings of the association a number of subjects would be taken up *seriatim* and treated exhaustively in order, the programme being varied from year to year so as to cover the entire field periodically.

The delegates reported a continuous increase in the interest taken by the public in the work of the bureaus. In many of the states of the American Union, they are meeting with a greater degree of assistance than at any previous time, and the task of obtaining and distributing reliable information concerning labour is becoming much more effective as a result.

Officers were elected as follows:—

President.—Chales P. Neill, Washington, D.C.

First Vice-President.—Chas. F. Gettemy, Massachusetts.

Second Vice-President.—E. W. VanDuyn, Iowa.

Secretary Treasurer.—W. L. A. Johnson, Kansas.

Executive.—M. L. Shipman, North Carolina; E. J. Watson, South Carolina; C. J. Fox, Maryland.

Hendersonville, N.C., was selected as the place of meeting of the convention in 1910.

RECENT INDUSTRIAL AGREEMENTS.

Printers' Wages at Hamilton, Ont.

THE following scale of wages was agreed to by the Times and Herald Printing Companies of Hamilton, from January 10, 1909. By the award of an arbitration board delivered June 4, 1909, the same scale will be paid by the Spectator, also dating from January, 1909:

1. Compositors, admen, makeups, bankmen, headingmen, proofreaders on evening newspapers shall receive not less than:

January 1, 1909....$16.00
January 1, 1910.... 16.50
January 1, 1911.... 17.00
per week.
Overtime price and one-half.

2. Linotype operators on evening newspapers shall receive not less than $16.00 per week for 194,000 ems of brevier; 197,000 ems of minion and 217,000 ems of nonpareil. Overplus to be paid for at the rate of 9 cents per 1,000 ems of brevier, 8 cents per 1,000 ems of minion and 7 cents per 1,000 ems of nonpariel. The measurement to be the same as at prsent.

3. All operators on two-letter machines, where two faces are used, Monotypes, Monolines, Rogers, etc., shall receive not less than $18.00 per week. Overtime, price and one-half. No clock or register to be attached to machine.

4. Tabular matter of three columns or more, double price; matter requiring six ems or over cut-off, single column, shall be paid for at price and one-half, initial cuts excepted. All ad. matter requiring type other than in the original font to be paid for at price and one-half. All objectionable copy to be sent back to foreman.

5. Machinists shall be paid not less than $18.00 for ten machines, or under.

6. That the use of plate matter and the borrowing of matrice or interchange of matter, either in the form of advertisements or otherwse, be prohibited between newspapers in Hamilton. Provided, that when an office finds it absolutely necessary to use plate matter or borrow matter or matrice in a case of emergency, it shall pay for the same into the funds of the chapel the sum of 10 cents per 1,000 ems nonpareil per matter or matrice; or the matter be reproduced, by the newspaper using same, within 3 days, and that under no consideration shall any matrice or matter of any kind be given or loaned to a nonunion office.

7. The ratio of apprentices shall be as follows:—In newsrooms, one apprentice to four journeymen or less regularly employed; two apprentices when the journeymen number from five to eight; three apprentices when the journeymen number from nine to twelve and so on.

8. Hours of work shall be between 7 a.m. and 6 p.m. for day work, and between 7 p.m. and 6 a.m. for night work.

9. Overtime shall apply to work done before and after the eight hours specified in preceding clause.

10. Newspaper employees required to work on Sundays or public holidays to get out a paper shall receive $3.00 for five hours or fraction thereof, and 75 cents per hour thereafter. All other Sunday work 75 cents per hour. This is not to apply to regular morning news papers.

11. In newspaper offices journeymen put to work after the regular starting time and working five hours shall receive a full day's pay; if working less than five hours they shall receive overtime rates for the time worked.

12. Operators capable of setting 30,000 ems per day of eight hours shall be eligible to work in any office where this scale is signed.

13. No member of Hamilton Typographical Union No. 129 shall act as operator-machinist in an office where three or more machines are in operation.

14. Operators shall receive one cent extra per 1,000 ems for each point of type larger than brevier.

15. Where Linometers are in operation on machines there shall be no deduction for a day's or week's work for corrections or anything else.

16. The apprenticeship on machines shall consist of three months, to be paid at the rate of $12.50 per week, after which time operators shall receive the regular journeyman rate.

17. Regularly employed apprentices shall be privileged to practice on machines during the last three months of their apprenticeship.

18. Foreman and proofreaders must be active members of Hamilton Typographical Union No. 129.

19. This scale of prices shall not prevent superior workmen from getting a higher rate of pay; but it shall be held that no workmen shall work for less than the prices herein specified.

20. This scale in effect from January 1, 1909 to May 1, 1912.

Wages of Longshoremen at Montreal, 1909.

The following is the text of the agreement entered into by various shipping companies of Montreal, Que., and longshoremen of that port for the season of 1909:—

The undersigned owners and agents of Steamship Lines trading to the Port of Montreal will pay wages to such longshoreman as may be employed by them in accordance with the schedule of wages printed below for all time worked during the season of 1909; that is, from the opening of navigation until the last steamer shall have left the port in that year, and in addition all such longshoremen as shall between the 26th day of April and the 31st day of May, 1909, sign a contract (which can be obtained from any of the undersigned for that purpose) undertaking to work for any of the undersigned throughout the season whenever required and who carry out that undertaking shall be entitled to a bonus of two and one-half cents (2½cts.) per hour for each hour so worked from the date of the signing of the contract which bonus shall

be paid on application in person after the last ocean steamer shall have left the port for the year.

SCHEDULE OF WAGES.

On general cargo vessels:—

General cargo, 27½c. per hour by day and 32½ c. by night.

Grain, light or heavy, 27½c. per hour by day and 32½c. by night.

Coal shovellers' 32½c. per hour by day and night.

Coal, all other labourers, 27½c. per hour by day and 32½c. by night.

Lumber, 27½c. per hour by day and 32½c. by night.

Full coal cargoes:—

Shovellers, 37½c. per hour by day and 42½c. per hour by night.

Stagemen, 37½c. per hour by day and night.

All other labourers, 27½c. per hour by day and 32½c. per hour by night.

Full lumber cargoes—

Side runners, 37½c. per hour by day and night.

All other labourers, 27½c. per hour by day and 32½c. per hour by night.

Midnight suppers to be provided by the ship.

Sunday work, double time to be paid.

Quarter hours to be paid.

Any waiting time after 7 p.m., to be paid half rate, and only to count from time ordered out.

Rigging, unrigging and all changes to be paid at the rate of 27½c. per hour by day and 32½c. by night.

ALLAN LINE.
CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.
Atlantic Steamship Lines.
DONALDSON LINE
THOMSON LINE
LORD LINE
WHITE STAR-DOMINION LINE
LEYLAND LINE
CANADA LINE
SOUTH AFRICAN LINE
MEXICAN LINE
MANCHESTER LINERS
BLACK DIAMOND LINE
HEAD LINE
QUEBEC STEAMSHIP CO.

BONUS CONTRACT TO BE SIGNED BY LONGSHOREMEN.

In consideration of the undertaking hereby entered into by each of the above Steamship Lines to pay at the end of the season of navigation a bonus to such of us as carry out the present contract, we the undersigned longshoremen hereby agree to work in the Port of Montreal for any of the above steamship lines whenever so requested throughout the season of navigation of 1909; that is until the last ocean steamer shall have left the Port of Montreal in that pear at the rate of wages set forth in the schedule of wages printed on the back hereof the bonus so to be paid at the rate of two and one-half cents (2½c.) per hour for each hour worked by us from the date of our signature hereto, and to be payable only after the last ocean steamer shall have left the Port of Montreal at the end of the season of 1909 and there will be no bonus due to any one of us who will not have carried out the present contract.

We have each set opposite our respctive names our correct addresses at the time of the signing of this contract and we each undertake to at once notify the shipping line with whom we have signed this contract of any change in our respective addresses.

REGULATIONS CONCERNING LONGSHOREMEN'S BONUS.

1. Such Longshoremen as shall have signed the special bonus contract with one of the undersigned shipping lines between the 26th day of April, 1909, and the 31st day of May, 1909, and shall have carried out the same, shall be entitled to the bonus of 2½c. per hour for each hour worked.

2. The bonus shall begin for each longshoreman from the time of his signing the contract with any of the undersigned Shipping Lines, and shall be payable after the last ocean steamer shall have left the Port of Montreal, at the end of the season of 1909, upon application made by the said longshoreman in person.

3. Each of the undersigned shipping lines will keep a list of the names of the

longshoremen who sign the bonus contract with such lines and will issue to each longshoreman, at the time of his signing, a metal disc bearing his registration number, corresponding with the number of his name on the list and bearing the name of the line with which he has signed the conract, and the time keepers will credit such longshoreman with bonus upon exhibition of the said disc.

4. The shipping lines with which any longshoreman signs such bonus contract, will furnish such longshoreman with a certificate, that he did so sign upon application by him for such certificate at the end of the season, to enable such longshoreman to identify himself with any of the other shipping lines.

5. Superintendents to warn all foreman to tell strangers starting work to produce metal disc to timekeepers, thereby identfying and securing to the workman the bonus he is entitled to. The following is a specimen of the disc that the men will have who are registered, with the distinguishing marks of the respective companies.

Agreement between Builders' Exchange of County of Waterloo, Ont., and Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' Union No. 15, at Berlin, Galt, Preston, and Hespeler, Ont.

The following is the text of the agreement made between the Builders' Exchange of the County of Waterloo, Ontario and Bricklayers' Masons' and Plasterers' Union, No. 12, of Berlin, Ontario, and Bricklayers', Masons' and Plasterers' Union, No. 15, comprising the towns of Galt, Preston and Hespeler, Ontario of the B.M.I.U. of America.

ARTICLE 1, Section 1. This Agreement shall be in full force and effect from July 1st, 1909 to April 30th, 1912.

Section 2. Three months' notice shall be given in writing by either party to this Agreement as to any alteration before the expiration of same.

ARTICLE 2. The rate of wages during the term of this Agreement shall be Forty cents (40c.) per hour from July 1st, 1909 until April 30th, 1910, and Forty-three (43c.) cents per hour from May 1st, 1910 until April 30th, 1911, and Forty-five (45c.) cents per hour from May 1st 1911, to April 30th, 1912.

ARTICLE 3, Section 1. The Bricklayers', Masons' and Plasterers' Unions, No. 12 and 15 as a whole shall not order any strike against any member or members of the Builders' Exchange.

Section 2. Nor shall any number of the Union men leave the work of a member of said Exchange before the matter in dispute is broguht before the Joint Committe for settlement, provided the same is called within forty-eight (48) hours of such dispute.

Section 3. If any trouble shall arise with any other mechanics or labourers on a job or building, the Bricklayers, Masons, and Plasterers shall not be withdrawn from their work.

ARTICLE 4, Section 1. The Members of the Builders' Exchange hereby agree to employ on all contracts taken by them, only Union Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers, and members of this Union shall work only for contractors who recognize the terms of this Agreement.

Section 2. The Members of the Builders' Exchange agree that not more than Two members of a mason contracting firm shall be allowed to work at the trade.

ARTICLE 5. The Bricklayers', Masons', and Plasterers', Unions No. 12 and 15 Hereby agree that on and after July 1st, 1909 none of its members shall be allowed to contract or sub-contract any work.

ARTICLE 6, Section 1. Nine (9) hours shall constitute a day's work from date of this Agreement until April 30th, 1911. From May 1st, 1911, eight hours shall constitute a day's work.

Section 2. Except in cases of necessity, no work shall be done before the hour of seven o'clock a'm., nor after the hour of five o'clock, p.m., from the date of this Agreement and until April 30,

1911, nor before the hour of eight o'clock a.m., nor after the hour of five o'clock p.m., from May 1st, 1911.

Section 3. All overtime shall be paid for at the rate of time and one-half, also on Dominion Day, Christmas and New Year's. No work to be done on Labor Day.

Section 4. All work done between the hours of five o'clock p.m., Saturday and seven o'clock Monday morning until April 30th, 1911, shall be paid for at the rate of double time. The same rate shall be paid for the same hours worked from May 1st, 1911, until April 30th, 1912, except from said date of May 1st, 1911, it shall be eight o'clock Monday morning.

ARTICLE 7. That the shop steward or business agent be allowed upon the works at all times to examine the working cards. He shall not be discharged for examining his fellow-workmen's cards.

ARTICLE 8. That the members of the Bricklayers, Masons, and Plasterers' Unions, No. 12 and 15, shall be paid their wages on or before 5 p.m., on the regular pay day, and not more than one day to be held back.

Section 2. If any member of the Bricklayers, Masons, and Plasterers' Unions, No. 12 and 15 shall be discharged, he must be paid at once, or waiting time will be charged from the time of his discharge.

ARTICLE 9. It is hereby understood and agreed that any and all parties to this Agreement shall report to their respective bodies any known violation of any provision or provisions of this Agreement.

CO-OPERATIVE OR PEOPLE'S BANKS.—A PAPER READ BEFORE THE TWENTIETH CENTURY CLUB OF BOSTON, BY M. ALPHONSE DESJARDINS, PRESIDENT AND MANAGER OF THE LEVIS PEOPLE'S BANK, CANADA.*

A co-operative or people's savings and credit bank is an association of individuals established on a somewhat new principle, that of a variable capital and membership. It is not, therefore, a mere aggregation of funds. The persons feeling the same wants unite together to help themselves upon an accepted and comprehensive basis; well understood and rigidly adhered to. For, without these primary conditions success could not be achieved nor even expected. Capital here is only a mere tool, the stock in trade, almost a slave; it is not the dominating power, as in ordinary financial combinations which have one object in view, that of enhancing their productive value at the expense of non-organized economic forces. As this union of capital must have rules to make is reach its aim, so with the association of individuals. The first one, the most necessary of all, is the selection of those who may be allowed to join the society. And this selection is made upon a basis that can be achieved by any one, since it is character, honesty, industry and thirftiness that are the essential qualities required. This shows that here lies a principle which will commend itself strongly to an audience like this recruited among a people that have given to the world such examples of the grand possibilities of such a principle.

Objects of Co-operative Banks.

The two main objects of such an association are the encouragement and development of the true spirit of thrift on the one hand, and the granting of credit on the other to the very humblest classes of the community, based upon universal suffrage.

In order to insure the best possible selection of members, the field of activity of the society must be closely restricted, either in territory or within the radious of a local trade. In a

* Since the date at which this paper was read by Mr. Desjardins, legislation has been enacted by the commonwealth of Massachusetts providing means for the establishment of Co-operative Banks.

limited field, the individuals can be better known and their qualities better appraised.

As it is an association of persons, not of capital, there is only one vote for each person. Instead of having the principle of the voting power based on the number of shares, it rests exclusively upon the principle of one man, one vote, just as in a political democracy. Moreover, as the members are recruited within a small area, access being therefore easy to the place where the general meetings are held, voting by proxy is rigidly excluded, on account of the numberless inconveniences and abuses to which it so often leads.

One individual must not by any means or device contrary to the spirit of the organization, be in a position to exercise a damaging influence, and in order to safeguard it from such a personal power, none can hold in shares or in deposits an amount greater thant he one determined upon by the general meeting. It has been thought, and experience has proved it to be correct, that a member, if allowed to hold any number of shares, although his voting power should be restricted to one vote at a special moment or under critical circumstances, deeply influence the working of the society by threatetning to withdraw his capital. This condition should never be allowed to exist, hence the necessity of fixing from time to time the maximum amount that can be held in shares or even deposits, as well as the obligation of keeping a large fund of idle money to meet such threats. These precautions are necessary, for black sheep may always make their way into a socity, however stringent may be the rules to prevent their entrance.

Capital.

This brings us to the question of capital. It has been said at the outset that this sort of society is of a special nature called in the French law, "à capital et personnel variables," that is to say, the capital of which may be increased or diminished by the subscription and payment of new shares, or the withdrawal of paid up shares. The membership of this kind of society may also be increased or diminished by the admission of new members and the withdrawal of old ones. This feature is a necessity on account of the special conditions under which these associations have to work. They appeal almost exclusively to the laboring classes, to those people who more than any other cannot afford to lock up their savings, however small they may be, in non-withdrawal shares. The same rule that applies to the funds deposited in the savings banks must also be applied here. The co-operative people's bank must therefore offer in this respect the same facility as the ordinary savings banks, in order to attract the necessary funds. Moreover, the membership must be variable. Being an association of persons, you cannot expect that the individual will not keep his freedom to move away or give up his membership.

The funds are provided by the issuing of shares unlimited in their number. Their value is determined by the general meeting and must be of a small amount in order that the poorest may have access to the membership. In Belgium, this amount is frequently as low as 2 francs—40 cents— and even one franc. In Canada, we have adopted the five dollars shares, with the exception of one society out of twenty-two in existence, that has chosen a one dollar share. It is far better that the law should not prescribe the amount in order to give more scope to the societies in fixing the value of the shares, for the circumstances of the various localities and environments may and do often differ so widely as to justify a great variety of amounts so chosen. In Italy, France, Germany and Belgium as well as in England, the law is very liberal in this respect and gives the greatest possible freedom in not stating any amount for these shares.

How are those shares payable? By weekly, semi-monthly or monthly instalments, as the shareholders, as a body, may decide to be the most convenient to themselves. In Canada, our five dollars shares are payable by the trifling instalments of ten cents a week per share sub-

scribed. Fifty weeks or almost a year is thereofre granted for the payment of a share. These payments are a splendid training in thrift, and pave the way to a higher conception of economic affairs.

The number of shares that any member can hold is annually fixed by the general meeting of the society, with a view to prevent misgivings and operate as a safeguard in certain critical circumstances. Besides, members are also at liberty to deposit other small savings bearing a fixed rate of interest, equal generally to the current rate in the locality for such deposits. These deposits as well as the funds accumulated by the payment of the shares are used for loans to members, taking always good care to keep a reserve on hand of from twelve to twenty per cent. of the general assets. This reserve is, of course, deposited in ordinary banks, benefiting thereby the larger institutions, for it must be admitted that most of these funds would not have otherwise found their way to the banks. The percentage varies and experience shows what amount should be constantly available in order to meet readily all demands of withdrawals or loans. In my practical experience of eight years with the working of such a society in Levis, I have always found that from ten to twelve per cent.—even seven to nine—was quite sufficient to meet all the possible requirements of the members.

Loans and Interest.

These societies do not deal with outsiders, that is to say, they do not take deposits from or grant loans to the general public. They deal exclusively with their own members, and no one can participate in their benefits, unless he be admitted as a member. This condition adds a new safeguard in the granting of loans, admission being allowed only after the applicant has showed that he possesses to a reasonable extent the required qualifications.

With regard to the loaning aspect, there is a striking feature to which your attention should be specially drawn, and that is that the small loans have always the preference. It is held that the larger borrower is supposed to have a better chance to secure elsewhere what he wishes than the smaller one. Thus comes in the golden rule of benefitting the many without injury to the few. Moreover, being divided in very small amounts, the loans stand a far better opportunity of being faithfully reimbursed than would larger ones, a greater number of people being pledged to the repayment of the total sum loaned. In order to facilitate the reimbursement, the instalment plan is always preferred by these societies. It is a great advantage for the borrower and a better security for the society, as every instalment enhances the value of the loan.

The amount that can be loaned at once to one member is always passed upon at the annual general meeting, having regard to the funds available and the necessity of providing useful employment for all the monies at the disposal of the society.

The rate of interest is fixed in certain such associations by the general meeting, but as a matter of fact experience has shown that this practice is not the best one that can be adopted. The number of borrowers are most of the time a minority in such societies and, therefore the majority being those under the impression that they will not appeal for any loan, would seek to insure the highest possible return for their savings at the expense of the minority, by deciding a rather high rate of interest on such loans. The best way is to leave the matter in the hands of the Commission of credit, the members of which have no personal interest to serve, being deprived of the right to borrow, and who will only endeavor to strike a fair and reasonable rate.

Liability.

With reference to the much discussed question of liability, I have in Canada gone much further than the various types of European co-operative Banks, I have adopted a new one combining limited liability with constantly withdrawable shares, such a liability being therefore of a very mild character, for it lasts only so long as the withdrawal has not actually taken place. But in connection with

this new type of liability, the Canadian co-operative banks are not allowed to deal with the public generally, as I have already stated. Therefore this form of liability, taken in connection with the other safeguarding provisions to be mentioned, is quite sufficient for its purpose. In making the shares always withdrawable, I have followed the régime of the American uncapitalized Savings Banks, particularly of New England, as regards the constant availability of the funds deposited with them, which availability is a necessity for the class of people most likely to adopt such institutions.

On this question of liability: The two main types of people's banks prevalent in Europe are those of Schulze-Delitzsch and Raiffeisen in Germany, and of Luzzatti in Italy, the two former being based upon the principle of unlimited responsibility on the part of the members. Schulze having coupled it with rather large shares payable in instalments which he called "forced savings"—and Raiffeisen, refusing to admit any shares at all, but using the security of this strong responsibility in order to appeal to the savings of the public as a source providing the funds required. Luzzatti, on the other hand, contended that the unlimited responsibility was neither acceptable to his countrymen nor necessary for the success of these institutions, and started the Italian Banche Popolare upon the principle of share capital and limited liability. That was considered at first as a dangerous departure from the German system of unlimited responsibility, but the phenomenal success of the Italian co-operative Banks proved that Luzzatti was right in his view.

Reserve Fund.

Benefitting from this experience, and that acquired through the working of the Savings Banks, I took as a basis the withdrawable shares and limited responsibility. But in order to strengthen what weakness there might be in such a system, I adopted as a rigid preliminary condition the creation of a strong reserve or rest fund, made up by entrance fees and a high percentage of the annual net profits, which fund must continue to accumulate until it reaches, say, double the total amount figuring at any time as paid-up capital, even if later on this amount be reduced by subsequent withdrawals. This rest fund is the indivisable capital replacing the non-withdrawable shares, becoming therefore the real strength of the society, serving also as a bulwark for the protection of the shares in case of losses. Twenty per cent. is put aside out of the annual net profits for that purpose. Compare that twenty per cent. with the minimum of one-eight or the maximum of one-fourth of one per cent. set aside by the Savings Banks from the net profits to accumulate as a guarantee fund until such fund reaches five per cent. of the deposits, as prescribed under the law of the State of Massachusetts. The law of the State of Maine provides that this fund must amount to ten per cent. of the deposits, and the law of the State of New York fixes the maximum of such guaranty or surplus fund at 15 per cent. of the deposits held. Agani, compare the five, ten and fifteen per cent. as a guarantee fund provided by the law of these various States with the double of our paid-up share capital required, and any one will admit that our safeguard is much stronger. Moreover, our by-laws forbid any boni or dividend of more than 7 per cent. until this fund has reached the aforesaid maximum, the balance going into this fund besides the 20 per cent. above mentioned. Thus, bit by bit, through perseverance and with stringent safeguards against hasty dissolution, the laboring classes can create a treasury that will be their own and will help them, generation after generation, in their borrowing needs.

The European Co-operative Banks receive deposits from the outside public. We do not, because our shares are withdrawable, prefering this latter advantage to the former, the members only being admitted to make such deposits.

Administration.

In such banks the supreme ruling power is vested in the general assembly of the associates, and the various ad-

ministrative organs selected by the general meeting are always under its strict dependance and supervision.

Three boards, usually called Board of Administration, Commission of Credit, and Commission of Supervision, are chosen. The members of each of these boards are distinct, that is, one member cannot be on two boards.

The President of the Society, however, is ex-officio a member of the Commission on credit, in order to be in a position of acquainting the Board of administration of all that is done in this important body entrusted with most delicate functions, the spirit and reasons upon which its decisions are taken, the à propos of measures having for their object the increasing of the funds of the society. The president being or supposed to be the best man on this general board, and this board being selected out of the best men in the society, his moral authority is large, and so is his responsibility. It is, therefore, but fair that his guiding influence should be strengthened by corresponding opportunities of supervision and advising. But, as just stated, he is the only exception to the rule that one person cannot be member of more than one board or commission. This is so in order to avoid dividing the responsibility, and thereby to make it certain that no excuse can be alleged. Without going into any details, the same being unnecessary for the present purpose, let us come to the various duties to be discharged by these boards.

The board of administration has general powers of supervision and control of the affairs of the society. It controls the admission and expulsion of members, sees to the transfer of shares, if any, makes all the recommendations to the general meeting in connection with the dividing of the profits of the year, apart from the disposal already provided for in the Rules, approves or suggests any desirable amendments to the By-laws; submits any increase in the number of shares that can be held by or the amount loanable to one member, appoints the manager and other officials equired and exercises all the necessary administrative powers not specially given to the two other boards.

The Commission on credit deals only with the loans submitted to it through the manager. It makes by-laws determining the conditions upon which the loans are to be made, the security exacted, the rate of interest to be charged, the proper repayments of such loans. No loan can be made unless the members present are unanimous. In case of refusal for want of unanimity, the would-be borrower can appeal to the Board of administration, and the decision of this body is final. The members of the Commission on credit cannot borrow either directly or indirectly.

As the granting of the loans must be considered as the most important duty devolved upon the Commission on credit, and therefore deserving the closest attention, I must state that the borrower is laways required to state distinctly the object for which he asks the loan, how he intends to repay it. If the object is an improvident one in the opinion of the Commission, it cannot be granted for any consideration, be the security of the very highest character. No body is allowed to borrow if it is not to affect an economy or for a productive purpose. This golden rule has been carried out everywhere and has worked wonders as a matter of safety. The character, the habits of the borrower, as well as of his family, have to be inquired into in order to convince one of his ability and willingness to reimburse the loan sought for. The moral security is paramount and refusal must follow if this security is not forthcoming, however reliable may be the other guarantee offered, because the contrary will always bring trouble and discredit upon the society. Thus, honesty, industrious habits, good conduct and thrift, becoming a reliable and valuable asset for the poor man.

Once granted, the loan must be repaid regularly and faithfully; the conditions, in most cases, are those offered by the borrower himself, if considered reasonable and fair, but once accepted he must be held strictly to them, unless there is a case of force majeure, like sick-

ness or unemployment. Punctuality is a virtue that must be taught. Its practice will confer so great advantages that the borrower himself will soon appreciate them.

I need not mention the question of interest, as I have already dealt with it. But I may add that the custom in our society is to make it payable every 3 months, deducting from the capital loaned all the instalments paid in, computing the interest charged upon the balance only, and so on until the whole is reimbursed.

The Board of administration and the Commission on credit are renewable half every year, and are composed of, say, nine and four members respectively.

The Board of Supervision is elected for one year and is composed of, say, three members. Its powers are of the widest character, including the ordinary duties of auditors. In fact I could not better describe its functions than by stating that it is the General Meeting sitting en permanence alongside the officers chosen to administer the affairs of the Society. This board can, and in some stated cases, must call at any time a general meeting and submit to it its appreciation of the acts of either the Board of administration or the Commission on credit, leaving the whole matter in the hands of the society itself as represented by the meeting.

Advantages.

Officers or members of these boards give their services gratuitously. The manager and officials, if any, alone can be paid. These boards meet as often as the affairs of the society require. Were I to mention here all the advantages of such co-operative banks, I would perhaps weary this audience, for they are numerous and far-reaching. Let me, however, enumerate some of them:

1. Their absolute proximity to the saver and borrower.

2. Their ability to excite local confidence, and, consequently, to draw in local capital. This has been admitted to me by a banker, who confessed that no bank could secure to the same degree the confidence of small folk, the hoarders of every description.

3. Their exact knowledge of their clients and their influence over them, either as members of the same labour union or as co-resident of the same town or city ward.

4. Their power of making the smallest loans and of undertaking operations, however petty, in consonance with local custom and individual needs, in giving preference to the humblest demands.

5. Their ability to help along a general or particular liquidation of debts.

6. Their ability to work cheaply, almost gratuitously, and thus provide cheap credit.

7. Their retention of local capital and of all profits thereon for the members and borrowers.

8. Their ability to act as agents for their members in certain circumstances and for objects outside their field of activity.

9. Their power of influencing borrowers towards the true use of credit, and of watching the utilization of loans in accordance with contract.

10. Their tendency to group themselves into unions for mutual development, instruction, inspection and audit.

11. Their steady educative influence in matter of thrift, association and self-help, by their continuous presence and continuous object lessons, and by their frequent, though small, calls upon the activity, thought and service of their members.

12. Their tendency to develop high forms of individual capacity, of public life and of national character, and finally and most desirably, their strong tendency towards calling forth habits of thrift, economy and prudence, guiding their outlay into productive channels, giving them credit for productive and useful purposes, promoting union and associated action among very often too isolated units.

13. Being administered by people of the local population's own choice, they soon and rightly conquer the confidence of every one.

14. Unlike the ordinary or official savings banks, they have not a mere

slot in their wall through which to receive money, but a month wherewith to give advice and a heart wherewith to feel. In their keeping depositors or members may, so to speak, see their money, see it safely held, see it laid out profitably in the locality, benefitting the district and producing more money, whereas, elsewhere it disappears, to go no man rightly knows where, up in the large monetary market, while the poor is the victim of the shark.

15· They are the best means to put an end to usury, this frightful cancer that is causing so great evils among the laboring classes.

Unfortunately usury is rife in your midst as elsewhere, and the recent pamphlet published by the Charities Publication Committee of New York, under the direction of the Russell Sage Foundation of this city, being a carefully prepared report by Mr. Clarence W. Wassam, is an uncontrovertible witness to the existence here of this terrible plague. The cases quoted in this pamphlet recalls to my mind the most ugly ones I have noted in Canada, and it was with the deepest pleasure that I have read the very valuable article written by so eminent an authority as the Bank Commissioner of your State, the Hon. Pierre Jay, published in "Collier's" of January last. May I be allowed to add here that no law no matter how stringent it may be and how rigidly enforced, can stamp out usury. Centuries of experience has demonstrated this truth. The most dreadful penalties have been imposed in ages gone by, but with no avail, until this all powerful remedy has been found and applied in Europe as shown by Mr. Jay.

To sum up, the association that I have endeavoured to describe, lends to its members and borrows from them by receiving their savings either as shares or deposits, for thrift must precede credit. This is a fundamental principle which it would be dangerous to depart from, even if it could be done. Nothing can be more simple, the more so still when one considers the conditions under which this is to be done. No wonder that those simple organizations should have spread almost all over the civilized world, but specially in Europe, where they originated, among all classes, industrial as well as agricultural. Their number to-day must reach 40,000, with many millions of members and a general annual turn-over of at least twenty billions of francs, or 4 billions of dollars. In this huge movement of funds, what strikes most forcibly is the comparatively small amount contributed by each society, showing that each one is moving in a very small area, but doing, nevertheless, in its restricted sphere very beneficial work.

Considering these results, one cannot wonder why eminent economists of leading countries have taken a deep interest in such a movement that has sprung from the very bosom, so to speak, of the masses of the working classes. Everywhere inquiries were made, encouragement of all sorts were given, laws were passed, and that sollicitude, acting as the rays of the sun upon an abundant crop, brought every effort to a richer and more beneficial maturity. Books have been and are published in every language, and each year sees the enormous progress and expansion of these really people's banks, even in countries like East India.

Authorities.

Let me state here that one of the best books I have read is that of Mr. Edward F. Peters, of the Office of the Statistician of the Department of Agriculture at Washington. This most valuable book is the result of an extensive and official inquiry instituted by your national Government as far back as 1892. Mr. Peters does not hesitate to recommend the introduction of these co-operative banks into the United States for the special benefit of the working classes and generally of all those who cannot have access for credit to the existing financial institutions. I am particularly happy to have such an authority to rely upon when I venture to say, as I am going to do, that here as well as in other countries these societies would do an immense amount of good without injury to any one, save the shark.

Practiability of Co-operative Banks.

A question now arises no doubt in your mind: Can such banks be established on this continent? One would object perhaps that there is no need of them, that the ordinary banks are catering to all legitimate wants. This brings us face to face with the usury problem. How can one explain, if this objection is sound, the huge amount loaned by usurers all over the country. To prove this, I have only to take the report for 1907 of the Provident Loan Society of New York, organized specially to provide for the wants of small borrowers, and we find that out of 283,045 loans granted in that year,no less than 236,530 were for amounts varying from less than one dollar up to $50. And that society does business in Greater New York alone, with only six loaning offices. Surely, the population of New York is not the only one who should feel the necessity of borrowing such small sums as one dollar. But in order to better realize the significance of this figure of 236,530 loans, let us detail the elements of which it is formed. We find that loans of $1 and under amount to 4,043; those of $5 to one dollar, 39,517; of $10 to $5, 52,237; of $25 to $10, 96,283; of $50 to $25, 44,450. Nothing could better convince one of the existence of such wants and the necessity of providing for them in a systematic and educative way. By letters received lately from various parts of your great Republic, I am safe in saying that the same state of things exists almost everywhere.

But another objection raised is that the labouring classes would be unable to work out such a scheme. Why should our American labourers, artisans, mechanics, be less intelligent, less able than those of the various countries of Europe—or are they less honest? Surely not. One would also object to the shifting character of your population. I admit that therein lies a certain difficulty, but can it not be overcome? I decidedly believe it can be.

I have had to face the very same objections when I proposed to start such a society in Levis, Canada, and after eight years of practical working. We started with not a cent in the chest, and now our general assets were on the 14th of February, $85,892.94. We had loaned altogether $377,686.27, and up to this date covering more than eight years of existence, we are proud to say that we have not lost one cent, although the number of our loans has reached 2,450. Our total membership is over 1,000 in a population of 7,000, about mostly of the labouring class.

This example is now bearing its fruits, for since 12 to 15 months I have had the pleasure to organize 22 other similar co-operative banks in Quebec alone. If the movement has not started to expand earlier, it is because I have always refused to give my aid elsewhere until the Levis experiment had been completed to my entire satisfaction.

It may be said that in a panic these banks would be upset by runs. Is it likely? Experience has shown the contrary. When are the shareholders of a bank upsetting their own institutions? No, it is the mere depositor, not the shareholder, that loses his head first; and do not forget that in these co-operative banks there is no depositor who is not also a member.

But experience, I said, has proved that this fear need not be entertained. In 1893, Italy was in the turmoil of the greatest financial panic ever seen there. The largest banks were falling down like corn under the mower, and people were so panic-stricken that in many cities, thousands upon thousands of depositors spent whole nights waiting at the doors of the banks to draw their money. And while this was going on, another stampede was taking place at the Banche Popolare or people's banks of the type here described, but there the storm was of a very different character, for the managers of these co-operative institutions—frightened by so enormous and rapid accumulation of funds for which they had no employment—were fighting with the very same people desirous of depositing their money just withdrawn from the banks, not caring to receive one cent of interest, but for the mere advantage of putting such

funds in safety. It was with a very legitimate pride that Luzzatti, the father of the Italian People's Banks, who twice has been Minister of Finance of Italy, could proclaim, later on, that not one of his banks failed or even suffered a run, proving thereby that they enjoyed the entire confidence of the public to an extent never dreamed of even by that most distinguished co-operator.

Functions of Co-operative Banks.

Your financial organization is a most elaborate one. The state, national and savings banks, and lately the trust companies, all so prosperous, are the outgrowth of your greatest minds and of experience. Your buildings and other loan societies are doing well. I am happy to say so. All these large monetary organizations, though beneficial to the public, are nevertheless based upon a principle which is scarcely acted upon in the management of all your other public affairs. If I mistake not, the managers of these public affairs, whether political or municipal, are not self-chosen, nor selected by and out of a few privileged individuals, but by universal suffrage or something very close to it. If, on the other hand, you turn your attention to the economic affairs, is it not quite a different principle that prevails, whereby the masses of the people so powerful in the higher sphere of national life, are kept almost aside without an opportunity of acquiring by practical experience a knowledge that would redound to the immense advantage of all without injury to any? And this result is brought about by rules that give to the few because they have the capital, the means of dominating and, perhaps, tyrannizing over the many, being more or less isolated units, although these units provide by their labour and savings a large, if not the largest, part of the national wealth. That such a contradiction exists between the regime governing these two spheres of action, no one can deny.

Would it not be wise, prudent and wholesome to the body politic to introduce a reform not by disturbing in any way the existing institutions, but by the organization of new ones catering first to wants not provided for now in a systematic manner and based upon the principle prevailing in a democracy like yours? I am not, I can assure you, a revolutionist, but merely a timid evolutionist, wishing gradual and possible reforms.

Nobody would, I am sure, entertain anything in the way of disturbing uselessly your magnificent financial fabric, but may I be permitted to add that it seems to me that, from the standpoint of a very large proportion of your people, there is a missing link, and that this is clearly evident to me by the usury prevalent in spite of the good laws passed by your legislative bodies.

That missing link is the co-operative bank, and anything done to inaugurate such a system in your great country would confer inestimable good to your labouring and even agricultural communities. It would educate them, teach them how capital is formed gradually by mere cents, how it must be managed, safeguarded, multiplied by useful and provident utilization. It would also prove to them that there is something besides the unchristian economic doctrine of "the struggle for life." Let us have "union for life," union for the bettering of all with injury to none.

RESUCITATION FROM APPARENT DEATH FROM ELECTRIC SHOCK.

IN the *Labour Gazette* for June, 1909,* a reference was made to a circular issued by the Board of Railway Commissioners for the purpose of bringing to the attention of electric railway companies in Canada the necessity for instructing their employees in the latest methods of resuscitation from the effects of electric shock. The circular was accompanied by a report of the Board's Electrical Engineer, which contained a reference to an illustrated sheet pub-

* See Page 1,345.

lished by the Department of Railways and Canals giving a series of rules to be followed for the restoration of the victims of accidental shocks by electricity. The written text of this sheet, of which the author is Austin H. Goellet, Esq., M.D., and which was originally published as a supplement to the *Electrical World* and *Engineer* on September 6, 1902, is as follows:—

"The urgent necessity for prompt and persistent efforts at resuscitation of victims of accidental shocks by electricity is very well emphasized by the successful results in the instances recorded. In order that the task may not be undertaken in a half-hearted manner, it must be appreciated that accidental shocks seldom result in absolute death unless the victim is left unaided too long, or efforts at resuscitation are stopped too early.

"In the majority of instances the shock is only sufficient to suspend animation temporarily, owing to the momentary and imperfect contact of the conductors, and also on account of the resistance of the body submitted to the influence of the current. It must be appreciated also that the body under the conditions of accidental shocks seldom receives the full force of the current in the circuit, but only a shunt current, which may represent a very insignificant part of the whole.

"When an accident occurs, the following rules should be promptly executed with care and deliberation:

"1. Remove the body at once from the circuit by breaking contact with the conductors. This may be accomplished by using a dry stick of wood, which is a non-conductor, to roll the boby over to one side, or to brush aside a wire, if that is conveying the current. When a stick is not at hand, any dry piece of clothing may be utilized to protect the hand in seizing the body of the victim, unless rubber gloves are convenient. If the body is in contact with the earth, the coat-tails of the victim, or any loose or detached piece of clothing, may be seized with impunity to draw it away from the conductor. When this has been accomplished observe Rule 2. The object to be attained is to make the subject breathe, and if this can be accomplished and continued he can be saved.

"2. Turn the body upon the back, loosen the collar and clothing about the neck, roll up a coat and place it under the shoulders, so as to throw the head back, and then make efforts to establish respiration (in other words, make him breathe), just as would be done in case of drowning. To accomplish this, kneel at the subject's head, and seizing both arms draw them forcibly to their full length over the head, so as to bring them almost together above it, and hold them there for two or three seconds only. (This is to expand the chest and favour the entrance of air into the lungs). Then carry the arms down to the sides and front of the chest, firmly compressing the chest walls, and expel the air from the lungs. Repeat this manoeuvre at least sixteen times per minute. These efforts should be continued unremittingly for at least an hour, or until natural respiration is established.

"3. At the same time that this is being done, someone should grasp the tongue of the subject with a handkerchief or piece of cloth to prevent it slipping, and draw it forcibly out when the arms are extended above the head, and allow it to recede when the chest is compressed. This manoeuvre should likewise be repeated at least sixteen times per minute. This serves the double purpose of freeing the throat so as to permit air to enter the lungs, and also, by exciting a reflex irritation from forcible contact of the under part of the tongue against the lower teeth, frequently stimulates an involuntary effort at respiration. To secure the tongue if the teeth are clenched, force the jaws apart with a stick, a piece of wood, or the handle of a pocket knife.

"4. The dashing of cold water into the face will sometimes produce a gasp and start breathing, which should then be continued as directed above. If this is not successful the spine may be rubbed vigourously with a piece of ice. Alternate applications of heat and cold over the region of the heart will accomplish the same object in some instances.

It is both useless and unwise to attempt to administer stimulants to the victim in the usual manner by pouring it down his throat.

"While the above directions are being carried out, a physician should be summoned, who, upon his arrival, can best put into practice Rules 5, 6 and 7, in addition to the foregoing, should it be necessary.

For the Physician Summoned.

"5. Forcible stretching of the sphincter muscle controlling the lower-bowel excites powerful reflex irritation and stimulates a gasp (inspiration), frequently when other measures have failed. For this purpose, the subject should be turned on the side, the middle and index fingers inserted into the rectum, and the muscle suddenly and forcibly drawn backwards toward the spine. Or, if it is desirable to continue efforts at artificial respiration at the same time, the knees should be drawn up and the thumb inserted for the same purpose, the subject retaining the position on the back.

"6. Rhythmical traction of the tongue is sometimes effectual in establishing respiration when other measures have failed. The tongue is seized and drawn out quickly and forcibly to the limit, then it is permitted to recede. This is to be repeated 16 times per minute.

"7. Oxygen gas, which may be readily obtained at a drug store in cities or large towns, is a powerful stimulant to the heart if it can be made to enter the lungs. A cone may be improvised from a piece of stiff paper and attached to the tube leading from the tank, and placed over the mouth and nose while the gas is turned on during the efforts at artificial respiration."

THE CO-OPERATIVE CONGRESS OF GREAT BRITAIN, 1909.

THE Forty-first annual co-operative congress of Great Britain was held at Newcastle-on Tyne during June, when about 1,700 delegates were present from co-operatvie societies in the United Kingdom, together with deptuations from co-operative organizations in Austria, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, and the United States.

The congress was convened by the co-operative union, the report of which stated that 1,251 societies were now members, comprising an aggregate membership of 2,376,126, or 94.4 per cent. of the total membership of societies eligible for membership of the Union.

Statistics relating to 1,548 co-operative societies were submitted to the Congress, and showed that in 1908 the aggregate memberfhip was 2,516,194, the share capital £33,244,980, the trade for the year £107,550,654, and the profit £11,728,647. Among the resolutions discussed and adopted by the congress were those in favour of the removal of the restrictions upon the importation of live Canadian cattle; of a minimum wage for co-operative adult male employees of 24s. per week and of 17s. per week for adult female labour, with a sliding scale according to age for young people under 21 years of age; of the adoption of means for preventing overlapping of societies in certain districts; of the promotion by co-operative societies of garden suburbs and villages in connection with their factories and workshops; and endorsing the international alliance of co-operative societies.

IMMIGRATION AND COLONIZATION.

The official statements given below with regard to recent immigrant arrivals in Canada, number of homestead entries made, land patents issued, etc., are published, except where otherwise stated, by courtesy of the Department of the Interior, Canada.

Homestead Entries During May.

The following statement shows the number of homestead entries made during the month of May, 1909, as compared with May, 1908.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF HOMESTEAD ENTRIES MADE DURING THE MONTH OF MAY, 1909, AS COMPARED WITH MAY, 1908.

Agency.	1909	1908	Increase.	Decrease.
Battleford	259	443	.....	184
Brandon	13	3	10	
Calgary	527	203	324	
Dauphin	66	31	35	
Edmonton	392	505	.....	113
Estevan	67	28	39	
Humboldt	157	146	11	
Kamloops	27	39	.....	12
Lethbridge	280	210	70	
Moose Jaw	819	539	280	
New Westminster	2	2	.....	
Prince Albert	109	127	.....	18
Regina	72	101	.....	29
Red Deer	234	211	23	
Winnipeg	91	43	48	14
Yorkton	128	142		
Total	3,243	2,773	840	370

It will be seen that there has been a net increase for May, 1909, amounting to 470 in the number of entries made.

A statement of the entries made during the first five months of the calendar year, compared with the corresponding months of 1908 is as follows:—

STATEMENT OF HOMESTEAD ENTRIES JANUARY-MAY, 1908-09.

Month.	1909	1908	Increase.	Decrease
January	1,308	1,453	.....	145
February	1,364	1,420	.....	56
March	2,592	1,849	723	
April	4,602	2,987	1,615	
May	3,243	2,773	470	
June				
July				
August				
September				
October				
November				
December				
Total	13,109	10,502	2,808	201

Next increase for five months, 2,607.

Nationalities of Homesteaders.

The nationalities of the homesteaders, during the month of May, 1909, as reported by the several agencies of the department in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia were as follows:—

Nationalities.	No. of Entries.
Canadians from Ontario	380
" Quebec	87
" Nova Scotia	23
" New Brunswick	8
" Prince Edward Island	9
" Manitoba	115
" Saskatchewan	239
" Alberta	97
" British Columbia	12
Persons who had previous entry	168
Newfoundlanders	1
Canadians returned from the United States	74
Americans	941
English	418
Scotch	104
Irish	42
French	27
Belgians	11
Swiss	6
Italians	2
Roumanians	5
Syrians	
Germans	36
Austro-Hungarians	225
Hollanders	6
Danes (other than Icelanders)	5
Icelanders	10
Swedes	68
Norwegians	52
Russians (other than Mennonites and Doukhobors)	.....
Mennonites	.....
Doukhobors	.....
Chinese	.....
Japanese	.....
Persians	1
Australians	.....
New Zealanders	.....
Arabians	1
Total	3,243

Representing 7,885 souls.

Lands Patented, May 1909.

An *abstract of Letters' Patent* covering Dominion Lands situate in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, British Columbia and the Yukon Territory issued from the Department of the Interior during the month of May, 1909, as compared with the month of May, 108, is as follows:—

LANDS PATENED DURING MAY, 1909.

Nature of Grant.	May, 1909.		May, 1908.	
	No. of Patents.	No. of Acres.	No. of Patents.	No. of Acres.
Alberta Ry. and Irrigation Co.'s sales	7	3,201.00	5	2,880.00
British Columbia Homesteads	8	1,200.50	6	756.50
British Columbia sales	2	203.70	3	178.40
Commutation grants	1	65.14	.....	.....
Coal Lands sales	2	105.35	3	450.00
Homesteads	1,803	285,344.665	1,854	293,763.10
License of Occupation	1	.....	4	.....
Manitoba Act grants	3	166.89	3	153.25
Military Homesteads	1	320.00	.....	.....
Mining lands sales	.....	.....	1	7.88
Mineral rights (220.25 acres)	3	.....	5	.....
North West half-breed grants	16	2,702.51	10	1,600.48
Parish sales	4	457.50	.....	.....
Quit Claim, special grants (956.41 acres)	5	.....	.....	.....
Railways:				
Calgary and Edmonton Ry. Co	8	4,135.00	.....	.....
Canadian Northern Ry	3	3,959.32	1	5,763.00
Canadian Pacific Ry. Co	3	412.18	4	454.00
Canadian Pac. Ry. grants, Souris Branch	.....	.....	5	969.68
Grand Trunk Pac. Ry	12	209.80	26	303.51
Manitoba South Western Col. Ry	.....	.....	1	160.00
Qu'Appelle Long Lake & Sask. Rd. & Steamboat Co.'s Ry	5	247.00	.....	.....
Sales	55	5,871.45	37	3,198.53
School lands sales	36	2,056.742	18	3,020.79
Special grants	12	856.06	13	52.07
Yukon Territory sales	3	102.38	.....	.....
Totals	1,993	311,617.137	1,999	313,711.19

Department of the Interior, 28th May, 1909.

Land Sales.

The following is a statement of the farm land sales made by the Canada Northwest Land Company, Limited, during the month of May, 1909, compared with the corresponding month of 1908.

LAND SALES OF CANADA NORTHWEST LAND COMPANY.

	Acres.	Price obtained.
May, 1909	1,893.40	$23,273.60
May, 1908	1,281.50	13,145.00
Increase, May, 1909	611.90	$10,128.60
From Jan. 1 to May 31, 1909	5,638.35	$64,679.89
From Jan. 1 to May 31, 1908	3,421.01	38,087.94
Increase, 1909	2,217.34	$26,591.95

British Emigration Returns.

During the month neded April 30, 1909, the number of passengers leaving the United Kingdom for British North America, according to official returns of the Board of Trade, was as follows:—

EMIGRATION FROM GREAT BRITAIN DURING APRIL, 1909–08.

Nationality.	1909.	1908.
English	8,646	9,706
Welsh	102	146
Scotch	2,087	2,192
Irish	698	706
British Colonial	112	202
Total of British origin	11,465	12,952
Foreign	3,391	1,803
Total	14,856	14,755

During the first four months of the calendar year, 1909, the number of passengers leaving the United Kingdom as above mentioned was as follows:—

EMIGRATION FROM GREAT BRITAIN JANUARY-APRIL, 1909–08.

Nationality.	1909.	1908.
English	18,355	21,409
Welsh	171	521

Scotch	4,389	4,736
Irish	1,133	1,414
British Colonial	333	646
Total of British origin	24,381	28,726
Foreign	7,916	4,285
Total	32,297	33,011

Note.

The Canadian Pacific Railway Company has announced that it will offer ten new town sites for sale during the coming summer. These are all located on three of the new branch lines in the West.

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULES IN GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS AWARDED DURING THE MONTH OF JUNE, 1909.

The following is a list of contracts awarded by the Department of Public Works, the Department of Railways and Canals, the Department of Militia and Defence and the Department of Marine and Fisheries which have received the signatures of both parties, together with the fair wages schedule inserted in each contract, setting forth the minimum rate of wages to be paid to the labourers engaged upon the works. A statement of orders for supplies given by the Post Office Department is added.

Department of Public Works.

HARBOUR WORKS, TIGNISH, P.E.I.

HARBOUR works at Tignish, P.E.I., names of contractors, J. H. & E. M. Myers, date of contract, June 4, 1909; amount of contract, $23,952.00.

Trade of Class of Labour.	Rate of Wages, Per Day of 10 Hours, Not less than:
Foreman carpenter	$2.50
Carpenters	1.75
Blacksmiths	2.00
Blacksmiths' helper	1.50
Ordinary labourers	1.25
Driver with 1 horse and cart	2.50
Driver, 2 horses and wagon	3.50
Blacksmiths	2.25
Hoisting engine driver	2.25
Carpenters	2.25
Structural steel erectors	2.50
Machinists	2.25
Driver, 1 horse and cart	2.25
Driver, 2 horses and wagon	3.50
Labourers	1.50
Foreman of erection	No special rates.

HEATING PLANT AT AMQUI, QUE.

Installation of a Hot Water Heating Plant in the station building of the Intercolonial Railway at Amqui, in the County of Rimouski, Que. Date of Contract, June 3, 1909. Amount of Contract, $700.00. Contractor, "Alfred A. Portugais," of Rimouski, Que.

Trade or Class of Labour.	Rate of Wages, Per Day of 10 Hours, Not less than:
Carpenters	$1.75
Pipefitters	2.00
" helpers	1.50
Painters	1.75
Labourers	1.25

Department of Railways and Canals.

ADDITIONAL WINCHES FOR SOULANGE'S CANAL.

Erection of two Winches on the deck of the Gate Lifter of the Soulanges' Canal. Date of Contract, June 3, 1909. Amount of Contract, $660.00. Contractors, "The Hall Engineering Works," of Montreal, Que.

Trade or Class of Labour.	Rate of Wages, Per Day of 9 Hours, Not less than:
Rivetters	$2.25
" helpers	1.50

HEATING PLANT AT IONA, N.S.

Installation of a Plumbing and Hot Water Heating System in the station building of the Intercolonial Railway at Iona. Date of Contract, June 11, 1909. Amount of Contract, $871.00. Contractor, "Alexander C. Thompson," of North Syndey, N.S.

Trade or Class of Labour.	Rate of Wages, Per Day of 10 Hours, Not less than:
Plumbers	$2.00
Steamfitters	2.00
Carpenters	2.00
Painters	2.00
Labourers	1.50

ADDITION ELECTRIC LAMPS AT BATHURST, N.B.

Installation of Ten (10) 16 c.p. incandescent lamps ("Edison base lamps") at the new Freight Shed of the Intercolonial Railway at Bathurst, N.B. Date of Contract, June 26th, 1909. Amount of Contract, $214.00. Contractors, William A. Skidd and John M. Skidd, of Chatham, N.B.

Trade or Class of Labour.	Rate of Wages, Per Day of 10 Hours, Not less than:
Electrical foreman	$2.25
Electrical wiremen	1.75

Department of Militia and Defence.

NEW WATER SUPPLY, ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE, KINGSTON, ONT.

New Water Supply for Fire Protection and Domestic Service, Royal Military College, Kingston, Ont., names of contractors: Elliott Bros., Kingston, Ont., date of contract, June 6th, 1909, amount of contract, $6,890.00.

Trade or Class of Labour.	Rate of Wages, Not less than:
Stonecutters	$3.60 per day of 8 hours.
Bricklayers	3.60 " 8 "
Masons	3.60 " 8 "
Carpenters	2.50 " 8 "
Joiners	2.50 " 8 "
Stairbuilders	2.50 " 8 "
Plasterers	3.60 " 8 "
Lathers	2.00 per 1,000.
Painters and glaziers	2.25 per day of 9 hours.
Plumbers	2.40 " 9 "
Steamfitters	2.40 " 9 "
Tinsmiths	2.25 " 9 "
Metal roofers	2.25 " 9 "
Electrical workers	2.50 " 9 "
Builders' labourers	2.00 " 8 "
Ordinary labourers	1.50 " 9 "
Driver with 1 horse and cart	2.50 " 9 "
Driver, 2 horses and wagon	3.50 " 9 "

Post Office Department.

During the month of June orders were given by the Post Office Department for the supplies below mentioned, subject to the regulations for the suppression of the *sweating* system, and the securing of payment to the working men and working women of fair wages, nad the performance of the work under proper sanitary conditions:—

Nature of Order.	Amount of Order.
Making metal dating stamps and type and making other hand stamps and brass crown seals	593.15
Making and repairing rubber dating stamps and type, also other stamps	192.79
Supplying stamping material and wooden boxes, and repairing stamping pads	769.02
Supplying mail bags	1,592.75
Repairing mail bags	1,415.39
Making post office scales	312.50
Making and repairing mail locks and supplying mail bag fittings	335.30
Supplying Railway Mail Clerks' tin trav-	
Supplying rilway mail clerks' tin traveling boxes, and combination letter and newspaper boxes and pedestals, and repairing portable letter boxes, railway mail clerks' tin travelling boxes, parcel receptacles and street letter boxes	924.50
Making and repairing miscellaneous articles of postal stores	33.90
Kaking and supplying articles of official uniform	730.16

INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS DURING THE MONTH OF JUNE, 1909.

Under this heading account is taken of such accidents only as were sustained by workmen in the course of tneir employment, and resulted in loss of life or limb or other serious impairment to industrial efficiency. The accidents reported are such as have come to the notice of the Department through the press of the country or correspondents of the *Labour Gazette*. The Department is also indebted to the Bureau of Mines of Ontario and British Columbia, to the office of the factories' inspector of the Province of Ontario, tne Ontario Railway and Municipal Board and to the Department of Railways and Canals for their kind assistance of furnishing the Department with the statement of returns of accidents reported to them.

INDUSTRIAL accidents occurring to 421 individual work people in Canada during the month of June, 1909, were reported to the Department of Labour. Of these 129 were fatal and 292 resulted in serious injuries. In addition 3 fatal accidents were reported as having taken place prior to the beginning of the month, information not having been received by the Department before June, 1909.

In the preceding month there were 93, fatal and 185 non-fatal accidents reported a total of 278, and in June, 1908, there were 137 fatal and 263 non-fatal accidents a total of 400. The number of fatal accidents reported in June, 1909, was therefore 36 more than in preceding month and 8 more than in June, 1908. The number of non-fatal accidents reported in June, 1909 was 143 more than in the preceding month and 29 more than in June, 1908. Altogether there were 143 more industrial accidents reported in June, 1909, than in the preceding month and 21 more than in the same month of the preceding year.

Of 148 returns received during the month giving the ages of the victims of industrial accidents, 18 referred to persons under twenty-one years of age, 36 to persons between twenty-one and forty-five, and 8 to persons over 45. Eighty-six persons were over twenty-one years of age, but their exact ages were not specified.

The following is a record of the accidents of the month by industries and groups of trades:—

STATEMENT OF ACCIDENTS DURING JUNE, 1909, BY INDUSTRIES AND TRADES.

Trade or Industry.	Killed.	Injured.	Total.
Agriculture	29	27	56
Fishing and hunting	2	.....	2
Lumbeing	23	26	49
Mining	16	18	34
Building trades	4	39	43
Metal trades	6	39	43
Woodworking trades	1	28	29
Printing trades	.....	1	1
Textile trades	.....	2	2
Food and tobacco preparation	1	9	10
Railway service	23	26	49
Navigation	5	32	37
General transport	7	19	26
Civic employees	2	8	10
Miscellaneous	6	14	20
Unskilled labour	4	4	8
Total	129	292	421

Nature of Fatalities and Accidents.

The chief disasters of the month, causing the death of more than one workman, were, the drowning of three river drivers near Grandes Piles, Que.; the killing of three railway employees in a head on collision near Burnaby Lake, B.C.; the death of two railway contsruction hands in a derailment at Corbettsville, N.B.; and the drowning in their cab of an engineer and firemen at New Westminster, B.C.

Drowning Disaster Near Grandes Piles, Que.

On June 4 three river drivers attempted to cross the Mattawin river between two rapids in the vicinity of Grandes Piles, Que,. when their boat was cuaght in the current and overturned, drownidg the occupants.

Disastrous Railway Collision Near Burnaby Lake B. C.

On June 10, train No. 274, Great Northern Railway running from Seattle, Wash., to Vancouver, B.C., met in a head on collision with a local Great Northern train bound for Ladner, near Burnaby Lake five miles out of Vancouver. In the wreck the engineers of both trains and the fireman of one were instantly killed and an extra engineer, conductor, fireman and railway mail clerk seriously injured.

Disastrous Railway wreck at Corbettsville. N. B.

On June 21, an engine on the Moncton-Chipman section, of the Grand Trunk Pacific line, was drawing a construction train, when it got beyond control on a down grade near Corbettsvlile, N.B. Three cars were derailed, and a number of workmen thrown off. Of these two were instantly killed and two others seriously injured.

Railway Disaster at New Westminster, B.C.

On June 19, the engine and tender of the Great Northern train, No. 274, left the tracks on the New Westminster side of the Fraser River bridge and plunged into the waters beneath. The engineer and fireman of the locomotive were both drowned.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA,
STATISTICAL TABLE SERIES, F. No. 68.

TABLE OF FATAL ACCIDENTS DURING THE MONTH OF JUNE, 1909.

Trade or Industry.	Locality.	Date.	No.	Cause of Fatality.
Agriculture—				
Farmer	Weston, Ont	June 1	1	Run over by train.
"	Wainwright, Alta	" 1	1	Kicked by horse.
"	Bayham, Ont	" 1	1	Gored by a bull.
"	St. Ubald, Que	" 4	1	In a runaway.
"	Delhi, Ont	" 9	1	In a unaway.
"	Near Elkmouth, B.C	" 1	2	Drowned while crossing river with team.
"	Glanford, Ont	" 14	1	Tree fell on him.
"	Mayo Tp., Ont	" 11	1	In a runaway.
"	Prince Albert, Sask	" 10	1	Fell off a barn.
"	Granton, Ont	" 10	1	In a runaway.
"	St. Chrysostôme, Que	" 17	1	In a runaway.
"	Compton, Que	" 16	1	Kicked by a horse.
"	Tompkins, Sask	" 18	1	Struck by lightning.
"	Portage la Prairie, Man	" 23	1	Found drowned in a slough.
"	Appin, Ont	" 23	1	Kicked by a horse.
"	Salem, Ont	" 5	1	In a runaway.
"	St. Alban, Que	" 6	1	Thrown from his load.
"	Kemptville, Ont	" 26	1	Gored by a bull.
"	Cambray, Ont	" 26	1	Gored by a bull.
"	Sapperton, B.C	" 24	1	In a runaway.
"	Napanee, Ont	" 30	1	Heavy timber fell on head.
"	Marshall, Sask	" 27	1	Struck by lightning.
"	Quisibis, N.B	" 5	1	Burned to death in forest fire.
Rancher	Kootenay Lake, B.C	" 15	1	Drowned—canoe upset.
Drover	Port Credit, Ont	" 1	1	Fell from cattle train.
Farm hand	Georgetown, Ont	" 28	1	Struck by train at crossing.
Farmer's son	Edmondston, N.B	" 9	1	Burned to death in forest fire.
"	Hamilton, Ont	" 23	1	Kicked by a horse.
Fishing and hunting—				
Fishermen	Richibucto, N.B	" 21	2	Drowned, boat foundered.
Lumbering—				
River driver	Whitney, Ont	" 1	1	Drowned—canoe upset.
"	Hull, Que	" 1	1	Drowned, fell out of boat.
"	Bolton Brook, N.B	" 2	1	Drowned, fell off log.
"	Lac au Brochet, Que	" 4	1	Drowned, fell out of canoe.
"	South Chippawa River, Ont	" 4	1	Drowned, slipped from log.
"	Mattewin, River, Que	" 4	3	Drowned, boat carried over falls.
"	Montreal River, Ont	" 6	1	Drowned, canoe upset.
"	Squamish River, B.C	" 9	1	Drowned, fell out of boat.
"	Shuswap Lake, B.C	" 12	1	Drowned, fell off boom.
"	Bonaventure River, Que	" 15	1	Drowned, while driving logs.
"	St. Alban, Que	" 23	1	Drowned while driving logs.
"	Stoneham, Que	" 4	1	Drowned, while driving logs.
"	Rivière à Rene, Que	" 23	1	Drowned while driving logs.
"	Lindsay, Ont	" 30	3	Drowned while driving logs.
"	Brunette River, B.C	" 25	1	Log rolled on him.
Sawmill hand	Fernie, B.C	" 4	1	Caught in machinery.
"	Red Deer, Alta	" 18	1	Caught in machinery.
"	Mindeu Tp., Ont	" 3	1	Skull fractured by board flying from saw.
"	Loggieville, N.B	" 24	1	Drowned while loading lumber on scow.
Mining—				
"	Black Lake, Que	" 1	1	By fall of rock.
"	Coal Creek, B.C	" 2	1	Caught between cars.
"	Extension, B.C	" 5	1	By fall of coal.
"	Ladysmith, B.C	" 7	1	Caught between cars.
"	Cumberland, B.C	" 11	1	Runover by full car.
"	Cobalt, Ont	" 15	1	By explosion of dyuamite.
"	Cobalt, Ont	" 15	1	By fall of rock.
"	Cobalt, Ont	" 16	1	Rock fell on head.
"	Nanaimo, B.C	" 17	1	Struck by coal train.
"	Frank, Alta	" 17	1	By fall from coal train.
"	Cobalt, Ont	" 23	1	Cage fell on him.
"	Cumberland, B.C	" 11	1	By fall of coal.
"	Extension, B.C	" 16	1	By fall of rock.
"	Extension, B.C	" 7	1	Run over by car.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA,
STATISTICAL TABLE SERIES, F. No. 68.

TABLE OF FATAL ACCIDENTS DURING THE MONTH OF JUNE, 1909.

Trade or Industry.	Locality.	Date.	No.	Cause of Fatality.
Prospector	Albany River, Ont	June 3	1	Drowned, canoe upset.
Engineer in mine	Nanaimo, B.C.	" 11	1	Fell from engine in mine.
Building trades—				
Carpenter	Toronto, Ont.	" 11	1	Fell from second story of house.
Bricklayer	Montreal, Que.	" 11		Fell from scaffold, 40 feet.
Roofer	Toronto, Ont.	" 26	1	Fell from a ladder.
Painter	Toronto, Ont.	" 21	1	Fell 40 feet from a ladder.
Metal trades—				
Lineman	Quebec, Que.	" 3	1	Electrocuted.
"	Perth, Ont.	" 26	1	Fell from pole.
Electric worker	St. Paul l'Ermite, Que.	" 8	1	Electrocuted.
"	Ottawa, Ont.	" 30	1	Floor of power house gave way.
Stationary engineer	Berlin, Ont.	" 23	1	Explosion of boiler.
Agricultural implement worker	Pont Rouge, Que.	" 24	1	By wood projected from saw.
Woodworking trades—				
Woodworker	Penetanguishene, Ont.	" 7	1	Struck by piece of bursting fly-wheel.
Food and tobacco preparation—				
Milkman	Norval, Ont.	" 28	1	Run over by train at crossing.
Railway service—				
Engineer	Three Rivers, Que.	" 9	1	In head on collision.
"	Lake Burnaby, B.C.	" 10	2	In head on collision.
"	New Westminster, B.C.	" 23	1	Drowned, engine went through bridge.
Conductor	Chambly, Que.	" 21	1	Run over by train.
"	Fort Wiliam, Ont.	" 30	1	Tail end collision.
Brakeman	Lévis, Que.	" 2	1	Run over by train.
"	Grand Forks, B.C.	" 12	1	Run over by train.
"	Kenora, Ont.	" 26	1	Run over by train.
Fireman	Lake Burnaby, B.C.	" 10	1	Head on collision.
"	New Westminster B.C.	" 23	1	Drowned, engine went through bridge.
Construction hand	Kenora, Ont.	" 1	1	Caught in *ledgerwood* of work train.
"	Nicolet, Que.	" 2	1	Struck by piece of iron on traveller.
"	Port Credit, Ont.	" 1	1	Struck by a dump car.
"	Dalton, Ont.	" 9	1	In head-on colision.
"	Ste. Thècle, Que.	" 23	1	Explosion of dynamite.
"	Corbettsville, N.B.	" 21	2	Run over by runaway train.
Switchman	Montreal, Que.	" 2	1	Run over by train.
Car shop hand	Montreal, Que.	" 16	1	Run over by engine.
"	Windsor, Ont.	" 28	1	Struck by lightning.
"	Halifax, N.S.	" 29	1	By fall of 18 feet, near roundhouse.
Yardmaster	Ottawa, Ont.	" 17	1	Run over by engine.
Navigation—				
Longshoreman	Montreal, Que.	" 7	1	Drowned, fell overboard.
Pilot	St. John, N.B.	" 18	1	Drowned, boat upset.
Sailor	Cornwall, Ont.	" 21	1	Drowned, fell overboard.
Oiler	Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.	" 17	1	Caught in machinery.
Tug fireman	Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.	" 29	1	Drowned, fell overboard.
General Transport—				
Teamster	Montreal, Que.	" 3	1	Fell from load of hay.
"	Toronto, Ont.	" 15	1	Jolted from vehicle, run over by load of stone.
"	Wallaceville, Ont.	" 16	1	Trampled to death by his team.
"	St. Thomas, Ont.	" 17	1	Run over by loaded dray.
"	London, Ont.	" 29	1	Burst blood vessel while lifting weight.
Expressman	Belleville, Ont.	" 13	1	Drowned, fell from motor boat.
Night steward	Montreal, Que.	" 30	1	Fell into hold.

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TABLE OF FATAL ACCIDENTS DURING THE MONTH OF JUNE, 1909.

Trade or Industry.	Locality.	Date.	No.	Cause of Fatality.
Civic employees—				
Fireman	Halifax, N.S	June 10	1	By falling debris at a fire.
Policeman	Perry's Station, B.C	" 30	1	Shot by a fleeing outlaw.
Miscellaneous—				
Coal heaver	Montreal, Que	" 4	1	Arm of derrick fell on him.
"	Montreal River, Ont	" 25	1	Drowned, canoe upset.
Cement worker	Longue Pointe, Que	" 29	1	Caught in machinery.
Well borer	Pense, Sask	" 19	1	Asphyxiated in a well.
Laundry worker	Brantford, Ont	" 25	1	Explosion of boiler.
Unskilled labour—				
Labourer	Montreal, Que	" 13	1	Run over by railway train.
"	Montreal, Que	" 15	1	Run over by street car.
"	Winnipeg, Man	" 22	1	Run over by street car.
"	Montreal, Que	" 30	1	Brick fell on his head.
FATAL ACCIDENTS HAPPENING IN PREVIOUS MONTH, BUT ONLY REPORTED TO THE DEPARTMENT IN JUNE.				
Lumberman	Edmundston, N.B	May 29	1	Drowned.
Milkman	Edmundston, N.B	" 29	1	Caught in machinery.
Fisherman	Point Sapin	" 30	2	Drowned.

The Record by Industries and Trades.

Agriculture.—There were 29 fatal and 27 non-fatal accidents during June, 1909, compared with 14 fatal and 22 non-fatal accidents in the preceding month and 29 fatal and 25 non-fatal accidents in June, 1908. Seven of the fatalities were caused respectively by live-stock and by runaways, 4 by drowning, 3 by falls ad 2 each by being run over, by falling material, by electricity and by being burnt to death. Of the other accidents 9 were caused by falls, 5 by runaways, 3 by live stock and 2 each by explosions, by electricity and by machinery, and 1 each by flying material, by railways, by tools and by falling material.

Fishing.—During June 2 fishermen were drowned at Richibucto, N.B. There were 3 fatalities in May last, and 7 fatalities in June, 1908.

Lumbering.—In this industry 23 workmen met death by accident while 26 others were injured. In the previous month the record was 27 killed and 19 injured and in June of last year, 16 killed and 14 injured. Nineteen of the deaths were due to drowning, 2 to machinery and 1 each to falling material and flying material. Of the minor accidents 12 were due to machinery, 5 to electric shock, 4 to falling material, 3 to tools and 2 to flying material.

Mining.—Sixteen more workers were killed and 18 injured during June, 1909, as against 10 killed and 3 injured in May last and 13 killed and 14 injured in June, 1908. Seven workers were killed by falling material, 5 by mine cars, 2 by falls and 1 each by an explosion and by drowning. Six of the other accidents were caused by mine cars, 5 each by falling material and by explosions of dynamite, and 2 by an explosion of gas.

Building trades.—In this group, there were 4 accidental deaths, and 39 workers were injured, compaerd with 2 killed and 32 injured in May, and 8 killed and 41 injured in June, 1908. The 4 deaths were due to falls. Of the other accidents, 32 were due to falls, 2 each to flying material and to machinery and 1 each to an explosion, to tools and to falling material.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—There were during June, 6 fatalities and 39 accidents, compared with 3 killed nd 27 injured in the month be-

fore, and 11 killed and 39 injured in June, 1908. Falls caused 3 of the deaths electric shock, 2, and flying materials 1. Of the minor accidents, 12 were caused by machinery, 8 by falls, 5 by falling material, 4 by molten metal, 3 each by explosions and by flying material, and 2 each by electric shock and by being burnt by sulphuric acid.

Woodworking trades.—A woodworker at Penetanguishene, Ont., was killed by being struck by a piece of a busting fly wheel, and 28 other workers were more or less seriously injured. In the preceding month the record was 9 minor accidents, and in June, 1908, 11 minor accidents. Of the 28 non-fatal accidents 15 were due to machinery, 4 each to flying material and to explosions, 3 to elevators and 1 each to falling material and to a fall.

Printing and allied trades.—Falling material injured one worker in June. There were no accidents in May and 2 minor accidents in June, 1908.

Textile trades.—Two workmen were injured during June, 1 by machinery and 1 by a fall. In the previous month there were 2 injured and in June, 1908, 6.

Food and tobacco preparation.—During June a milkman was run over by a train at Norval, Ont., and killed, and other workmen were injured 5 by machinery, 3 by falling material and 1 by a tool. In May, 1 workman was injured, and in June, 1908, the record was 1, killed and 7 injured.

Railway service.—In June, 1908, 23 railway employees were killed and 26 were injured, compared with 23 killed and 19 injured in May, and 28 killed and 32 injured in June of last year. Eleven of the fatalities were due to the victims being run over, 6 to collisions, 2 to drowning, and 1 each to being struck by an object in passing, to an explosion of dynamite, to electric shock and to a fall. Seven of the non-fatal accidents were due to falls, 4 each to collisions and to being run over, 3 to derailments, 2 each to being caught between cars, to falling material, to burns or scalds, and 1 each to being struck by a locomotive and to machinery.

Navigation.—Drowning was the cause of 4, and machinery of 1 fatal accident in this group. Sixteen longshoremen were nearly asphyxiated by grain in the hold of a vessel at Montreal, 6 other were injured by falls, 5 by explosions, 2 each by falling material and by machinery and 1 by flying material. In May the total was 6 killed and 13 injured, and in June, 1908, 4 killed and 12 injured.

General transport.—Death through accident occurred to 7 during June, and 19 were injured, compared with 3 killed and 18 injured in May, and 5 killed and 19 injured during June, 1908. Three of the fatalities were due to falls and 1 each to live stock, to being run over, by internal hemorrage caused by lifting a heavy weight, and to drowining. Ten of the injuries were due to falls, 3 each to collisions and to being crushed between vehicles, 2 to live stock and 1 to machinery.

Civic employees.—A policeman was shot and killed near Perry's Station, B.C. while in pursuit of a bandit and a fireman at Halifax, N. S., was killed by falling debris at a fire. Eight other employees were injured, 5 by collisions, 2 by falls and I by falling material. In the preceding month there were 1 killed and 4 injured, and in June 1908, 5 killed and 4 injured.

Miscellaneous.—The record for June, 1909, was 6 killed and 14 injured, compared with 7 injured in May last and 7 killed and 9 injured in June 1908. Of the fatalities, 2 were due to falling material and 1 each to drowning, to machinery, to being asphyxiated in a well and to the explosion of a boiler. Of the non-fatal accidents 4 were due to machinery, 3 to falls, 2 to explosions and 1 each to being scalded, to flying material, to being run over, to live stock and to falling material.

Unskilled labour.—Four labourers were killed and 4 injured during June, 1909, compared with I killed and 6 injured in May last and 4 killed and 17 injured in June of last year. Three of the fatalities were caused by the victims being run over and 1 by falling material. Two of the injuries were caused by falling material and I each by a fall and by being overcome by gas.

TRADE DISPUTES DURING THE MONTH OF JUNE.

DURING the month of June strikes occurerd of the fishermen employed by the New England Fishing Company, Vancouver, B.C., of cigarmakers employed by the Keystone Cigar Company, of Winnipeg, Man., of labourers employed in the construction of the tunnel under the Detroit river, of plumbers and steamfitters, lathers, carpenters and joiners at Edmonton, Alberta, of bricklayers, masons and plasterers of Berlin, Galt, Hespeler and Preston, Ont., of labourers employed by the Hamilton Street Railway Company and of labourers employed by the Grand Trunk Railway Company in the construction of its new hotel in Ottawa, Ont. The strike of the coal miners employed in the mines at Coleman, Lille, Lethbridge, Bankhead, Hillcrest, Bellevue, Passburg, Canmore, Taber, Alberta and Hosmer and Frank, British Columbia, in which 2,100 operatives were directly affected was continued throughout June and constituted the most serious trade dispute of the month.

Analaysis of Trade Disputes During the Month.

Number and magnitude.—The number of trade disputes reported to have been in existence during June was 14, a decrease of 1 as compared with May, and an increase of 1 as compared with June, 1908. About 28 firms and 4,701 employees were affected by these disputes.

Loss of time and working days.—The loss of time to employees through trade disputes was approximtaely 86,806 working days, compared with 96,357 working days in May, and 82,527 in June, 1908.

Trades affected by new disputes.—The following table shows the trades affected by the new disputes of the month, and the number of work people involved in each group of trades .

Trades.	No. of disputes.	No. of workers.
Fishermen	1	72
Tobacco preparation	1	10
Building trades	2	600
Unskilled labour	3	550
Total	7	1,232

Localities affected by new disputes.—The new disputes of the month occurred in the following Provinces of the Dominion:—

Province.	No. of disputes.
Ontario	4
Manitoba	1
Alberta	1
British Columbia	1
Total	7

Causes of disputes.—The following were the causes of the new diputes of the month:

Cause.	No. of disputes.
For increase of wages	6
Against non-union men	1
Total	7

Methods of Settlement.—In the case of one mining dispute it was reported that operations had been resumed under the old conditions. In the case of another mining dispute it was reported that operations had been resumed with non-union labour. In one case the places of striking cigarmakers were filled by girls. In one case a three years 'agreement was signed which provided for increased wages for the bricklayers, masons and plasterers concerned. In one dispute in which labourers were affected a compromise was accomplished which carried a slight increase in wage to the men concerned. In two other cases in which labourers were concerned and in one case affecting teamsters, the strikers' places were at once filled. In six cases it was reported that the strikes still continued at the end of the month.

Disputes which began Prior to the beginning of the Month.

The trades disputes in existence during June which began in previous months comprised a strike by coal miners employed by the Alberta Railway and Irrigation Company, the H. W. McNeill Co., The Pacific Coal Company, Leitch

Collieries Limited, Western Canadian Collieries, the International Coal and Coke Company, Limited, and the Hosmer Mines, Limited, operating Mines at Coleman, Lille, Lethbridge, Bankhead, Hillcrest, Bellevue, Passburg, Canmore, Taber, Alberta, and Hosmer and Frank, British Columbia; a strike by coal miners employed by the Nicola Valley Coal and Coke Company, at Middlesboro, B. C., a strike by coal miners employed at the Drummond Colliery, Westville, N. S., and a strike of iron moulders employed by the Gurney-Tilden Company, the D. Moore Company, the Bowes and Jamieson Company and the Burrow's Stewart and Milne Company, stove manufacturers of Hamilton, Ont.

Strike of Coal Miners in Alberta and Eastern British Columbia.

Sittings of a board of conciliation and investigation appointed under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act to investigate the dispute affecting certain coal miners in Alberta and Eastern British Columbia were held during the month, and on June 21, the department received a report of this board signed by the chairman, Rev. Hugh N. Grant, of Fernie, B.C., and by Mr. F. H. Sherman, of Taber, Alberta, member appointed on the recommendation of the employees. Later a minority report was also received from Mr. Colin MacLeod, of Macleod, Alberta, member appointed on the recommendation of the company. The text of these reports is published elsewhere in the present issue of the *Labour Gazette*. On June 30 an agreement was signed which brought this dispute to a termination. Particulars of this agreement are published elsewhere in the present issue of the *Labour Gazette*.

Strike of Coal Miners at Middlesboro, B. C.

A strike of coal miners employed by the Nicola Valley Coal Company, of Middlesboro, B.C., occurred on April 28, arising out of a demand on the part of the employees for a recognition of the U.M.W.A., and alleged discrimination against members of the union. A Board of Conciliation and Investigation was appointed to investigate this dispute and while proceedings for the formation of this board were under way that the cessation of work is understood to have occurred. The report of the board was received in the department during the month of June and is published elsewhere in the present issue of the *Labour Gazette*. The department was informed that work has been resumed at the mines, but that the men were being employed individually under new conditions, which the company regarded as the speediest means of restoring satisfactory conditions.

Strike of Coal Miners at Westville, N. S.

A strike of coal miners employed in Drummond Colliery, Westville, N.S., in which 20 persons were dirctly and 700 others indirectly affected, was terminated on June 4. The dispute in question had resulted from a demand made by the driver boys for an increase of wages. On June 2 a meeting of Ladysmith Lodge of the Provincial Workmen's Association was held when a ballot was taken which resulted in favour of the resumption of operations in this mine.

Strike of Labourers Employed on Grand Trunk Railway Hotel, Ottawa.

Labourers to the number of one hundred employed on the excavation for the proposed Grand Trunk Railway Hotel at Ottawa, went on strike on June 4, demanding a wage of $1.75 for a 9-hour day in place of the wage of $1.50 for a 10-hour day, which had been up to that time in force. The company refused the demand and in a few days it was reported to the department that all the men required had been secured by the company at the old rate of wage. The wages asked by the men are current on corporation work in the city of Ottawa and it was understood that most of those concerned found employment in that way.

Strike of Street Railway Labourers in Hamilton, Ont.

A strike of labourers to the number of 250 employed by the Hamilton Street

Railway Company occurred on June 2, and was terminated on June 4. The workmen in question were receiving a wage of 15c. per hour for the re-laying of the roadbed. Their demand was for 20c. an hour the rate paid to municipal labourers. It was reported to the department that the company had agreed to pay a rate of 17c. an hour.

Strike of Workmen on Detroit River Tunnel.

A strike of labourers to the number of 200 employed by the Butler Bros. Construction Company, in the construction of the tunnel under the Detroit river between Windsor, Ont., and Detroit, Mich., occurred on June 1. In this case the miners concerned were receiving a wage of 35c. per hour and demanded an increase to 40c. per hour. On June 7, the strike was reported to the department as being ended, the company having obtained other workmen to fill the strikers' places.

Strike of of Iron Moulders in Hamilton, Ont.

A strike of iron moulders to the number of 170 employed in the stove foundries of the Gurney-Tilden Company, the D. Moore Compnay, the Burrows, Stewart & Milne Company and the Bowes & Jamieson Company, in Hamilton, which began on February 22, 1909, was continued throughout the month of June. The strike was caused by a reduction of 20 per cent. in the scale of wages. It was reported to the department at the end of the month although the strike still continued, the supply of non-union labour employed by the Stove Manufacturers was regarded by them as sufficient.

Strike of Textile Workers at Magog, Que.

In the strike of the textile workers employed in the mills of the Dominion Textile Company at Magog, Que., which occurred on May 3, and in which 908 operatives were affected, it was reported in the press that the operatives concerned had returned to work and that conditions in the mills had ceased to be affected.

Strike of Harness Makers at Victoria, B. C.

A strike of harness makers to the number of nine employed by three different firms in the city of Victoria, B.C., occurred on May 3. A demand was made in this case for increased wages and shorter hours of employment, which was refused by the firms concerned. At the end of the month of June, seven out of the nine harness makers affected by this matter were still out.

Strike o fTeamsters Employed by the City of Ottawa.

A strike of teamsters employed by the corporation of the City of Ottawa, Ont., which occurred on May 31 and in which 40 teamsters were reported to have been affected, was reported to the department as having terminated by the men in question finding work elsewhere. A demand had been made in this case for an increase from $3.85 to $4.50. It was understood that the corporation found men to take the places of the strikers at the rate of $3.85 per day. The rates were, however, afterward advanced voluntarily by the city to 48c. an hour or $4.52 per day for teams for a nine-hour day.

Strike of Fishermen in Vancouver.

A strike of fishermen to the number of 71 employed by the New England Fish Company, of Vancouver, occurred on June 21. From statements in the press it would appear that 71 of the 72 fishermen employed by the company were members of the Pacific Halibut Fishermen's Union and that the strike was declared for the purpose of compelling the company to employ only union labour. It was understood that operations have been resumed by the company with non-union labour, but at the end of the month the strike had not yet been terminated.

Strike of Cigarmakers in Winnipeg, Man.

A strike of cigarmakers to the number of 10 employed by the Keystone Cigar Company, of Winnipeg, Man., occurred on June 18th. The president of the cigar

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA,
STATISTICAL TABLE SERIES C., No. 89.

TABLE OF TRADE DISPUTES DURING THE MONTH OF JUNE.

Occupation.	Locality.	Alleged Cause or Object.	No. of Firms or Establishments affected.		Approximate No. of Employees affected.				Date of commencement.	Date of termination.	Result.
					Directly.		Indirectly.				
			Directly.	Indirectly.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.			
DISPUTES WHICH COMMENCED PRIOR TO THE BEGINNING OF THE MONTH.											
Fishing—											
Lobster fishermen..	Gabarus & Manidieu, N.S.....	Against reduction in prices paid for lobsters.....	3	.....	300	.....	.....	.....	May 17	.....	
Mining—											
Coal miners.....	Coleman, Lille, Lethbridge, Bankhead, Hillcrest, Bellevue, Passburg, Canmore, Taber, Alta., Hosmer and Frank, B.C.....	Terms of new working agreem'nt	7	.....	2,100	.....	.....	.....	Apr. 1	.....	On June 30 an agreement was signed between the parties and work resumed.
Coal miners.....	Middlesboro, B.C...	Alleged discrimination against U.M.W.A.....	1	.....	150	.....	.....	.....	" 28	.....	Operations resumed at mines with non-union labour. Strike continued at end of month as regards members of U.M.W.A.
.....	Westville, N.S.....	For increase of wages paid to driver boys.....	1	.....	712	.....	.....	.....	May 5	June 4	Strikers returned to work; operations resumed in mines.
Metal Trades—											
Iron moulders.....	Hamilton, Ont	Against a reduction of 20 per cent. in wages.....	4	8	170	.....	.....	.....	Feb. 22	.....	Strike still continued at end of month.
Miscellaneous Trades											
Harness makers....	Victoria, B.C.....	For increase of wages and shorter hours.....	3	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	May 3	.....	Strike still continued on part seven men.

General Transport—													
Teamsters	Ottawa, Ont	For increase of wages	1		30				"	31		Strikers terms declined by city; other teamsters employed.

DISPUTES WHICH BEGAN DURING THE MONTH.

Fishing—												
Fishermen	Vancouver, B.C	Against employment of non-union fishermen	1		72				June	21		Strike still continued at end of month.
Food and Tobacco Preparation—												
Cigar makers	Winnipeg, Man	For increase of rate for certain cigars	1		10				"	18		Strikers places filled by girls.
Building Trades—												
Bricklayers, masons and plasterers	Berlin, Galt, Hespeler, Preston, Ont.	For increae of wages	30	45	200		125		"	3	June 18	New agreement signed effective for three years.
Carpenters, plumbers steamfitters and lathers	Edmonton, Alta	For increase of wages	33	68	400				"	8		Strike still continued at end of month.
Unskilled Labour—												
Labourers	Ottawa, Ont	For increase of wages	1		100				"	4	June 11	Strikers places filled.
Labourers	Hamilton, Ont	For increase of wages	1		250		400		"	2	" 7	Operations resumed; reported men secured increase to 17 cents per hour.
Labourers	Windsor, Ont	For increase of wages	1		200		400		"	2	" 7	Strikers places filled.

* Considerable difficulty has been experienced by the Department of Labour in making an exact classification of existing trade disputes, particularly in cases where after the declaration of a strike, some of the original strikers have returned to work or had their places filled with new hands, or where establishments,affected have fonud that for either of these reasons, or both, or for other causes, their business is no longer seriously affected. In such cases while, in one sense, it may be true a strike may be regarded as still in existence because of no formal declaration by either of the parties of its termination, yet so far as the actual effect upon, the business interests of the community is concerned a record of the continuance of such a dispute might be misleading. The list of trade disputes published in the present table therefore, includes mention only of such disputes as during the month or at its termination affected, to an appreciable degree, the carrying on of the industrial or business operations of the firm or establishments concerned. Mention moreover, is not made of disputes involving less than six employees, or of less dration than 24 hours.

makers' union stated that the cause of the strike was a difference with regard to the price for making a particular kind of cigar. For making cigars over four-sevenths of an inch in diameter the schedule calls for a rate of $11 per thousand, while the cigars measuring less are classed as panatellas and are made at the rate of $8.00 per thousand. The Keystone Company is now making a cigar differently shaped from that formerly produced and claims that it should be classed as a panatella, but the men are of the opinion that it should rank with the $11 per thousand class. A committee of the cigar makers union waited upon the manager of the Keystone factory and offered to accept a rate of $10.50 but this offer was not accepted. The number of men on strike is 10 and their places are stated to have been filled by girls.

Strike of Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers in Berlin, Galt, Hespeler and Preston, Ont.

A strike of bricklayers, masons and plasterers to the number of 200 occured on June 3 and continued until June 18 when an agreement was signed between the Builders' Exchange of Waterloo and the Bricklayers', Masons' and Plasterers', Union No. 12, of Berlin, and the Bricklayers', Masons' and Plasterers', Union, No. 15, comprising the towns of Galt, Preston and Hespeler. In this agreement provision was made for the payment of a wage of 40 cents per hour from July 1, 1909, until April 30, 1910; 43c. per hour from May 1, 1910 to April 30, 1911; 45c. per hour from May, 1911 to April 30, 1912. The agreement made provision also for the establishment of joint committees to adjust disputes. The Builders' Exchange agreed to employ only union bricklayers, masons and plasterers and to concede a 9-hour day until April 30, 1911, and an 8-hour day thereafter.

Strike of Carpenters, Lathers, Plumbers and Steamfitters at Edmonton, Alta.

A strike of carpenters to the number of 250 employed by the Master Builders' Exchange and other builders, numbering altogether about 33 firms in Edmonton, Alta., occurred on June 8. This dispute arose out of a demand on the part of the carpenters for a minimum wage of $3.75 in place of the wage of $3.36 which had been paid up to that time. On June 19, the carpenters concerned in this matter were joined by the union plumbers and steamfitters of the city, and on June 21 by the union lathers of the city. The action of the plumbers, steamfitters and lathers being in the nature of a sympathetic strike to enforce compliance on the part of the builders with the demands which the carpenters had made. At the end of the month this strike still continued.

RECENT LEGAL DECISIONS AFFECTING LABOUR.

The following synopsis of recent cases affecting labour are based upon the latest reports of legal proceedings and other legal records of the different Provinces of Canada.

QUEBEC CASE.

Responsibility of Railway Company for Safety of Passenger.

The plaintiff sued the C.P.R. company for $3,000 damages for the loss of a foot. At the trial it was brought out that plaintiff admitted having been in an intoxicated condition while travelling from Sherbrooke to Magog. He contended that being in that condition the company's officials should have seen that he got off the cars safely. He attempted to get off the train after it started with the result that he fell under the cars and his leg was so crushed that it had to be amputated.

The court held the company in fault in not seeing Ducharme safely off the cars. The damages were estimated at $3,000, but as plaintiff contributed to the accident the amount was reduced to $1,500, with costs.

(Ducharme v.s. C. P. R. Company, Demers, J.)

ONTARIO CASES.

Master and Servant.

A commercial traveller brought action during June against his former employers to recover a sum for commission on sales of goods and for damages for breach of contract of employment. The commission agreed upon was eight per cent., and the agreement was to remain in force for three years from August 1st, 1907. The plaintiff, having through the use of a certain patent medicine contracted the drug habit, was, on October, 1908, taken to a sanitarium. His effects were shortly after seized for rent, among them being the samples supplied by the defendants who were obliged to pay about $135 to recover their property. Later, they gave notice of the termination of the contract. The action brought by the plaintiff was twofold; first, for the commission "on good and accepted orders", and second, for damages for breach of contract. In respect of the first matter, the Court held that "good and accepted orders", is not synonymous with "orders accepted and filled." As to the second point, the contract contained no term allowing either party to put an end to it. The fact that the illness of the plaintiff was brought on to a great extent, if not wholly, by his own folly, was not held to make any difference, though the loss and annoyance to the defendants caused by the seizure of the samples was held to be more serious, and to involve a breach as the act or omission was not intentional but was due to the illness of the plaintiff, this involuntary default was not held to justify dismissal, though damages might be claimed on that behalf. The judge expressed the hope that the parties would be able to arrange their differences without further litigation.

(McDougal vs. Van Allen Company, Limited, Toronto, June 8th, Riddell, J.)

Sunday Labour.

Several charges of the Lord's Day act were laid before the police magistrate of Hamilton, during June. John Green charged with selling light lunches, was fined $40. The magistrate ruled that it was illegal for Hebrews to deliver meat on Sunday mornings. For selling candy to a boy on Sunday, George Culy, Hamilton, Ont., was also fined $20 by the police magistrate.

Confectioner Fined.

Walter Nixon, confectioner, of Ottawa, Ont., was fined $100 for selling brandy chocolates.

MANITOBA CASES.

Alleged Defective appliance.

The plaintiff was employed by the defendant in a saw-mill on Lake Winnipeg. He alleged, in an action for damages for personal injuries, that a saw in the mill was not equipped with a sufficient saw-dust carrier and that the same was on the wrong side of the saw. In consequence, while operating the saw he was struck in the eye by a piece of saw-dust or bark and lost the use of that eye. The jury found in favour of the plaintiff for $1,000. In the appeal, it was brought out that the plaintiff had expressed fear of the saw-dust box and had offered to spend his own time in remodelling it. The evidence, moreover, that the accident had occurred as the plaintiff had alleged was held by the appeal judges to be insufficient. The evidence as to the faultiness of the box was also held to be subject to suspicion. The appeal was dismissed, one of the judges remarking that the tendency of juries to give damages to plaintiffs was so great that he could not, but think that they were frequently influenced to do so by sympathy, irrespective of the evidence or weight of evidence.

(McIntyre vs. Holliday, court of Appeal, Winnipeg Man., April 12, 1909).

Motorman Fined.

The police magistrate of Winnipeg, recently fined a motorman in the employ of the street railway company for obstructing a military parade, by causing his cars to break the lines of a regiment on parade. It was held that the militia were entitled to the right of way over the street cars.

Damages under the Factories Act.

The plaintiff who worked for the Stephens' Brick company in the latters' brick yards was deprived of his right arm while at work. The arm was caught in the cog wheel and cut off close to the shoulder. The case has given rise to much technical evidence and progress with the trial has been slow. When the case went to the jury they were furnished with a number of questions by the court and to these answers were given.

Two amounts set down by the jury; $1,500 representing the earning power of a workman for three years as outlined by the Workman's Compensation act and $5,000 as the amount at which the jury would fix the amount of damages.

The judge held that the case came under the Manitoba Factories' act and awarded the damages as $5,000.

(Mayndman vs. Stephens, Assize Court. Howell, C. J.)

THE
LABOUR GAZETTE

AUGUST, 1909.

INDUSTRIAL AND LABOUR CONDITIONS DURING THE MONTH OF JULY, 1909.

I.—GENERAL SUMMARY.

THE favourable reports regarding the crops was the dominating factor in general industry and trade during July. In nearly all sections, and especially in Western Canada, the outlook is for increased agricultural yields compared with 1908. This combined with the high prices prevailing, had a far-reaching effect on employment. The demand for men to assist in the harvest was unusually keen. The railway construction camps also took on large additional staffs during the month, affecting labour conditions over a wide area. The extent and value of buildings projected was phenominally large, and promises a busy autumn season in these trades. The fishing industry was dull in the Maritime Provinces, but the take of sockeyes in British Columbia promises to equal that of 1905, the preceding big year. The lumber trade was quiet in the Eastern Provinces, though the mills had a busy month; continued improvement was reported from British Columbia. The strike of the employees of the Dominion Coal Company was a disturbing factor in the coal mining industry; on the other hand the restoration of industrial peace in the mines of Alberta and eastern British Columbia had a very beneficial effect. Metal mining had a better month than June. Transportation employees of all classes were active. The amount of civic improvements in progress was exceptionally large. On the whole, the season up to the present date, while below that of 1907, in general activity, has been much more active than last year, and the autumn promises to be better for general labour than that of 1908 or 1907.

Changes in Wages and Hours.

The following is a statement by industries and groups of trades of the more important changes in wages and hours of labour, information concerning which was received at the department of Labour, during July.

Building trades.—Plumbers (30) at Calgary, Alta., had their wages increased from 54 to 55 cents per hour, and stone masons (45) at the same place received an increase in wages of from 60 to 62½ cents per hour.

Civic employees.—Street foremen (8) at Ottawa, Ont., received an increase of 25 cents per day in wages. A number of civic employees at Winnipeg, Man., received an advance in salary.

Railway employees.—Freight handlers (100) at Windsor, Ont., had their wages increased from 20 to 25 cents per hour.

The early closing by-law passed in Montreal four years ago was put into force during July.

Cost of Living—Prices.

The favourable crop reports induced a downward tendency in the price of wheat

The LABOUR GAZETTE, in its accounts of proceedings, abstracts of reports, legal decisions, quotations or other records of matters of concern to labour, is not to be regarded as necessarily endorsing any of the views or opinions which may be expressed therein.—Ed.

and other grains. Hay, however, advanced, and flour remained firm. This movement in grain prices, together with the high price of export hogs, and the uncertain condition of the canned goods supply, were the leading features of the provision market. Bread advanced locally, but sugar was considerably lower than a year ago. Beef was easier, but butter and eggs were firm. The Canadian Cotton Mills withdrew prices of sheetings, shirtings, etc., during July owing to the increased cost of raw cotton, and gave notice of a general advance of five per cent. with a further advance in certain lines. An advance in the price of footwear was foreshadowed, following the recent sharp increase in leather prices. Crude rubber rose rapidly in price during the month. The metal markets remained somewhat quiet, though consumption increased. Silver remained on a high level.

Interruptions to Industry.

Among industrial and other establishments and buildings destroyed by fire or other cause during July, as reported in the press of the Dominion, the following may be mentioned:—

Nova Scotia.—The S.S. *Arizona* was wrecked and abandoned off the coast of Cape Breton on July 15. The S.S. *Cairncrag* was wrecked near Canso on July 26.

Forest fires caused considerable damage in Lunenburg County.

New Brunswick.—Prince of Wales store and dwelling, loss, $5,000.

Quebec.—Cookshire chemical works, partial; reduction plant at Cote St. Luc, loss, $35,000; church, partial. at Lachenaie, loss, $1,000; sawmill at Labelle; presbytery at Lac Ste. Marie; the steamboat *Laprairie* was burnt to the water's edge at Laprairie on July 24, loss $40,000; store and contents at Gatineau Point, loss, $15,000; factory at Hull, loss, $4,000; sawmill at Mission Point, loss, $100,000; outbuildings and contents as Moe's River, loss, $2,000; barber shop at Quebec; match factory at Ste. Anne de la Perade, loss, $12,000; club boat house at Ste. Agathe, loss, $1,300; outbuildings and contents at Ste. Angèle, loss, $3,000; hotel at St. Benoit loss, $8,000; sawmill at St. Didace; shingle mill at Stanstead; warehouse at St. Johns, loss, $2,000; outbuildings and dwelling at Yamaska, loss, $3,000.

Barns at St. Didace, St. Georges d'Henryville and Upton.

Ontario.—Hotel, blacksmith's shop and dwelling at Ahmic Harbour, loss, $21,000; sawmill at Burnham's Point, loss, $100,000; summer resort at Beaumaris, loss, $5,000; cheese factory at Chantry; business section of Cobalt, loss, $500,000; freight shed at Brockville, loss $1,000; church at Dublin, loss, $30,000; transformer station at Dundas, loss, $10,000; planing mill at Dundalk, loss, $3,000; saw-mill at Glen Robertson, loss, $4,000; outbuildings at Guelph, loss, $1,000; factory (partial) at Hamilton, loss, $3,000; shoe store at Hamilton, loss, $15,000; foundry at Hensall, loss, $8,000; hardware store (partial) at London, loss, $1,500; outbuildings and contents at Lunenburg, loss, $5,000; gas engine works and dwelling at Niagara Falls, loss, $12,500; town hall at Oshawa; warehouse at Peterborough, loss, $5,000; canning factory at St. Catharines, loss, $75,000; sawmill at Warsaw, loss, $4,000; corn flake factory (partial) at London; wagon factory (partial) at West Lorne, loss, $3,000; factory and storehouse at Welland, loss, $5,000.

Forest fires along Sturgeon river caused considerable damage.

Barns were burned at Blenheim, Chatham, Fonthill, Howard, Metcalfe, Marshville, Puslinch, Wallaceburg and Whitby.

An electric storm passed over Ontario on July 19, and did considerable damage to barns and outbuildings.

Manitoba.—Livery barn, parsonage and business block at Carman, loss, $15,000; church at Gimli; elevator and one car of grain at Shoal Lake. A ninety ton water tank crushed through a business establishment at Winnipeg and caused damage valued at $30,000.

Saskatchewan.—The village of Macklin was nearly entirely destroyed by a cyclone on July 25.

A cyclone in the Gainsboro district of Saskatchewan at the end of the month was the cause of three deaths and heavy damage to settlers' buildings.

British Columbia.—The Barnet saw-mill on Lulu Island, loss, $100,000; the plant and turning shop in the penitentiary in New Westminister, loss, $10,000; oil tanks and oil (partial) at Vancouver, loss, $20,000, sawmill at Maycock loss, $100,000.

Conditions in the Industries and Trades.

Conditions of employment during July in the several industries and trades throughout Canada, as indicated by the reports of correspondents of the *Labour Gazette* and by information received at the Department from other sources, may be briefly summarized as follows:—

Agriculture.

Conditions were very favourable. In western Canada a heavy crop is regarded as assured, and the only fear is from lateness in ripening and early frost. This danger is for the most part confined to Manitoba, the crops being further advanced in Saskatchewan and Alberta. Estimates as to the yield vary, but all agree that the return will exceed that of last year. Wheat and barley cutting had been begun in the closing week of the month but will not be general until the middle of August. Already some of the new wheat was marketed. The demand for labour to harvest the crops was very keen. Estimates of the number of extra hands which will be required in the prairie provinces range from 18,000 upward. The provincial superintendent of immigration and employment of Manitoba stated in July 26, that places were

immediately available for 5,000 farm hands. Wages range from $15 to $40 per month with board according to experience. Rains in the third week of the month did much good to the crop, and were general. The hay crop in Ontario and the Eastern Provinces, especially, was benefitted. Fall wheat cutting in Ontario was general in the fourth week of the month and good yields are reported. Labour was reported very scarce. Hay cutting and the fall wheat harvest occurred very close together. Hay, on the whole, was fair to light. Oats promise to be a good yield. Fruit crops were coming on well, and the outlook is for a heavy return in nearly every section. Small fruits have yielded heavily and large yields of grapes, peaches and apples are expected. In the dairying branch a good flow of milk was reported, pastures having been in good condition. Roots and vegetables promise well. The railway and elevator situation at the close of the month was favourable.

A bulletin of the department of agriculture of Saskatchewan dated July 26, reported a rapid improvement in the conditions of the crops during the month.

The Alberta Government issued July 24, the following report of the acreage in crop within the Province this year, and the estimated yield:

Grain.	Acres.	Estimated yield.	Estimated bushel to acre.
Wheat—			
Spring.....	230,000	5,290,000	23
Winter.....	75,000	1,500,000	20
Oats.....	490,000	19,600,000	40
Barley.....	100,000	2,500,000	25

Other crops bring the total acreage up to 960,180, with a total estimated yield of 29,024,742 bushels.

Fishing.

The lobster season came to an end in the Maritime Provinces during July. The catch varied according to locality, but on the whole was smaller than last year. Other catches, including cod, halibut, salmon, shad and mackerel, were light. In British Columbia, the salmon run was some days later than usual in opening, but was very heavy towards the close of the month. Traps off Vancouver Island and boat fishermen made heavy catches and the outlook at the end of the month was that the take would equal that of 1905. Preparations have been made for the packing of about 790,000 cases, or slightly less than the pack of 1905, the year of the last big run. The prices fixed by the British Columbia Canners' Association to be paid for salmon were, 12½ cents per fish during July and 10 cents during August. These rates are the same as those prevailing in 1905.

In accordance with instructions of the Fishery Committee of Parliament, an official investigation has been begun into the condition of the lobster fisheries of the Maritime provinces.

Lumbering.

In the sawmills of Ontario and the Eastern provinces, July was a busy month. The unusually high water in the streams greatly facilitated operations compared with previous years, the sweeping of the streams having been very successful, and the mills dependent on water power being enabled to work to full capacity without interruption. Shipping, however, was somewhat quiet, the market, especially for lumber of low grade, and for laths and shingles, being dull, though spruce deals were upward at St. John, N.B.

In British Columbia logging was fairly active on the coast and several mills were working steadily. A further improvement was indicated by railroad buying and favourable crop reports. Conditions in the mountain district had also improved.

A commission was appointed by the government of British Columbia to investigate conditions in the lumbering industry with reference to such questions as perpetuity of titles, regulations against fire, forest preservation, etc.

The export of pulp wood from Crown lands in Quebec has been prohibited The pulp and paper trade remained with little change.

TABLE SHOWING STATE OF EMPLOYMENT IN

This table is based largely on the reports of the correspondents of the *Gazette* as published in the present issue several trades and industries throughout the Dominion. The table has references only to the amount of employment headings in the *Gazette*. In tabulating the information in question, the terms employed are divided into two groups, the busy, very busy, (2) quiet, dull, very dull.

City and district of correspondent.	Agricultural operations.	Fishing.	Lumbering (including sawmilling.)	Mining.	Manufacturing.	Railway construction.	Building trades.
Nova Scotia—							
1—Sydney	Active	Quiet	.....	Very Dull	Busy	.....	Quiet
2—Westville	Quiet	.....	.....	Dull	Active	.....	Quiet
3—Halifax	Active	Quiet	.....	.....	Active	.....	Active
4—Amherst	Active	Active	Active	Dull	Active	.....	Active
Prince Edward Island—							
5—Charlottetown	Active	Quiet	.....	.....	Active	.....	Active
New Brunswick—							
6—Moncton	Active	Quiet	Active	.....	Active	Busy	Busy
7—St. John	Active	.....	Active	.....	.....	.....	Active
8—Newcastle	Active	Dull	Active	.....	.....	.....	Active
Quebec—							
9—Quebec	Active	.....	Active	.....	.....	.....	Active
10—Sherbrooke	Active	.....	.....	Busy	Busy	.....	Busy
11—Three Rivers	Active	Dull	Active	.....	Active	Dull	Active
12—St. Hyacinthe	Active	.....	.....	.....	Active	.....	Active
13—St. Johns, Iberville	Active	.....	.....	.....	Active	.....	Active
14—Maisonneuve	Active	.....	.....	.....	Active	.....	Very busy
15—Montreal	Active	.....	.....	.....	Active	.....	Very busy
16—Hull	Busy	.....	Busy	.....	Busy	.....	Active
Ontario—							
17—Ottawa	Active	.....	Busy	.....	Busy	Active	Very busy
18—Kingston	Active	.....	.....	.....	Active	.....	Very busy
19—Belleville	Active	Active	Active	Active	Busy	.....	Active
20—Peterborough	Active	.....	Active	.....	Active	.....	Active
21—Toronto	Active	.....	.....	.....	Active	.....	Very busy
22—Niagara Falls	Active	Dull	.....	.....	Busy	.....	Busy
23—St. Catharines	Active	.....	.....	.....	Active	.....	Busy
24—Hamilton	Active	.....	.....	.....	Active	Active	Active
25—Brantford	Busy	.....	.....	.....	Busy	.....	Active
26—Guelph	Busy	.....	.....	.....	Active	.....	Active
27—Berlin	Active	.....	.....	.....	Active	.....	Active
28—Woodstock	Active	.....	.....	.....	Active	.....	Active
29—Stratford	Active	.....	.....	.....	Active	.....	Active
30—London	Active	.....	.....	.....	Active	.....	Active
31—St. Thomas	Active	.....	.....	.....	Active	.....	Active
32—Chatham	Active	.....	.....	.....	Active	Active	Active
33—Windsor	Active	.....	.....	.....	Busy	.....	Busy
34—Sault Ste. Marie	Active	.....	.....	.....	Active	.....	Active
35—Port Arthur and F't William	.....	.....	.....	.....	Busy	.....	Very busy
Manitoba—							
36—Winnipeg	Very busy	.....	.....	.....	Active	Very busy	Busy
37—Brandon	Busy	.....	.....	.....	Active	.....	Busy
Saskatchewan—							
38—Regina	Busy	.....	.....	.....	Active	.....	Busy
39—Moose Jaw	Active	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Busy
Alberta—							
40—Calgary	Active	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Active
British Columbia—							
41—Nelson	.....	.....	Quiet	Quiet	.....	.....	.....
42—New Westminster	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....	Quiet
43—Vancouver	Quiet	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Busy
44—Victoria	Active	.....	Active	.....	Active	.....	Very busy
45—Nanaimo	Active	Dull	Active	Active	.....	.....	Active

CANADA DURING THE MONTH OF JULY, 1909.

and is intended to present, in brief and accessible form, a generalized statement as to the state of employment in the prevailing, no account being taken to wage changes, trade disputes and kindred phenomena treated under separate order indicating in each the degree to which general conditions were favourable or unfavourable, as follows: (1) active,

	Metal engineering ship-building.	Wood-working.	Printing and Allied trades.	Clothing.	Food and tobacco preparation	Leather.	General transport.	Miscella-neous.	Unskilled labour.
1—	Active	Quiet	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Quiet	Active
2—	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Dull
3—	Active	.....	Active	Quiet	Active	.....	Quiet	Active	Active
4—	Active	Dull	Quiet	Busy	Busy	Active	Active	Active	Quiet
5—	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
6—	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Quiet	Active	Active	Active
7—	Active	Active	Busy	Busy	Active	.....	Busy	Active	Dull
8—	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Quiet	.....	Quiet
9—	Active	Active	Quiet	Quiet	Active	.....	Quiet	Active	Very active
10—	Quiet	Busy	Busy	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Busy
11—	Active	Active	Active	Busy	Active	Quiet	Active	Active	Active
12—	Active	Active	Quiet	Busy	Busy	Active	Active	Active	Active
13—	Active	.....	Active	Dull	Active	.....	Busy	Active	Quiet
14—	Active	Active	Active	Active	Quiet	Active	Active	Active	Busy
15—	Active	Active	Active	Busy	Active	Active	Active	Quiet	Active
16—	Active	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Active	.....	Busy
17—	Quiet	Very busy	Busy	Very busy	Active	Quiet	Active	Active	Busy
18—	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
19—	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Busy	Busy	Active	Active
20—	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Busy	.....	Active
21—	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
22—	Active	.....	Active	Quiet	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active
23—	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
24—	Active	Active	Active	Active	Quiet	.....	Active	Active	Active
25—	Active	Active	Active	Active	Busy	Active	Active	Active	Active
26—	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	Active	.....	Active
27—	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
28—	Active	Dull	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active
29—	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active
30—	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Busy	Active	.....	Active
31—	Active	Active	Busy	.....	.....	.....	Active	.....	Active
32—	Active	Active	Active	Busy	Quiet	.....	.....	Active	Active
33—	Active	Active	Active	Very busy	Active	Busy	Active	Active	Active
34—	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Active
35—	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Act ve	.....	Busy
36—	Active	Active	Dull	.....	.....	Quiet	Busy	Quiet	Busy
37—	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Active
38—	Active	.....	Active	.....	Quiet	.....	.....	Active	Active
39—	Busy	.....	Active	.....	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active
40—	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
41—	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet
42—	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	.....	Active	Active	Quiet
43—	Active	Active	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Active	Quiet
44—	Active	Busy	Busy	.....	Active	Active	Busy	Busy	Active
45—	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....	.....	Active	.....	Active

Mining.

In the coal mining industry, the strike of the employees of the Dominion Coal Company, being members of the United Mine Workers of America, and the unrest prevailing at Springhill, were the cause of considerable diminution in the output in Nova Scotia. In Western Canada, however, the restoration of industrial peace in the coal mines of Eastern British Columbia and Alberta was followed by a general improvement in trade and in the activity both of the concerns immediately affected and of the smelters and other industries dependent thereon for coke supplies. On Vancouver Island the mines were working steadily.

Features of the month in the metalliferous camps were as follows:—The asbestos mines of Quebec were very busy and a large output was recorded. The Quebec copper mines were fairly active. In eastern Ontario general mining was very busy. Shipments from the Cobalt camp during the first six months of 1909 amounted to 14,335 tons, compared with 8,872 tons during the corresponding period of 1908. Twenty-one mines have been shipping, compared with 29 last year. The metalliferous camps of British Columbia reported some good strikes of ore and shipments compared favourably with those of June. The amalgamation of the British Columbia Copper Company and the Dominion Copper Company with the mines and smelters at Greenwood, B.C., was announced.

Manufacturing.

The favourable crops reports caused a still further expansion in the output of manufacturing establishments. Factories in nearly every branch and locality were working full time with good staffs. The activity of the summer of 1907 has not been reached but that of the corresponding season of 1908 has been considerable exceeded. Particularly active were the iron and steel plants and manufactories of agricultural implements.

The output of the Dominion Iron and Steel Company during June was as follows:—

Product.	Tons.
Pig iron	24,260
Steel	28,140
Rails	18,419
Wire rods	7,404

The Sheet Steel Corporation of Morrisburg, Ont., which recently acquired the plant of the Canadian Tin Plate Company has agreed with the municipality to employ 200 men during the next two years and 250 men for two years thereafter. The town has leased the power plant to the corporation for 36 years and has granted a bonus of $30,000.

Railroad Construction.

Work was being actively pushed forward in connection with the many large contracts at present under way, and staffs were materially increased. In New Brunswick there are now over 4,200 men at work on the sections of the National Transcontinental Railway within the province. Work on the Grand Trunk Pacific line in western Canada was being conducted with all possible speed in order that the road may be used for the grain traffic of the coming autumn. The line between Winnipeg and Edmonton was nearing completion during July. Several towns have already been established along the line, of which Melville is reported to have already a population of 1,100 and Wainwright a population of 800. There are now only about 150 miles of tracklaying to complete between Winnipeg and Lake Superior Junction where the main line joins the completed branch to Port Arthur. Altogether it is expected that over 1,100 miles of the road will be completed in time to handle grain in September. This includes the road from Edmonton to the head of the lakes. West of Edmonton a contract was awarded by the company during July to Messrs. Foley, Walsh and Stewart for the building of the grade from Macleod to Tête Jaune Cache, a distance of 180 miles. This will place the finished grade 50 miles west of the Yellow Head Pass. A further contract will be awarded shortly for 40 miles from Kitsalas Canyon to Aldermere in British Columbia.

The Canadian Northern Railway Company was rushing work on its lines in

western Canada. This company negotiated a loan of $4,000,000 in Great Britain to be applied towards the construction of a line from Toronto to Niagara Falls, Ont., with an extension eastward to join the existing lines of the company in Eastern Ontario and Quebec. An additional $6,000,000 to be applied to railway construction in Western Canada was also obtained by the company.

Shield work on the Windsor approach to the Detroit River tunnel was completed on July 14, and the force of miners paid off. About 100 men were retained to finish the concrete and other work on the approach.

It is expected that 102 elevators will be available on the Grand Trunk Pacific between Edmonton and the head of the lakes by the coming autumn.

The Temiscaming and Northern Ontario Railway has started grading a new line from Cobalt to Haileybury, Ont., for the construction of an electric railway to parallel the existing railroad, in order to relieve the present congestion of traffic.

General Transport.

Transportation employees in the various branches had a good month. Railway earnings and street railway earnings showed a considerable increase over the corresponding period of last year. Earnings of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company for the year ended June 30, 1909, showed an increase of over $1,630,000 compared with the preceding year. Railway shop employees were much more active than in the preceding month, full time having been resumed in a number of shops. Preparations were actively in progress for the handling of the Western grain crop of the present year. The equipment of the railways was reported more efficient than at any previous time. In all, about 35,000 box cars will be available for this purpose. Some reductions of the staff of the Intercolonial Railway were made by the recently appointed Board of Management and other economies introduced which are expected to reduce expenses by $250,000 annually without impairing the service.

A circular issued by the railway companies operating in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, gives the elevator capacity of the west as follows:—

	Bushels.
C. P. R. terminals	14,752,405
C.P.R. interior	29,041,490
C.N.R. terminals	7,000,000
C.N.R. interior	10,875,500
G.T.P.R. interior	1,374,000
Midland Railway interior	235,000
Hudson Bay interior	435,000
Alberta Railway and I. Co.	294,000
Total	64,007,395

The number of elevators in the provinces are situated on the various lines as follows: — C.P.R., 975; C.N.R., 396; G.T.P.R., 46; Midland Railway, 8; Hudson Bay Railway, 15; Alberta Railway and Irrigation Co., 15.

Steamboatmen, longshoremen, etc., had a good month. Business transacted at the Port of Montreal, since the opening of navigation, is slightly below that of the previous year. The announcement that the construction of a dry-dock will be begun shortly at this port is regarded as foreshadowing an expansion in foreign trade. The largest floating crane on the continent has been established at the port and is now in operation. Canal traffic has been active though less grain has passed through the St. Lawrence canals than last year. A summary of the traffic through the Sault Ste. Marie canals during the month of June is as follows:—

	U.S. Canal.	Canada Canal.	Total.
Vessel passages, no.	1,895	455	2,350
Registered tonnage, Net	4,426,566	1,171,610	5,598,176
Freight—			
East bound, net tons	3,960,689	1,528,667	5,489,356
West bound, net tons	1,229,701	213,348	1,443,049
Total freight, net tons	5,190,390	1,742,015	6,932,405

During the past six months only foreign vessels of a gross tonnage of over 1,500 tons have been allowed to operate between Canadian ports, other craft having been excluded after January 1. An order-in-council dated December, 1908, exempted the larger class from the

restriction. This order-in-council became inoperative on July 1. The result is expected to be an increase in the amount of business available for Canadian vessels.

Under date of July 12, the railway commission issued a uniform code of train rules for Canadian railways, in the matter of a memorial of the Trainmen's Association of Canada having in view the protection of employees.

By order of the Board of Railway Commissioners for Canada dated July 24, train crews are required to re-adjust loads of lumber, logs and stone on flat and open cars when the latter has shifted in transit, before the car is allowed to proceed. The order also requires that open or flat cars are to be loaded in accordance with rules and regulations from time to time approved by the Master Car Builders' Association. The order was the outcome of representations calling the attention of the Board to a number of accidents, in some instances fatal, caused by cars not affording proper safeguards for the handling of long materials and stone.

On July 8, the Board of Railway Commissioners ordered a return from each of the various railway companies of all highway crossings upon its lines at which an accident has happened since January 1, 1909, by a moving train, causing bodily injury or death, to a person using the crossing. The record is also to be maintained in the future.

The matter of express rates was also dealt with by the commission. An order was issued disallowing the attempted cancellation of the 30 cent rate to fruit growers in the Niagara district in favour of a 40 cent rate. There has been an understanding between the companies and the board that pending the joint revision now under way old rates will be maintained.

By a decision of the Ontario Railway and Municipal Board the height of street car steps will be standardized throughout Ontario as follows:—On open double truck cars from 14 to 16 inches for the first step and 12 to 14 inches for the two other steps. On open single truck cars, 12 to 15 inches for the first step and 9 to 12 inches for the two other steps. On closed double truck cars the first step must be from 14 to 16 inches from the ground, and on closed single truck cars from 12 to 15 inches.

The Trades.

Building.—Reports with regard to building continued to indicate the projection of new work in all lines of construction upon a larger scale than at the corresponding period of last year. Important gains are shown in most of the large cities and towns in the estimated cost of improvements for which permits have been taken out. The trades have been exceptionally free from labour troubles, and at the close of the month indications were for continued activity until the end of the season. The following table shows the extent of building during the first six months of the present year, as compared with the corresponding period of 1908, in nine of the principal cities of the Dominion:

City.	Six months. 1908	Six months 1909
Toronto	$5,013,245	$8,829,375
Montreal	1,500,000	4,283,910
Winnipeg	2,238,250	5,462,450
Vancouver	3,354,050	3,410,195
Ottawa	875,225	2,607,665
Halifax	362,770	374,900
Regina	156,183	362,645
Calgary	409,090	949,110
Edmonton	1,792,810	1,092,220

Metal and woodworking.—The month was active, showing an improvement both when compared with the preceding month and the corresponding period of 1908. Sash and door factories were especially busy in view of the expansion in building, and the employees of wood and metal working establishments generally were employed in larger numbers and with more work in sight than at any time in the past eighteen months.

Printing.—Conditions showed little change compared with the preceding month. Printers were fairly active and bookbinders busy.

Clothing.—These trades continued for the most part well employed.

Textile.—Some improvement in general conditions was noted and the outlook was for more active conditions.

Leather.—Trade was more favourable than in 1908 and the outlook at the end of the month was promising notwithstanding the high price of hides. Trade in trunks and leather goods was improving at many points.

Food and tobacco preparation.—The bread trade was active throughout July, though uncertainty of prices interfered to some extent with business. In Ontario many of the bakers have reduced the weight of the loaf from 20 to 16 ounces in order to meet the advance in the cost of flour. Confectioners were preparing for the fall trade, which is expected to show a considerable advance over last year. The larger flour mills reported a fair trade; the small millers found local trade about average. Cigarmakers and tobacco workers were more active than in June.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers, hotel and restaurant employees, etc., had a good month owing to the tourist trade, the volume of which was larger than in 1908, especially in British Columbia. Domestic servants remained very scarce.

Unskilled labour.—Common labour was very actively employed throughout the several provinces, a scarcity of men being experienced in Western Canada and at other points where the extensive railway construction is in progress, the demand for farm help, and civic improvement operations have absorbed the supply.

Canadian Trade and Revenue.

Foreign trade.—During June, 1909, the total value of imports entered for consumption was $31,341,542, compared with $25,294,814 in June, 1908. For the first three months of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1909, the total value of imports entered for consumption was $82,102,190, compared with $68,921,107 in the corresponding period of last year. The total value of domestic exports during June, 1909, was $21,654,000, compared with $19,887,476 in June, 1908. The total value of domestic exports during the first three months of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1909, was $49,327,004, compared with $44,088,776 in the corresponding period of last year. During June there was an increase in exports of the mine, animals and their produce, agriculture and manufactures and a decrease in the fisheries and the forest. The grand total of Canadian trade for June, 1909, amounted to $55,657,201, compared with $46,018,303 in June, 1908. For the first three months of the present fiscal year, total Canadian trade was $135,567,791, compared with $114,870,967 in the same months of 1908.

A market for Canadian trees for purposes of restoration was reported in Italy by the commercial agents of the department of trade and commerce. A suggestion came from Mexico that Canadian firms do not advertise their wares sufficiently in the local papers. Such advertisements which would appear in Spanish would serve for all the Spanish-speaking governments of South America. An opening for Canadian fish products and flour was reported in Guadeloupe.

Imperial trade.—Canadian maple flooring, maple blocks, maple sugar, maple syrup and cheese are in good demand in Great Britian. An opening for Canadian sheep and oxen was reported in Trinidad. Lack of advertising was stated to be causing loss to Canadian trade in Newfoundland. Canadian vehicles are in demand in South African markets.

Domestic trade.—Wholesale and retail trade was fairly active for the season and the outlook following the favourable crop reports is very promising. Insolvencies have been fewer in number during the first six months of the year than in the corresponding period of 1908. During June the banks increased their commercial loans by nearly $7,000,000 and their deposits by $11,000,000. Bank clearings showed a pronounced increase during July. At Montreal, Que., the total clearings for the six months ending June 30 amounted to $834,900,000, an increase of $165,000 over the same period of last year. The June total was $169,031,230, the largest in the history of the clearing house.

The annual statement of the St. Stephen's Bank of St. Stephen, N.B., for the year ended April 30, 1909, shows assets amounting to $796,789, current loans and discounts $635,284, deposits $334,

970, note circulation $195,390, on a paid up capital of $200,000 with a reserve of $55,000.

Canadian securities have been upward during the past few months.

Canadian revenue.—Canadian revenues for the month of July, 1909, amounted to $8,437,438.94, compared with $6,663,460.08 in July 1908. For the first four fiscal years 1909–10, to July 31st, 1909, the total revenue was $30,030,311.91, as against $25,502,299.26 in the same months of 1908. The total expenditure on capital account during July, 1909, amounted to $2,414,922.84, compared with $2,684,502.38 in the same month of 1908. The leading items of expenditure during July, 1909, were public works, railways and canals, $2,149,055.22; bounties, $198,074.79; and militia, capital, $55,000.

Notes.

The *International Association of Accident Underwriters* held its annual convention at Niagara Falls, Ont.

The fifth annual convention of the *Retail Merchants' Association* of the province of Quebec was held at Quebec, Que. Mr. L. F. Hébert, Lachine, and Mr. J. A. Beaudry, Montreal, were re-elected president and secretary respectively.

Arrangements were under discussion for the amalgamation into one company, with a capitalization of $25,000,000, of the principal *cement* companies operating in Canada. Altogether there are at present 23 cement mills in Canada, completed and building.[1]

The ninth annual convention of the Union of Canadian Municipalities was held at Medicine Hat, Alta., on July 26-27 and at Calgary on July 28. Among the subjects discussed were, methods of street widening and expropriation, water filtration and sewage destruction, public utility commissions, western municipal development, government telephone systems, etc.

The Canadian Association of *Stationary Engineers* held its annual convention at London, Ont., July 27–30. The convention by an unanimous vote adopted a recommendation asking the Government to provide for graded certificates for engineers.

The Canadian conference of the *United Garment Workers Union* held a session at Toronto, Ont. All the unions in Ontario with one exception were represented. It was reported that there had been more work in the trade this year than in two years past.

At the annual meeting of the Montreal branch of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, Mr. William Caldwell was appointed chairman of the branch. Mr. J. S. McKinnon at the annual meeting of the Toronto branch was appointed chairman.

The Canadian Association of *Master Painters and Decorators* held its annual convention at Peterborough, Ont., July 27–29. A number of papers of a technical character were read. A resolution against the painting and decorating of institutions under government or municipal control by day labour was passed.

The *Alberta telephone system* now comprises about 1,400 miles of trunk lines and about 1,600 miles of farmers' rural lines. Since May 1 about 200 miles of trunk and 400 of private lines have been constructed. Six months ago there were 35 exchanges and toll offices in the province; at present there are 65.

The call for the twenty-fifth annual session of the *Trades and Labour Congress* of Canada was issued during July. In outlining the work of the convention the call stated that a pronouncement is needed against military training in the schools and against military and naval equipment.

The Superintendent of *Government Annuities* has issued a circular letter to manufacturers inviting them to cooperate with the department in bringing the annuity plan to the attention of their employees. He further urges employers to assist in the work by contributing to the annual cost. During the seven months ended June 30, total sales of annuities amounted to $205,000.

On July 7, representatives of a number of Ontario municipalities, including London, Guelph, Waterloo, Berlin, Wood-

[1] For a detailed statement with reference to the cement industry in Canada see the *Labour Gazette* for December, 1908, page 608.

stock, St. Thomas, Peterborough, Preston and Barrie, had an interview with the Hon. the Premier of Ontario. The deputation pointed out that in accordance with the directions of the provincial board of health they were installing systems calculated to *purify sewage.* They have been threatened, however, with action for infringement of patent by a septic tank company. The government was requested to secure a competent opinion as to the rights of the municipalities in the matter.

The 28th Annual Union Meeting of the Canadian divisions of the *International Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, and Grand International Auxiliary,* was held at Hamilton, Ont., July 27, 28 and 29th about 1,500 members being present. These annual gatherings are held for social and fraternal purpose; they have no legislative or administrative powers, though considerable time is devoted to the constitution of matters pertaining to the wellbeing of the Brotherhood. In discussing the Insurance system of the Brotherhood, the meeting expressed its appreciation of the action of the Dominion Treasury Board in granting the Brotherhood authority to conduct an insurance business among its members in accordance with provisions contained in sub-sec. 2, sec. 4, chap. 34. Among the many prominent members present were, Grand Chief Engineer, W. S. Stone; First Grand Engineer, F. W. Prenter; President of Insurance Association, W. E. Futch, and Legislative Representative Calvin Lawrence, also Grand Officer Kennedy, of Winnipeg, The usual civic and other courtesies were extended. In consequence of the Bi-ennial convention taking place at Detroit next year it was deemed inadvisable to hold a Union Meeting in 1910, but a meeting will take place at Toronto, in 1911.

II. REPORTS OF LOCAL CORRESPONDENTS.

SYDNEY, N.S., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. John Moffatt, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Labour conditions owing to the strike at Dominion collieries, were not as active as in June. Many of the smaller works, with the building and other outside trades were affected by the unsettled conditions, and will remain dull until the strike is settled, as but little money will be spent on improvement or new work until business becomes more stable.

The Sydney Steel Works had an active month, and were unaffected by the strike. A contract for the construction of one hundred and twenty (120) coke ovens of superior type, was let to a New York company during the month. These ovens will consume about one thousand tons of coal per day, and when they are burning the Steel Company will be able to increase its output of rods, rails, blooms, etc.

The Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Company had an active month; the coal outputs were large as was also the tonnage of iron produced in the steel plant.

Port Hood and Inverness collieries were affected by labour troubles early in the month, but both collieries were well over their difficulty by the end of the month.

Transportation by rail and water fell off during the month. Wholesale and retail trade was quiet.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Much moisture fell during July, which tended to rapid growth on the uplands. Crops of all kinds are well ahead.

Fishing.—Fish were not abundant during July, although fair catches of cod were obtained.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Activity prevailed in the printing, clothing, food and tobacco, and metal

trades, but the building and woodworking branches were quiet. Unskilled labour was in demand.

WESTVILLE, N.S., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. T. Hale, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The labour market has been steady in all branches during the month. The output of coal showed a slight decrease in tonnage compared with the corresponding month of 1908. The Pictou collieries showed a decrease of about 10,000 tons for the month of June, 1909, and about 60,000 tons shortage for the six months ended June, 1909. The total decrease for the Province for the six months ending June 30th, 1909, amounted to about 425,000 tons. Conditions are favourable to both labour and business in Westville and district. A lodge of the United Mine Workers of America was recently organized in Westville. There was no unrest among any of the workmen employed in the various factories.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Farmers were busy harvesting the hay crop, which has been very much improved by recent rains; the grain and root crops were also greatly benefited.

Lumbering.—The lumber trade was very active in deals and pit timber, and there is a scarcity in the supply of inch boards.

Manufacturing.—All branches were very active.

Mining.—The mines were working actively, but there appears to be a shortage of cars. The fireclay works at the Drummond colliery, which have been idle for some months, have resumed operations in four places, producing chiefly ground clay mainly for furnace repairs.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Bricklayers and masons, carpenters and joiners, lathers and plasterers, painters, decorators and paperhangers were active. Iron moulders, iron workers and helpers, coremakers, machinists and engineers, steam engineers, electrical workers and linemen were busy. Horseshoers, jewellers and watch case makers found trade good. Journeymen tailors, boot and shoe workers, bakers and confectioners, butchers and meat cutters, and icehandlers were active. Street railway employees were busy, and cab drivers, hackmen, carters, draymen, teamsters and expressmen well employed. There was an active demand for unskilled labourers.

HALIFAX, N.S., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. A. J. Smith, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The general activity of the labour market has been well maintained during July. There has been a falling off in the issuing of permits as compared with July, 1908, when there were a total of 89, with a valuation of $62,624 as against (from June 26th to July 27th) 49 permits with a valuation of $47,240 for this year. The grand total issued so far this year, however, is in excess of that of 1908, and activity in most lines has been well sustained. Good progress has been made on the new round house, and the building will be finished early in September. The post office repairs have also been pushed along, as well as other large contracts. The Royal Bank of Canada has begun alterations on its premises. Work along the water front has been more active than during the corresponding month of last year, much sugar and deals having been handled. Importations of oil have been on the increase, some 550,000 gallons of gasoline and 300,000 gallons of illuminating oil being landed during the month and stored at the tanks some three miles from the city. On July 7, a large number of hands—machinists, carpenters, etc., were laid off from the I.C.R. works, the reducing of the hands at the government works being done under the direction of the new Board of Manage-

ment. The machine shops at Moncton, N.B., owned by the government, and destroyed by fire have been replaced; this, it is claimed, had much to do with the laying off of hands along the I.C.R. line, as repair and other work can now be done more quickly than heretofore.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Indications point to an average crop. Native cabbage has replaced American product and is quoted at $2.25 per barrel. Spanish onions have surplanted Egyptian and are selling at 3½ cents per lb. Owing to the late season strawberries are over ripe and soft. Plums are selling at $2.25 per crate. Native strawberries, 10–12 cents per box. Potatoes, (P.E.I.) $1.35 bag. Carrots, per dozen bunches, 90 cents; beets, 60 cents. Prices quoted are wholesale.

Fishing.—During July was dull. Cod and halibut were not as plentiful as in June while mackerel fell off greatly only a few being taken.

Lumbering.—Was quiet. A new company has been founded in Bridgewater, Lunenburg, having a capital of $50,000, for operations in Manitoba.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Bricklayers and masons had a busy month, the best for upwards of a year. Carpenters were about 75 per cent. employed, which was not as good as in June. Painters and decorators had a good month, but were not as fully employed as last month. Plumbers had a fair month. Stone cutters were dull, exceptionally so for the time of year, not half a dozen being employed at the end of the month. Builders' labourers were busy. Electrical workers were also busy. Shipwrights had a fair month.

Printers and pressmen had a fair month. Bookbinders were busy.

Tailors were well employed, but indications pointed to a falling off. Boot and shoe workers were dull. Barbers, hotel, laundry workers, restaurant employees and theatre employees were busy.

Railway station clerks and maintenance of way employees were not as active as in June. Street railway employees were busy. Ship labourers and longshoremen were about the same as last month.

Unskilled labour had a fair month.

AMHERST, N. S., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. A. D. Ross, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The labour market in July continued about the same as in the two previous months. There was no special demand for additional help. In the mining centres work was slack. The different manufacturing concerns were running under normal conditions without any special call for more help.

The most interesting industrial event was the transfer of the Rhodes-Curry Company from its old management to a new board of directors. A controlling interest in the stock was purchased by J. M. Robinson & Son of St. John and C. Meredith & Co., of Montreal. Work is decidedly slack in the freight car department of this industry and men are being constantly laid off. The management does not anticipate any improvement until next spring.

No new industries have been begun during the month. Local arrangements have been made for the Amherst Mallable Iron Company to resume work.

This industry was taken over by the Rhodes-Curry Company and will be operated by that concern.

Bank managers reported payments good. Wholesale men stated that business was well up to the average.

The decision of the Conciliation Board on the difficulties between the men and management at Springhill has been received. A meeting of the Lodge was held Thursday evening july 29 to decide what action will be taken.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—July has been a busy month with the farmers. Dry weather prevailed during the earlier part of the

month and unfavourable predictions were made regarding the hay crop. Rains however, saved the situation and the crops are now in splendid shape. Haying has begun and with a demand for farm help. The crops of all kinds in this county promise well.

Fishing.—The lobster season closed this month. The low prices induced a number of packers to close before the end of the season; but the catch was well up to the average.

Lumbering.—Conditions continued active and heavy shipments are being made to Great Britain from outlying parts.

Manufacturing.—Conditions were fairly active in all lines except in car building. Car builders were only working part time and there was no immediate prospect of improvement.

Mining.—Work is slack at Springhill mines the principal colliery of the county. The smaller collieries were fairly active. The Joggins mines are constantly increasing output. The other collieries were holding their own.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Bricklayers and masons, carpenters, joiners, lathers and plasterers were fairly busy, but there was no demand except what the local market could supply.

Iron moulders were fairly active. Among machinists, more men have been taken on and conditions are improving.

Woodworkers were inclined to be dull, with car builders dull and a large number out of employment.

Printers were only fairly busy and there was no demand for other workmen in this class.

Tailors and garment makers were very busy, and there was steady work for boot and shoe makers.

Bakers and confectioners were busy.

Trunk and bag makers were well employed.

Furriers were more active this month than last.

The beginning of the harvest has absorbed a portion of the unskilled labour, but the supply was more than sufficient for local demands.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. F. J. Nash, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The general condition of the labour market during July was practically the same as in June, except that the close of the lobster season meant the ending of a profitable source of employment for a large number of men and girls. The weather was fine for outdoor work which was carried on briskly. In the city good progress was made with the new Canadian Bank of Commerce building and several other lesser contracts. Both wholesale and retail merchants reported a good month. The tourist traffic reached the high water mark, increasing hotel and other business.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—The last week of July found hay-making in full progress all over the province, with favourable weather to start with. The crop promises to be about an average one.

Fishing.—The lobster season which is the principal industry closed down along the greater portion of the Island coasts in the middle of the month. The catch this year, was about one third short of that for 1908. A number of the fishermen will engage in cod fishing and other branches of the industry, but a number will be idle until oystering begins in the fall.

Manufacturing.—The few factories were carried on under normal conditions, supply and demand being about equal.

Mining.—Boring for coal, oil and gas was carried on near Wood Islands and a depth of six hundred feet reached without any minerals being met with.

Railroad construction and employment.—The various works were continued and the contract was let for the erection of a new engine house in Charlottetown. Work on the latter will start at once.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Bricklayers and masons, lathers and plasterers plumbers, stonecutters and builders' labourers were active. Carpenters and joiners, painters and paperhangers, were busy.

Iron moulders, workers and helpers, machinists and engineers, steam engineers, electrical workers, linemen and sheet metal workers, were active. Bicycle workers were busy.

Woodworkers, upholsterers, carriage and waggon makers, and car builders were active.

The other skilled trades were active, with a fair demand for unskilled labour.

MONCTON, N. B., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. J. C. Graves, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

No material changes in the labour market have been noticed, the steady activity which characterized June still prevailing and the outlook for the next two months being reassuring. Building operations are going along briskly; work upon the erection of two large brick and stone blocks has commenced, while cottage building both in the city and suburbs is being extensively carried on. The Provincial Bank of Canada is preparing to erect a three story block upon Main St., and work will begin at once. All local factories have been running full time with their usual quota of employees. A feature of trade in this city during the last month was the unusual number of cheap sales advertised and seemingly well patronized. Wholesale business was reported as healthy and expanding, while retail business was up to the average. June customs, returns showed imports valued at $74,677 and duty collected $7,011 being a considerable increase over June 1908, when the imports were $61,474 and duty $5,367.67. The board of Education of N.B. has extended the privilege of 2 weeks additional holidays to all country schools making the summer vacation uniform at 8 weeks. A number of night operators have been laid off by the I. C. R. Board of Management. No changes in hours of labour or rates of wages have been noted. Relations between employers and employees appear cordial.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—The month has been excellent for growth and grain and root crops promise well. Hay has recovered from the set back received by the June drought and will average fair. Haying operations are commencing and farmers will be very active for the next two months, farm help is very scarce and wages high. Creameries and butter factories are active and report the flow of milk good.

Fishing. — All classes of fish along the shore have been considerably below the average particularly lobsters.

Lumbering.—Mills were actively employed manufacturing the winter's cut.

Mining.—Quietness prevailed.

Railroad construction.—During June a total of 4,217 men and 768 horses were employed upon the several contracts of the Transcontinental Railway in this province and the estimates for the same month were $609,987. Counting sidings a total of 60 miles of permanent track has been laid. On the Moncton-Chipman Section 24 miles of permanent track are laid. The Canada Foundry Company has finished the construction of the Canaan Revis Bridge 540 ft. long and 85 ft. high. Work upon the Coal Creek fill requiring about 800,000 cubic yards is now being pushed. Construction work upon the Drummond mine line from Bathurst to the mine has commenced.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Bricklayers and masons were busy. Carpenters and teamsters were active and in demand. Plumbers were busy and builder's labourers were in good demand.

Normal conditions prevailed in the metal trades.

In the woodworking and furnishing trades, all classes were active.

In the printing and allied trades, very active conditions prevailed.

Journeymen tailors were active and all class of garment workers and milliners were brisk.

Bakers were very busy and butchers fairly so.

The leather trades were quiet.

Barbers were active, the long hours of this craft said to prevent persons from learning the trade. The city barbers close at 6 p.m. Monday, 9 p.m. all other evenings of week except Saturday evening when they close at 12 p.m.

Hotel and theatre employees were busy.

Among transport employees conditions were fairly active, but railway crews say that they are not making the time they did last year. Teamsters and expressmen were active.

For unskilled labour the demand was good at $1.50 per day.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Sackville.—Work upon the erection of the Ladies' College, which is to be of stone and four stories high, was commenced. The building is to be completed by March 1, 1910, and to cost about $40,000. An extension is being built to the box factory and considerable other building in progress. The new I. C. R. freight sheds are completed and occupied.

Shediac. — Building operations were brisk, but fishing operations were not up to the average.

Loggieville.—The I. C. R. is constructing a turntable and five stall roundhouse of concrete and brick. The station also is to be moved and re-modeled. A. & R. Loggie's Mill and Box Factory employing about 200 men is actively running. The salmon and lobster catch has not been good, and the pack is below that of last year.

ST. JOHN, N. B., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. W. H. Coates, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The labour market improved slightly during the month of July, although some branches remained quiet. Building operations are now being carried on extensively, and carpenters and bricklayers are well employed. Messrs. J. M. Humphrey & Co., have secured the large wooden building on the corner of Clarence and Albion streets, formerly occupied by the National Biscuit Company, and are engaged installing a plant for the manufacture of shoes. It is anticipated that employment will be given to 40 or 50 persons. It is announced that telephone rates will be increased on October 1st.

Bank clearings for the four weeks ending July 22 were $5,875,515 and for the corresponding period last year $4,905,335 being $970,180 greater in 1909 than in 1908, and $590,230 in excess of the four weeks ending June 24 of the current year.

The following sums were paid out to workmen by the city cashier for the four weeks ending July 23; ferry, $288.14, water and sewerage, $5,578.55; public works, $6,694.23. Total, $12,560.92.

The exports from St. John to American ports, as declared at the American Consulate, for the quarter ending June 30th, 1909, show a grand total of $917,-392.34.

The following are prices of produce from the boats from up river: Strawberries, 6 to 7 cents per box; cabbage (by the barrel), 40 to 50 cents per dozen; peas, $1.10 to $1.20 per bushel; beans, $1.25 to $1.40 per bushel; potatoes, 75 cents to $1.00 per bushel; blueberries, 6 to 8 cents per box, raspberries, 6 to 8 cents per box.

The International Waterways Commission convened at St. John on the 20th of July, and continued its sessions for three days.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Reports from the country districts are that the hay crop will be light this season, but oats and buckwheat will yield largely. Potatoes and garden truck look well. A heavy hail storm on 5th July did considerably damage to crops in several sections of Kings County.

Lumbering. — The "no mark" and mixed mark" logs which have been rafted

and which will be rafted during the balance of the season at the St. John River Log Driving Company's works at Fredericton were auctioned at the Board of Trade rooms on July 21. The spruce logs, which form a greater-portion of the whole, were bought by Messrs. Randolph & Baker at $13.90 per thousand feet for dead logs and two-thirds price for battens. The Scott Lumber Company, of Fredericton, secured the hemlock at $5 per thousand, the cedar at $7.25 and the pine at $10.10 per thousand.

Railroad construction.—The C. P. R. Co., extending its yard at Bay Shore. Eleven new tracks will be laid, having an average length of 1,200 feet each, and providing storage room for between three and four hundred cars.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

The building trades were active, and the metal trades were from active to busy, though sheet metal workers were dull. Woodworkers were active and shingle weavers were busy. Printers and pressmen were very busy and bookbinders, tailors and bakers busy. Cigarmakers and brush and broom makers were active. Railway employees were busy and steamboatmen active. Ship labourers were quiet. Street railway employees were busy. Unskilled labour was dull.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Woodstock.—A meeting of the Produce Shippers' Association was held here on July 22. The constitution provides that the association meet four times a year in Florenceville and Andover alternately, and that the initiation fee be $1.

NEWCASTLE, N. B., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. James Falconer, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Business generally was quiet during July, very little being done outside of the lumber industry. The mills ran steadily, some both night and day. Wages were about the same as in former summers. There have not been many ships in port so far. All other lines were unusually quiet, and money was somewhat scarce. The repairs were nearly completed on the Presbyterian church. They will cost about $4,000. Men have been employed all summer levelling and beautifying the burying ground around the church. The contractors were making good progress with the repairs to Harkin's academy and expect to have it ready by the end of the holidays.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—The hay crop improved greatly since July 1. Up to that time it was a half short of the previous year, as June was cold and wet. The crop, however, will be one third short. The grain crop is looking well, being, ahead of last year, and the root crop is also good.

Fishing.—Fishing was not very good. Mackerel was the only fish yielding a good catch. Salmon and shad have been scarce.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Bricklayers and masons had a good month but carpenters and joiners were quiet. Painters have been busy, there being more than usual of that work going on.

QUEBEC, QUE., AND DISTRICT.

Messrs. P. J. Jobin and E. Little, correspondents, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The month has been quiet, the supply of labour being fully equal to the demand. The building trades, however, were more active than in June, and street repairing by the municipality, and the laying of underground conduits by the Bell Telephone Company caused a demand for unskilled labour. The supply of this class, however, was more than adequate. The tourist trade has been up to the average, and hotels have been taxed to their full capacity.

The population of Limoilou according to a recent religious census has doubled since 1896, being at present 2,475. The new car ferry service of the Quebec and Levis Ferry Company was inaugurated on July 14. This will probably assist the trade of the city and is regarded as a permanent feature of freight transportation in the interval which must elapse before the completion of the bridge.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Hay making was in progress. The crop will be heavy this year, the abundant rains of the past month having caused good growth. Other crops, also, have a good appearance and promise heavy yields.

Lumbering.—All the large sawmills in the district have been running to full capacity, working day and night in a large number of cases.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

In the building trades, bricklayers, carpenters, painters and builders' labourers had an active month, but the other branches were somewhat quiet. The metal trades were generally active, though boiler makers and shipbuilders were quiet. The supply of printers was in excess of the demand, but bookbinders were active. Tailors, boot and shoe workers were quiet with garment workers active. Bakers, butchers and cigarmakers were active. Ice cutters were busy. Hotel and restaurant employees, laundry workers, etc., had a busy month as had the various branches of the railway service and teamsters, hackmen, etc. Ship labourers were quiet and unskilled labour remained in excess of the demand.

SHERBROOKE, QUE., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. H. Logie, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Labour generally has been well employed, the only class that was somewhat quiet being machinists, but these have picked up a good deal recently. All outside workers have been well employed, with plenty of work ahead. There has been a heavy demand for agricultural labourers, and the supply does not nearly meet it. The new building of the McKinnon, Holmes & Co., Ltd., structural steel manufacturers, is nearing completion. It is 80 feet wide and 140 feet long. The machinery has been purchased, and part of is already on the ground. Tourist traffic is considerably heavier than at this time last year, and railway men are well employed. Wholesalers and retailers reported a good business so far this summer. There has been no changes in wages.

The valuators have completed their work of valuating the city's property which show that there has been an increase of 86 over last year in population. This is a considerable falling off from the increases of the past five or six years. It is accounted for by the fact that this being an industrial centre came in for a share of the depression prevalent all over Canada. The population now stands at 15,302. From general appearances it would seem that the city would continue prosperous. Several large buildings and other industries are in contemplation, and when the C. P. R. Co. gets its shops it will mean a considerable increase to the population. The city's valuation is roughly estimated at about $400,000 which will mean an increased revenue to the city of about $4.800,

The Lotbinière & Megantic Railway Company has just finished a survey of the proposed line between the Quebec bridge and Sherbrooke. It will run through Lysander Falls, Inverness, Lima Bridge and Sherbrooke, a section of country now without railway. The president of the company states that the matter will be pushed with all despatch, as Federal and Provincial subsidies have been secured.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Farmers were busy haying. They report the crop below the average in a good many sections, but not so low as was anticipated: All other crops

are looking well. Farmers have been handicapped by the scarcity of help.

Manufacturing.—Factories have been working to the limit. The carpet company is daily increasing its output. The Paton Co., purchased sometime ago the A. Lomas factory and is having extensive repairs made to the building for a knitting plant.

Mining.—Work is in full progress both at the asbestos and copper properties, with the exception of the Capelton copper mine which closed down some time ago. At Eustis, about 175 men are employed, and about $6,000 in wages paid monthly.

Railway construction.—There is no railroad construction going on, but the section crews have been augmented for repair work.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

All branches of the building trades were busy.

Machinists and moulders were somewhat quiet but there has been no laying off as was the case last month. Electrical workers, linemen, and jewelers were busy.

The woodworking trades were very busy, with pattern makers active and carriage and waggon makers busy.

Printers, pressmen and bookbinders were busy.

Journeyment ailors were busy, and garment workers active.

Bakers, confectioners and ice cutters were busy, with butchers and cigarmakers active.

Miscellaneous trades were all busy with the exception of furriers and theatre employees.

All branches of transportation were busy during July.

Unskilled labour was very busy.

ST. HYACINTHE, QUE., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. V. Phaneuf, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The general condition of the labour makret during July has been good. The building trades as a whole had a more active month than the corresponding month of 1908; many new buildings were being erected and much repair work was being done. Sash and door factories were active, as were boot and shoe factories, but the iron industry was quiet. The J. A. and M. Coté boot and shoe company is adding a wing 63x40 feet, three storeys high, to its factory in order to increase its output to meet growing trade. In the leather industry the month was an excellent one; the Duclos and Payen Company is erecting an addition to its tannery of 100 x 40 feet for the salting and storing of green hides, and another addition of 60 x 30 feet for storing refuse. The Penman factory had a fair month. The confectionery factory had an active month as did the garment making establishments. The G. Tremblay footwear factory, which last year employed from 10 to 12 hands, now employes from 25 to 30. Civic improvement work employed a large number of unskilled labourers. Retail and wholesale trade was fairly active. The banks reported a good month, with fair collections.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Great activity prevailed in this industry. The demand for farm help increased owing to hay cutting. It was anticipated that the season will be a very active one. The price of different kinds of farm produce remains high. Fruit was scarce and sold at good prices.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

The building and the woodworking trades were generally active but the metal and printing trades were quiet. Tailors and garment workers were busy and boot and shoe workers had a good month. Bakers, confectioners and butchers were busy. Ice handlers had a very active month. The miscellaneous trades were busy as were also the transport branches. Unskilled labour was well employed, and the demand good.

ST. JOHNS AND IBERVILLE, QUE., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. A. D. Pepin correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The labour market was much more active than in June or the corresponding month of 1908. The extensive works which the Dominion government is carrying on gave employment to a large number of men. The Canadian Pacific Railway Company commenced the double tracking of its line; it was reported that the company's new bridge will be completed by next spring. In the government shipyards two scows have been built and launched, and a tug boat is now under way. This made work in the government yards active. Wholesale trade was better in June and July than in 1908. Bank collections were easy, and deposits increased notably. Manufacturing establishments reported a good demand on the whole, with full staffs. Machinery was being placed in the boot and shoe factory which has been opened here and which will begin active operations in September.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Farmers were very busy hay-making. Farm products were very high and scarce. Buggy horses were sold at from $250 to $275 and were in good demand.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Bricklayers and masons had a fair month; the other building trades had a good month. The metal trades reported a good month, with the exception of employees of the Singer Sewing Machine Company which laid off its employees from June 30 to July 26. The printing trades were all well employed. Tailors, garment workers and hat makers were much more active than at the same date last year. Food and tobacco preparation workers reported a good month. Laundry workers were very active; the other miscellaneous trades had a fair month. Freight handlers and steamboat men were very busy. Carters, hackmen, and delivery employees had plenty to do.

MAISONNEUVE, QUE., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. J. F. Girard, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The labour market was very active. Among some classes of employees the demand was in excess of the supply. With the commencement of civic improvement work in the different towns of the county of Maisonneuve, there will be abundant employment for all classes of workmen, with a slight increase in wages. Up to the present there have been no labour disturbances in Maisonneuve. During the month of July, building permits to the value of $199,000 have been granted and building seems to be increasing rapidly. The year 1909, promises more extensive building operations than the year 1908.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Manufacturing. — Manufacturing establishments in Maisonneuve were working to their full extent and some were increasing their plants. Among the most active may be cited the Kingsbury Footwear Company with 700 employees and a output of 3,000 pairs per day; the Montreal Terra Cotta works with 150 employees; the Watson-Foster Wall Paper Company with 200 employees and an output of 60,000 rolls of paper per day; Dufresne and Lock manufacturing 12,500 pairs of boots and shoes per week with 450 employees; the Warden King hot water furnace and boiler works with 400 employees. Sash and door factories were very active and have all increased their staffs.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Bricklayers were very active; masons were somewhat quiet as were also

plumbers, steam and gas-fitters, and painters, plasterers, lathers, stonecutters and builders' labourers were in demand. Tinsmiths had fair employment, and the other branches of the metal trades were active. Woodworkers had a good month. Printers, pressmen and bookbinders were active, with the other branches of the printing trade fairly active. Garment workers had a fair month and the other clothing trades a good month. Bakers, confectioners, cigarmakers and tobacco workers reported a quieter month than the preceding one. Butchers and ice handlers were active. Saddlers were busy; the other leather trades were dull. Barbers and laundry workers were very much in demand. Clerks and stenographers were active for the holiday season; the other miscellaneous trades were busy. Cab drivers, hackmen, draymen and teamsters were active, street railway employees busy and longshoremen and freight handlers fairly well employed. Unskilled labour was busy.

MONTREAL, QUE., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. G. Audet, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The gross receipts of the Montreal street railway for the past six months amounted to $1,828,421, compared with $1,734,069 for the corresponding period of 1908.

The customs receipts for June, 1909, were $1,336,283, compared with $1,060,328, in June, 1908, or an increase of $220,655. For the first three months of the present fiscal year the customs receipts were $13,089,997, an increase of $2,364,128 as compared with the same period last year.

The revenues of the port of Montreal for June, 1909, were $5,329.84, whereas in June 1908, they were $54,941.20. The following table will show the number of vessels and their tonnage arriving since the opening of navigation up to July 1, in the years 1906, 1907, 1908 and 1909:

Year.	Number of vessels.	Tonnage
1906	257	634,790
1907	218	75,688
1908	246	655,155
1909	224	622,649

As was anticipated building operations in Montreal during the first six months of 1909 showed a phenomenal increase as compared with the same period of 1908. The total value of permits granted during that time was $4,000,000 in 1909, compared with $1,500,000 in 1908. The value stated in the permits only represents 60 per cent. of the real value. Naturally the months of May and June show the largest activity during the present year and the month of June, 1909, exceeded that of June, 1908, by $300,000. It seems likely that the record established in 1907 in building operations may be surpassed this season. The total for the year 1907 was $7,532,136. For six months in 1909 the total is $3,795,046. To this last amount must be added $488,864 for permits granted for repairs, or a grand total of $4,283,910. The total number of permits granted for the first six months of the present year was 3,795 for new buildings and 1,200 for repairs. In 1908, the value of permits for new buildings during the whole year was only $4,317,753.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—This industry was very active.

Manufacturing.—Cotton and rubber factories have been quiet during July.

Railroad construction.—The Montreal Street Railway Company was making heavy repairs to its line in July.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

The building, printing, food and tobacco preparation, leather and transport trades were active. The metal trades ranged from busy to active. Wood carvers, car builders, pattern makers and gilders were fairly busy, and the other woodworking trades were active. Hat

makers were active; the other clothing trades were busy. Clerks, stenographers, hotel, restaurant and theatre employees were quiet, but barbers, furriers and laundry workers were active. Unskilled labour had a good month.

HULL, QUE., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Rod. Laferrière, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Labour during July has been very busy, employers having their hands full of orders, and employees having in many instances to work overtime. The condition of the waterpowers is exceptionally favourable to industrial activity. The demand for products is unusually brisk. Several local firms have merged with other similar manufacturing concerns or have increased their capital for the purpose of enlarging their business. Workingmen have good opportunities of employment, and wages in the whole field of labour are in a satisfactory condition.

The Cement Company has been merged in a $25,000,000 Canadian syndicate, and stock holders are offered almost double their original investment. Stock bought at 100 is now worth 180, and is still increasing. The Walters axe factory, an old concern which has been gradually increasing its business, has been incorporated by federal letters patent with a capital of $300,000, and is embarking in the manufacture of cutlery and knives for industrial purposes, such as moulding knives and others. The E. B. Eddy company has extended its plant for the manufacture of chemical pulp, by the addition of two extra digesters. Common labour is receiving $2 a day, a price unknown before Farm help is also receiving $2 a day, and the probaiblity is that shantymen will command a much higher price this season than last. The comparative scarcity of labour last winter and this spring for shantymen and log drivers sent away a large number of these classes who have sought employment on railway construction. Consequently their number here just now is limited. Men who were paid $26 a month last season will likely get $30 this coming season.

The general prosperity of the city of Hull is evidenced by the last report of the assessors which shows that in the course of the last twelve months, the population has increased from 15,000 to about 16,000, not counting outsiders who work here, while property has increased over one million and a half, and exemptions have decreased by one million.

OTTAWA, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

W. Gilchrist, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The demand for common and skilled labour became more active during July than at any previous time in the last twelve months. Farm help was scarcest, and wages ranged from $26 to $30 a month and board. The civic corporation has improvements under way totalling in cost nearly half a million dollars. Building operations were very active, as evidenced by the record of building permits increasing every month over the corresponding months of other years. The amount for June was $1,385,000, compared with quarter of a million in 1908. The largest permit was for a new G.T.R. hotel, valued at $850,000. The contract for this building has been let to an outside company which promises to employ local labour. About 300 men are employed on the Grand Trunk station works and 500 more will be needed when the construction of the hotel begins. The continuance of a steady water supply keeps the mills and factories at the Chaudiere going; this has increased the opportunities for work compared with last season. There has been a cessation of work on the retracking of the Ottawa Electric railway due to the difficulty of getting material and other obstacles and the fact that the principal parts of the line have been finished. All the hands laid off from this work found ready employment elsewhere.

The extensive hiring for the G.T.R. hotel and station drew attention to the wages paid there. The contractors and company announced that men were all paid irrespective of unions what they were considered to be worth. The minimum rate is $1.48 a day for 10 hours' work. Two cents are kept off for insurance. Skilled labourers, bricklayers and stone masons belonging to unions receive the union rates. The city scale of wages is the same as last year—$1.75 for common labour, nine hours a day and $1.80 to $2 for skilled men laying concrete sidewalks, etc. Increases went into effect during the month for eight city foremen amounting to 25 cents a day over $2 formerly paid. The inspector of drains and water mains and street superintendent were each advanced from $1,500 to $1,700 a year out of which they have to maintain a horse.

Manufacturers of men's and women's clothing are filled with orders, and girls experienced with power sewing machines are in great demand. The wages range from $3 to $9 a week according to efficiency. The increased business is partially attributable to orders for supplies for Grand Trunk Pacific contractors.

The demand is brisk for carriage makers and car builders. The Ottawa Car Works has completed eight cars for the Electric line of Calgary at a value of $50,000. The company's carriage making branch is busy and were the weather not hot the men would be working overtime. The season has been free from labour disputes.

Wholesale and retail trade has been steady although the lumber and paper trades were quiet. This is attributable to the unsettled state of the United States tariff.

The city assessor reported a marked expansion in the value of property shown by an increase in the total property assessment of four million dollars, from the $38,400,000 of last year. Real estate transfers have been numerous and there has been a considerable increase in the number of houses offered at from $16 to $20 a month.

The counties of Carleton, Renfrew and Lanark have decided to act jointly in the erection of an hospital for the care of consumptives.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—The hay crop was light due to dryness in the early summer. The grain and root crops promise to yield exceptionally well in the Ottawa valley. Farmers' help has been very scarce and wages high. Eggs brought 26 cents retail, butter 25 cents, and beef 18 cents all about 10 per cent. higher than at this time a year ago.

Lumbering.—Manufacture of lumber, paper and pulp have been aided by a plentiful water supply. Shipping was quiet in these lines. The St. Lawrence Pulp and Paper Co., began operations on July 20, with a capacity of 35 tons a day of pulp board. The full staff of men is not yet employed.

Railroad construction.—The Ottawa Electric Co. is making a survey of an extension of its line to Beechwood and Notre Dame cemeteries, a distance of a couple of miles. The Canadian Northern Railway has been given permission to enter the city and the company contemplates operating trains between Ottawa and Hawkesbury this autumn.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

The building trades were very active, but the metal trades were quiet, though line men were busy. Woodworkers and furniture hands were very busy. The printing trades also were busy, and the clothing trades very busy. The leather trades were quiet. Food preparers were busy. Good clerks and stenographers were in demand. Railway employees were busy, and steamboat hands actively employed. Unskilled labour was in active demand.

KINGSTON, ONT., AND DISTRICT

Mr. W. Kelly, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The general condition of the labour market remained for the most part un-

changed during July, though characterized by more activity in some branches than that of the preceding month or the corresponding period of last year. So far, this has been the best season experienced by the building trades in over twenty years, especially insofar as dwelling houses were concerned. Over fifty new houses are in course of construction. Besides these, there are many extensions and additions being made to old houses. It was estimated that if the new dwellings were placed side by side they would cover a distance of five average street blocks. In addition to the buildings already mentioned two new science buildings at Queen's univesrity, to cost over $130,000, are yet to be commenced. Several other dwellings are also to be included in the work of this season. It is estimated that the building operations this year, exclusive of erections at the Canadian Locomotive Works, will total the sum of $350,000. Up to the present time the value of the dwellings being erected totals about $200,000 in value. Similiar activity prevailed in several other branches. The supply of labour was equal to the demand.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Farmers were very active. Abundant rains fell all over this district, and as a result good crops are anticipated.

Fishing.—This industry was dull.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

The building, metal, engineering, shipbuilding and woodworking trades reported a very active month. Printers, clothiers, bakers, butchers, ice handlers, cigarmakers, tanners, barbers, broom makers, hotel, restaurant and laundry workers reported an active month.

During the month the city council decided by by-law to impose a license fee of $50 on all Chinese and other laundries. A strong protest was being entered against this action.

BELLEVILLE, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. H. C. MacDiarmid, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Labour conditions in this city during July were much better than during the same month last year, there being few idle men. Nearly all the local industries were running to full capacity with the exception of the Toronto and Belleville Rolling mills which closed down for two weeks in order to make repairs. Both the big cement works at Point Ann were running night and day. The output from these works is very large as nearly one thousand men are employed. The new stone crushing plant at Point Ann has a large number of men employed, many of whom reside in this city. The local canning factories were busy putting down strawberries, peas and raspberries, giving employment to many men. Coopers had a busy month turning out apple and cheese boxes. A large force of unskilled men was employed on the new forty thousand dollars addition to the county buildings. Nearly all branches of the building trades were well engaged during the month. Wholesale and retail merchants as well as the banks reported business active.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculturists were busy during the month, all hay being taken in. The crop will be below the average. Other grains look well. The rain came a little too late for the hay.

Fishing.—Was inactive.

Lumbering.—Was brisk in the north of the county.

Manufacturing.—Was active in nearly all branches. The principal industries in this vicinity are the two cement plants, the stone workers, the rolling mills, the furniture factories, the Belleville Hardware Company and the Belleville Brass and Steel works all of which were running full time with the exception of the Rolling Mills which closed down for two weeks for repairs.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Nearly every branch of the building trades reported an active month, especially bricklayers, masons, carpenters, painters, decorators, stonecutters, plumbers and builders' labourers.

Iron moulders, iron workers and helpers, machinists, engineers, electrical workers, brass workers, blacksmiths, boiler makers, shipwrights, bicycle workers and horseshoers reported a busy month, all the members working full time.

Wood workers of all kinds, upholsterers, polishers, wood carvers and turners, carriage and wagon makers and coopers had a very active month. The Thompson furniture company moved into larger premises.

Both job and newspaper printers as well as pressmen and bookbinders were all fully employed. A local office installed a new Web press this month, the first of the kind in this city.

Journeymen tailors reported a fairly active month.

Bakers, confectioners, butchers, meat cutters, ice cutters and drivers and cigar makers were all active.

Harness makers had a busy month.

Barbers, clerks, stenographers, delivery employees, hotel, restaurant, theatre and laundry workers were all active. Several theatre employees were steadily employed.

Railway conductors, engineers, firemen, telegraphers, switchmen and trackmen had an active month. Steamboatmen as well as employees of sailing vessels had an unusually active month, cheese, cement and iron being mostly handled by water during the summer months. Cab drivers, hackmen, carters and teamsters were busy.

The supply of unskilled labour was about equal to the demand.

PETERBOROUGH, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. J. Arthur Sharp, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Conditions during July were steadily improving. The building trades were very busy. The contract for a new Public Library has been let, a local firm securing it. The price is $21,887.00. All the large factories were busy, some of them working overtime. The Quaker Oats Company was working to full capacity. The Central Milling Company is installing new machinery and by the 1st of September will be turning out four hundred barrels of flour a day. The Wm. Hamilton Co. was very busy, having received several large contracts lately. The General Electric Works were in some departments working overtime and were busy in all departments. A car load of machinery has arrived for a company which will start boring for gas and oil.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—The hay crop is rather light. Fall wheat presents a promising appearance, also alsike and clover. The farmers are getting a good price for pork, viz., 8 cents for hogs on the foot, the highest paid in any previous season.

Lumbering.—Lumbermen were busy getting logs to the mills.

Manufacturing. — Industrial establishments were active, and showed some improvement over last month.

Railroad construction.—On account of the increased traffic on the main line of the C.P.R., it has been found necessary to contract a meeting siding east of the city half a mile from the station.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Bricklayers, masons, carpenters, plasterers have been very busy this month. Painters were also busy . Plumbers have been fairly well employed. Builders' labourers were very busy. Iron moulders and core makers were fairly busy, also machinists and electric workers. Wood workers were all well employed. Printers had all they could do. Tailors also had a good month, and bakers were very busy. Cigar makers reported a slight improvement in business. Among railroad employees conditions have been very good. The traffic on the railway

lines was heavy both in freight and passengers. Steamboat men have had all they could handle. Unskilled labour has been well employed.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Hastings.—The first work on this section of the Trent Valley canal started a few days ago, when a gang of men commenced excavating for the water front just above the locks. A larger force of men will be put on soon, and the river front for some distance up will be completely changed by a concrete and steel pier.

Omemee.—Lake Bros., of Lindsay, have been awarded a contract for the building of three thousand four hundred feet of granolithic walks in the village.

TORONTO. ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Phillips Thompson, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Active conditions prevailed during July, the building trade continuing very busy. Civic contracts provided work for a large number. The prospects of a good harvest have given a stimulus to business, and factories are in many cases increasing their output. The large number of tourists arriving during the latter part of the month has been a noticeable factor in local trade.

Building permits were granted during the month of June to the number of 860, representing an approximate value of $2,011,545, as compared with 595 permits, representing a value of $1,055,405, for June, 1908. The total number of permits issued for the first six months of the present year was 2,427, representing an approximate value of $8,829,375, as compared with 1887 permits, representing an approximate value of $5,013,245, for the first six months of 1908.

Work has been begun on the new buildings in connection with the Western Hospital, Bathurst Street. The largest is a pavilion 126 feet in length of four storeys, including basement, which will accommodate 75 patients. The cost of the buildings will be $75,000.

On the 16th, the city Council voted to sell an area of 22 acres in Ashbridges marsh in the eastern part of the city to the National Iron Works, Ltd., for $35,000. Five acres of the area is land and the remainder under water. The company agree to fill in the portion covered by water within five years, and to expend at least $100,000 in buildings within one year. Since the acceptance of the offer an injunction to forbid the sale has been applied for by John Ross Robertson on the ground that the area specified contains nearly 27 acres instead of 22.

The president of the Canadian Northern Railway states that the company will construct a line from Niagara Falls to Toronto, using the Electrical Development Co.'s right of way. Work will be begun in a few weeks. The line will subsequently be extended eastward to connect with existing lines at Hawkesbury.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Farmers were very busy harvesting. The crop of fall wheat was an excellent one, and spring wheat, oats and other grain crops were looking well, having been much benefited by heavy rains. The fruit crop is generally good, with the exception of berries, which have suffered from too much moisture. Conditions have been favourable for dairying and feed for stock during winter promises to be abundant.

Manufacturing.—The factories were as a rule busy with increasing orders and a satisfactory outlook for the fall trade. Though normal conditions have hardly been reached as yet, there has been a continuous improvement . The agricultural implement manufacturers have made heavy shipments to the west.

The Toronto Bedding Co. will erect a brick factory to cost $22,000.

H. Disston & Sons, saw manufacturers, will build a factory to cost $55,000.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

All the building trades were busy with prospects of an active fall season.

Boiler makers, blacksmiths, moulders, electrical workers, structural steel workers, sheet metal workers were active. Machinists were fairly well employed. Brass workers had steady work. Jewelers and silversmiths had a good month.

Wood working and furnishing trades were generally active.

Custom tailors were quiet. Garment workers, white wear workers and boot and shoe workers had plenty of employment.

Printers, bookbinders and press men had a fair month.

Bakers and butchers were active. Confectioners found trade quiet. Brewers were quiet. Cigar makers fairly well employed.

Leather workers were well employed.

Hotel and restaurant employees, barbers and laundry workers were actively employed. Clerks and salesmen were active, especially during the latter part of the month.

Railway and street railway employees had steady work. Sailors, longshoremen and others connected with navigation had plenty of work.

Unskilled labour was in good demand, but the supply was equal to local requirements.

DISTRICT NOTES.

North Toronto.—The ratepayers on the 17th adopted by-laws authorizing the expenditure of $140,000 for a sewerage system and $30,000 for the opening up of parallel roads east and west of Yonge Street.

NIAGARA FALLS, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Hewlett Green, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

July was a good month in practically every branch of industry in this city, and the same conditions prevailed in the surrounding district. There was more employment than in June and anyone who wanted work could find it.

Commercial conditions were not so satisfactory. Weather conditions were unfavourable for retail trade. Wholesale trade and local freight traffic also showed the effects of this condition.

Sewer and paving works employed a number of men and additional contracts were let.

The price of natural gas was raised to 32 cents per thousand feet, less 2 cents per thousand feet for promptly paid bills.

The Canadian Northern railway will soon commence building a line from Niagara Falls to Toronto and Eastern Ontario. From the Falls to Toronto the right-of-way of the Electrical Development Company will be used. The railway will cross the Niagara river here.

Contracts were let for erecting the transforming stations of the Ontario Hydro-Electric Power Commission. The contractors guarantee completion of the buildings by December. No work has been done on this end of the transmission line.

The Ontario Power Company's seventh generator, of ten thousand horsepower, will be ready for use in August.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Heavy rains interfered with the wheat harvest and some damage was done to that crop. Root and vegetable crops are very large and prospects for late fruits are excellent. Agricultural employment was good.

Manufacturing. — All manufacturing concerns were busy. The large plant of the American Cyanamid Company was being brought into operation as fast as its different sections were completed.

Railroad construction.—Large numbers of men were employed by different railways in re-building and improving tracks. The Michigan Central had two hundred men working on its line from Niagara Falls to Niagara-on-the-Lake. Regular railway employment was better than in June.

Work was temporarily suspended on the Dunnville, Wellandport and Beamsville Electric Railway after five miles of grading had been finished and $20,000 expended. On July 26th, the town-

ships of Gainsboro and Moulton passed by-laws granting bonuses to the railway and it was announced that work would be resumed at once.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

The building trades were all busy. Bricklayers and masons found conditions improved; lathers and plasterers had enough work to keep them going; carpenters were busy and good men were in demand; painters were quiet; plumbers and fitters were busy, with stone cutters more active than for some time past, and builders' labourers all employed.

Conditions were very satisfactory in the metal and engineering trades. Linemen and electrical workers were busy.

The printing trades were active.

The clothing trades were generally quiet, though more female hands were employed in the shirt factory.

The food and tobacco trades were generally active, though canning factories were having a slack period between the early and late fruit seasons.

Barbers were active; office employees quiet; salespeople active; hotel, restaurant and laundry workers all busy.

Passenger traffic on all railways was heavy, but with the exception of regular "through" freight, other railway business was quiet. All regular employees had steady employment. Steamboat men were well employed. Electric railway trainmen were very busy. Teamsters were busy, and cab drivers and expressmen active.

Unskilled labour was well employed.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Port Colborne.—A newspaper correspondent writes:—

"Although the new wheat crop is not due at the terminal elevators at Port Arthur and Fort William until well on to the end of September, vessel owners are already getting busy obtaining charters for their boats for the long hauls out of these ports to Montreal, Georgian Bay points and Buffalo. The package freight boats plying between Montreal and Lake Superior ports are handling such grain as is moving, and, being glad to get a cargo of any kind, are taking it back to Montreal at a rate of three cents a bushel."

Welland.—A by-law granting privileges to another natural gas company to do business in the town was carried by a large majority. A glass manufacturing company was incorporated.

The township of *Thorold* passed a by-law fixing the assessment of certain lands for factory sites.

ST. CATHERINES, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Jas. A. Wiley, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOR MARKET.

July proved a good month for labour. The conditions of the labour market was active to busy, showing a great improvement over previous months. Civic improvement work was greater in volume than for some years past, giving employment to three large gangs of men. The work yet to be done will furnish employment for the balance of the season. A city garbage disposal system has been inagurated, which will give employment to a number of teams and drivers. An auto-car service has been started. The plan is to establish the Service between St. Catherines and Queenston and Niagara-on-the-Lake. Two cars are already in commission; each car will carry 18 persons.

The Wednesday mid-summer half-holiday which was enjoyed other seasons by the clerks was granted to them again this season. This affects all the retail trades in the city except druggists

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—The crops are proving all that was anticipated. Fruits, vegetables and grains will all be good to heavy crops, the only exception to the rule being the oat crop, which will be poor. All crops so far have brought good returns and the fruit growers and shippers are looking afield for other markets for their products. Recently the fruit shippers secured better express

and freight rates to facilitate the handling of the crops to distant markets. Recent experiments in shipping tender fruits to the western Provinces has proved a success, and it is believed a permanent market will be established there for Ontario fruits instead of California fruits, which are said to be inferior in flavor. Shippers are now shipping for points in the Maritime Provinces, Quebec and westerly beyond Manitoba, St. Catherines and district alone shipping 6,000 to 9,000 crates of berries, cherries, currants, etc., daily, and 4,000 to 6,000 baskets of tomatoes, beans, peas, etc., daily. The prices realized were, if anything, a little better than for last year. Canning factories are running to their full capacities.

Manufacturing.—The Welland Vale Manufacturing Co. has secured a large rush order for harvest tools and have put on a night shift for three or four weeks.

The building trades had a good month.

All branches of the metal and engineering trades were active.

Woodworkers, upholsterers, varnishers and polishers, wood carvers, carriage and wagon makers and coopers were well employed.

The allied printing trades were active.

Journeymen tailors and boot and shoe workers were active.

The food and tobacco trades were well employed.

Tanners and curriers, leather workers and saddlers had a good month.

Barbers, clerks, stenographers, delivery employees, hotel and restaurant employees and laundry workers reported a good month.

All lines of transportation were busy.

Unskilled labour was active and had a better month than in June.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Thorold.—The condition of the labour market for July was active, with labour well employed.

Merritton.—All the mills and factories were running full time and report conditions active.

Port Dalhousie.—The favorable conditions continued.

HAMILTON, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. P. Obermeyer, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Industrial conditions during the month have realized to some extent the expectations of improvement mentioned last month. A revival of business in the factories was noted, and the number of extensions to manufacturing plants now being arranged for would indicate that the firms interested are confident that the improvement in trade conditions will be progressive. Building permits for the month totaled $205,475; in July 1908, $156,250, an increase for this year of $49,225. Reports from architects and builders indicate that an unusually large amount of building will be done this year. A good deal of this work is still in the preparatory stages, however, with the result that bricklayers and plasterers have experienced a rather dull month, though the other building trades have been fairly well employed. Among new building and extensions in prospect are the following: Thomas C. Watkins, extension to dry goods establishment, $50,000; I.O.O.F. Temple, $25,000; Chipman-Holton Knitting Co., $20,000; D. Morton Soap Works, $10,000; Tallman Brass and Metal Co., $10,000; Acme Stamp and Tool Co., $20,000; Otis-Fenson Elevator Co., two new buildings; Hamilton Bridge and Tool Co., extensive additions; Frost Wire Fence Co., $10,000; Canada Steel Goods Co., $5,000; Dowswell Manufacturing Co., $15,000; Storage and Transfer Co., $10,000; Hamilton Warehouse and Forwarding Co., $20,000; Barton Street School, $40,000; Victoria Avenue School addition, $50,000; Meriden Britannia Co., $15,000; St. Joseph's Convent Boys' Orphanage, $15,000; Bank of Montreal, branch, $12,000; Bank of Hamilton, branch, $15,000; All Saints' Church, addition, $16,000; Hamilton Cotton Co., large addition; Y.M.C.A., new building, boys' department, $50,000. In addition to this formidable list other extensions to fact-

ories and a number of fine residences are being arranged for which will add about $100,000 more to the total value of the city's buildings before the year closes.

General labour has been pretty well employed during the month, but a party of workmen who came down from Northern Ontario seeking work found that there were plenty of men already here to supply all demands.

The Street Railway Co. has about completed the relaying of its tracks, and the board of works employees are busy laying down permanent pavements on the streets occupied by the car lines. No labor difficulties occured during the month.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—The fruit season has opened auspiciously, and large crops of berries and small fruits were marketed and brought good prices. Vegetables were also plentiful, and of excellent quality. The canning factories are busy, and are receiving large supplies.

Manufacturing.—Nearly all industrial establishments reported improving conditions. The exceptions are the air-brake department of the Westinghouse Co., and the stove foundries. The Westinghouse electric department is extremely busy.

The Tungsten Lamp Co. has been organized, with a capital of $300,000, to manufacture an improved electric lamp. It has acquired the Ontario Lantern and Lamp Co., and will make extensive additions to the plant. The company is composed of Hamilton men.

Railroad construction.—Evidences accumulate that the city is to be served by several additional railroads before the year closes. Representatives of the Canadian Northern have assured the city authorities that their trains will be running into Hamilton this year. Other roads expected are the Canadian Pacific Guelph Junction Line, the Hamilton, Waterloo and Guelph Electirc Railway, and the extension of the Radial Electric Railway from Oakville to Toronto.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Improved conditions were the rule in most of the trades. There were fewer idle men than at any time in the last two years. The moulders in the stove foundries were still on strike, and conditions remain practically the same as last month. Carpenters are working at the 35c an hour rate, but without a signed agreement. They reported a fair amount of work. Bricklayers were not very busy. Plasterers were dull. Lathers were busy. Painters had enough to keep them going. Plumbers had plenty of work. Stonecutters were all working. Builders' labourers were rather slack. Iron moulders in jobbing shops had a pretty good month, stove foundries were dull. Machinists reported conditions good. Many stovemounters have left the city through lack of work. Metal polishers were all working. Blacksmiths and horseshoers were quiet. Sheet metal workers were busy. Woodworkers were fairly well employed. Pattern makers were fair. The allied printing trades reported business good. Custom tailors were fair. Garment workers active. Boot and shoe workers were very busy. Cigarmakers were all employed, as were tobacco workers. Barbers were all working. Broom makers good. Hotel and restaurant employees had a good month. Railroad and steamboat employees have been very busy. Street railway employees had a good month, and teamsters had all they could do. Unskilled labourers have been well employed, but were able to supply all demands.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Dundas.—On July 23rd, the transformer station of the Cataract Power Co. here was struck by lightning and completely destroyed in the fire resulting. John Hayman, of London, has been awarded the contract for building the transformer station at Dundas by the Hydro-Electric commission. The estimated cost is $40,000.

BRANTFORD, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. J. C. Watt, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The general condition of the labour market continued to improve. The Iron

trades remained about the same as last month, but the building trades were busier, while the opportunities for the employment of unskilled labour increased.

The Cockshutt Plough Company is building several large additions, and the Brantford Roofing Company has had an especially busy season.

Merchants had a satisfactory month.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Farmers were busy. The hay crop in some localities is a little light.

Manufactuing.—The majority of the factories were busy.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Bricklayers, masons, carpenters, lathers plasterers and painters were busy. Plumbers, gas and steamfitters were active.

Iron moulders and coremakers were active and in some cases busy. Machinists, engineers, electrical workers, linemen, metal polishers and buffers and stove mounters were active. Blacksmiths were busy, with boiler makers active. Sheet metal workers were a little quiet. Horse shoers were active. Carriage and wagon makers, pattern makers and coopers were active.

The printing and allied trades were active, though some branches were not so busy as last month.

Tailors and tailoresses were less active than last month. Bakers, confectioners and butchers were busy. Cigar makers and tobacco workers were active. Leather workers and saddlers were fairly busy. Barbers, clerks, delivery employees, hotel and restaurant employees were steadily employed. Laundry workers were busy. Railroad trackmen and freight handlers, street railway employees, teamsters and draymen were busy. Expressmen and cab drivers were active. There were few unskilled labourers unemployed.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Paris.—The fabric mills and factories were fairly busy.

GUELPH, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Wm. Drever, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Labour in general was actively employed during July.

In the building trades workmen were well employed with practically no lost time. Manufacturers for the most part continued to run full time, and in some cases were busy. The paving of several of the principal streets has been commenced, and this with the addition of work on the surface drains gave employment to a large force of labourers. The Water Commissioners have completed the new water conduct and the citizens are now enjoying a good supply of pure spring water. The Light and Heat Commissioners have a number of electrical linemen employed getting lines in readiness for Niagara power. Tenders have been called for by the Ontario Government for the new power distributing station. Wholesale and retail merchants reported trade fair. Customs returns for the month of June were $15,127.32, an increase of $6,251.48 over June, 1908.

Owing to the advance in the price of flour, bakers have reduced the weight of a ten cent loaf from two and one half to two pounds. No change in rates of wages or hours of labour and no trouble in the labour market were reported.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Farmers were very busy haying, and reported a fair crop. Grain crops are looking well in most localities.

Manufacturing.—Manufacturers had a good month, but a slackness was noticeable in some lines.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Bricklayers, builders' labourers and masons had an active month. Carpenters, joiners, lathers and plasterers were busy.

Plumbers had a good month. Stonecutters were very busy.

Iron moulders had a fair month, and stove plate moulders were busy, as were tube mill workers. Electrical linemen were all well employed.

Carriage makers reported trade slack. Piano and organ workers had a fair month.

Printers were all employed and business was fair.

Journeymen tailors were slack, but female garment workers were busy, Brussels carpet weavers reported a slight improvement over last month.

Teamsters and draymen had a good month.

Unskilled labour was well employed, very few men being idle.

BERLIN, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. R. F. Gofton, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Labour, both skilled and unskilled, was well employed during the month, employment being more plentiful than in the previous month. As in the corresponding month of last year, the supply of labour was equal to the demand, except in the case of cabinet makers. Finishers and machine hands were needed at the Waterloo School Office and Fixture Company's factory. There were five building permits issued during the month, one being for the Bell Telephone Company's office to cost $14,000, and the others for residences. The total value of the five permits amounted to $20,500. Good progress was made on the erection of the Star White Ware Company's building, the J. M. Schneider packing house, and the Kuipfel laundry building. Progress was somewhat slow with the completion of the Chas. A. Ahrens' shoe factory building. The Heahn and Stumpf blocks are ready for the brick. The Bank of Toronto moved into its new building on the first of the month. Transportation was reported active, and bank clearings, wholesale and retail trade satisfactory. Bricklayers and masons received their increase from 35c to 40c per hour as agreed in June.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Farmers were busy harvesting hay and fall wheat, which are fairly good crops throughout this district, and in marketing produce. Market quotations were as follows:—

Butter per lb., 22c.; eggs per dozen, 20 to 22c.; chickens, each, 40 to 60c.; cherries, per 5 quart pail, 40c.; cherries, small basket, 50 to 60c.; red raspberries, per box, 10c.; black raspberries, per box, 10c.; currants per box, 5c.; green peas, per pint, 5c.; cabbage, per head, 5 to 7c.; cauliflower, per head, 5 to 10c.; other small vegetables, 5c. per bunch; summer sausage, 20c. per lb.; potatoes, 86c. per bag; honey, in jar, 55c.; farmers' cheese, 14 to 16c. per lb.; hay $9.00 to $10.00 per ton, and oats, 67c. per bushel.

Manufacturing. — Steady conditions prevailed in manufacturing establishments, with a slight improvement over last month. The Berlin Button Company's factory and the Shantz foundry were running overtime. About fifty workmen were employed overhauling and remodelling the sugar factory.

CONDITIONS OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Bricklayers, masons, carpenters and joiners were busy. Lathers and plasterers, painters, decorators and paperhangers, plumbers, gas-fitters, steam-fitters, stone cutters and builders' labourers were active. Iron moulders, iron workers and helpers, coremakers, machinists, engineers steam engineers, electrical workers and linemen were busy. Other employees engaged in the iron trades were more or less active, with horseshoers somewhat inactive. Active conditions prevailed in the woodworking trades. Printers, pressmen, electro-typers, and bookbinders reported busy conditions. Journeymen tailors, garment workers, boot and shoe workers were active, with bakers, confectioners, butchers and meat cutters busy. Cigar makers and tobacco workers were reported somewhat inactive. Leather workers, tanners and curriers, saddlers, trunk and bag makers reported a busy month. Rubber workers, button turners, shirt and collar makers also were busy, as were barbers, broom makers, clerks and delivery employees. Busy conditions prevailed in the laundries and among suspender makers. Railway employees re-

ported a busy month. Street railway employees, cab drivers, teamsters and expressmen were reported busy. Unskilled labour was fully employed.

WOODSTOCK, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. W. McElheran, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The labour market for July was normal. In some manufacturing lines increased activity prevailed, while in others there was a falling off.

In the building trades, and among wagon manufacturers especially there was a marked increase of employment.

A strike which occurred in the earlier part of the month affecting a railroad construction gang on the C.P.R. (previously reported) was of short duration, and did not create any material interruption.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Ingersoll.—Permission was granted by the Town Council to the Tilsonburg, Lake Erie and Pacific Railroad for an extension of their lines through the town of Ingersoll. The proposed extension will connect with the line now in operation to St. Mary's, the present terminus of which is Woodstock.

Negotations were under way for the purchase by the town of the Ingersoll Electric Light and Power Co.

Building operations were very brisk, several new dwellings and large additions to public buildings being under way.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Farmers were very busy. In the earlier part the dry weather caused some alarm for the crops, but timely rain prevented any possibility of poor crops. With the possible exception of the oat crop, the straw of which was rather short, all crops were most promising. Before the end of the month all the wheat was cut and in some localities threshed, and turned out good yields of good quality.

Prices for all kinds of produce remained firm. Live hogs sold for as high as $8.10 per hundred, butter for 27c., eggs 19 and 20c. per doz. Cheese 11⅜c. per lb.

Manufacturing. — The lay-off at the furniture factories continued until about the 24th of the month, when full staffs were put on again.

With the favourable weather all outside work was hurried along, giving employment to every available man. Work on the county roads went forward with dispatch. Both the C.P.R. and G.T.R. had construction gangs at work on roadbeds and putting in cement culverts, abutments, etc.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Bricklayers and masons were all employed. Work on the new factory for the Oxford Knitting Co. was completed, and the company was moving into its new quarters.

Carpenters were nearly all employed and there was a brisk demand for men. Lathers and plasterers were active. Painters were very busy. Plumbers were quiet, as were also gas and steamfitters. Stonecutters were all busy. Builders' labourers were active. Stove moulders were not very busy, the chief work being on goods for the western trade, which was brisk. Machinists were busy, there being a demand for good men qualified to take responsible work. Stove mounters were busy. Horseshoers were quiet. Woodworkers had a very quiet month, particularly those employed in the furniture trades. The annual lay off for stock taking purposes continued until about the 24th of the month, when all hands were again taken on. Church organ makers were quiet. Piano and reed organ workers were busy. Wire fence operators were laid off, this being the dull season, but all the men were secured positions in other factories until operations are again commenced in September. Carriage and wagon makers were very busy, these trades assuming their old time activity.

Printers and pressmen were quiet.

Journeymen tailors reported a particularly busy month.

Bakers and confectioners were rushed. Cigar makers were busy.

Barbers and laundry workers were busy.

Freight handlers reported unusual activity for the month.

The unskilled labour market was active.

STRATFORD, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Jos. T. Carlin, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

July proved a good month for labour, general activity prevailing. The work of dredging the river and building the new dam is well under way and has given employment to a large gang of men and a number of teams. The building trades continued active and in the local industries conditions have been very good. The Red Star Brick and Tile Co. started operations with 15 hands at work with prospects of the number being increased to 25. The Grand Trunk shop employees were put on full time of 55 hours a week, an increase of ten hours over the last three months, and the prospects are for continued full time schedule.

Wholesale and retail merchants reported business very good.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—The farmers were busy and in many cases had to leave the hay to harvest the wheat. Reports so far of the crops are very favourable.

Markets have been well attended. A plentiful supply of produce has been offered and the prices remain the same as last month, though butter and eggs have advanced a few cents.

Manufacturing. — Active conditions prevailed in all lines.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Bricklayers, masons, carpenters, lathers and plasterers were busy, painters and plumbers were active. Builders' labourers were well employed.

Iron moulders, workers and machinists had a busy month, boilermakers and horseshoers were active.

Woodworkers, upholsterers and polishers reported trade very good. Carriage and wagon makers were busy. Coopers did a good trade.

Printers had a good month.

Journeymen tailors were busy and all engaged in the factories were active.

The bakers have reduced the weight of the loaf from 24 to 20 oz., the price being the same, 5 cents. Butchers are doing a good business. Cigar makers were busy. Ice-handlers were very busy.

Barbers, clerks, and delivery employees were busy. Hotel, restaurant and laundry workers were very busy.

Railroad conductors, engineers and firemen were busy owing to the additional summer service, trackmen and freight handlers were active. Cabdrivers, draymen and teamsters were well employed.

Unskilled labour had plenty of work.

DISTRICT NOTES.

St. Mary's.—The North American Oil and Gas Co., which had drillers put down a well, are now to the depth of 3,050 ft., but did not strike any oil, only had a slight touch of gas, not sufficient to be of any value. They will put another one a few miles north-east of St. Mary's. A $6,000 wing is to be built to the Collegiate Institute School. The $6,000 is to be raised on a 30-year debenture loan.

The crops in this district never looked better.

Goderich.—The town council has decided to submit to the rate-payers a by-law to guarantee the bonds of the Canadian Good Roads Machine Co. to the extent of $40,000 on a security of $70,000.

The company is a branch of the American Good Roads Machine Co., of Kenneth Square, and is now located at Hamilton.

LONDON, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. A. Woonton, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Labour generally was employed to its utmost capacity during July. At the

Car Shops they are taking on hands, especially carpenters, and are working full time for the first time this year. In the building trades a lot of small work is in progress, but indications are not very good for later on. On the railroads construction gangs are at work in both directions out of the city, laying new rails and ballasting, and in the factories and foundries work is going along steadily, though not on the scale of three years ago. At Leonard's foundry a two weeks shut down took place for stock taking. A local cigar firm has taken out a permit to build a $7000 factory on a new site.

June building permits totalled $127.639 for 117 permits. In 1908, 22 permits were taken out, valued at $61.800. For the half year ending June 30th the permits were 410 valued at $557.739.

The bakers of the city have reduced the size of the loaf from 1¼ and 1½ to 1 lb, at the same price, 5 cents a loaf.

The city's revenue from the London and Port Stanley Railway, owned by the city and leased to the Pere Marquette Ry., has fallen from $6,706.21 in 1907, to $3,397.79 in 1908, caused by the completion of the London and South Western Traction Co.

The Annual Report of the Charities Organization Society has just been issued. This society's wood-cutting scheme did much to solve the problem of the unemployed in this city in the winter of 1908 and 1909. The men were paid at the rate of $1 a cord, and the work was done in the different woodyards by means of an arrangement made by the society with the proprietors. In the winter of 1908, commencing on Jan. 1, 504½ cords were cut, for which $504.57 was paid in wages to the men. Of this amount 70 cents per cord comes out of the society's funds, the remaining 30 cents being paid by the woodyard proprietors. Work was so scarce that the society commenced the wood-cutting again early in November of 1908, and in November and December 164¼ cords were cut, and $164.25 paid in wages. During the remainder of the winter from Jan. 1 to May 31, 1909, 571 cords were cut and $571.12 paid out in wages. When a man is able to work it is better to give him work than charity, and one certainly cannot reckon in figures the self-respect and independence of spirit which by this means the men were able to retain, at the same time that they and their families were being assisted over the hard times. In fact, many men were glad to get this work to do, who could not under any circumstances have been prevailed on to accept charity, even though they were in the direst need."

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Bricklayers, carpenters, lathers, plasterers and painters were all busy. Plumbers reported trade fair. Stonecutters and builders' labourers were busy.

Iron moulders were busy, and iron workers at the rolling mills very busy. Machinists reported trade very good. Metal polishers and stove mounters were busy.

Car builders were busier than at any other time this year. Coopers were busy.

Printers and pressmen reported trade good, and everybody working. Lithographers were busy.

Journeymen tailors reported work slack. Garment workers were busy. Boot and shoe workers were rushed.

Cigar makers were fairly well engaged.

Tanners and curriers were very busy.

Railroad train crews had an exceptionally good month, a large number of special trains were run. Teamsters reported a lot of work on hand.

Unskilled labourers are all working at present, but prospects are not very good for the fall.

ST. THOMAS, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. A. Killingsworth, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The month of July was an active one for labour in this city and district, and all hands were well employed. The supply was not quite equal to the demand, especially among skilled mechanics. The work done in the building trades was chiefly on residences. Unskilled labour was in demand, and there was no need of

any person being idle. In the local industries, the month was a good average, workmen being steadily employed. The railway employees on the regular list have been making day for day, and spare men have been fairly well employed.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—The continued dry weather has seriously affected the oat crop in this district, and there will not be more than a two-thirds crop. The crop of barley will also be below the average. The wheat crop was exceptionally good, and the hay crop heavy. The potato crop is not above the average. Raspberries will not be plentiful.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building, all hands were well employed. Metal, engineering and shipbuilding workmen were well employed. Wood-working and carriage makers reported an active month.

Printing and allied printers were well employed. Machine men were in demand.

Unskilled labour was well employed.

CHATHAM, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Alex. Gregory, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The conditions of the labour market during July has been fully as active as in the preceding month. While the building permits have not been large, work has not shown any slackening tendency. Factories have been busy. The Gananoque Spring and Axle Co., has acquired a controlling interest in the Dowsley Spring and Axle Works of this city, and will in a short time start operations; this will require more skilled mechanics. The Company expects in a short time to enlarge the entire plant. There have been no disturbances in the labour market.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Farmers have had a very busy month. The season being some two weeks late has been the means of bringing the hay and wheat harvest close together. Threshing commenced the last of the month and some large yields of wheat were reported with the quality excellent. Hay was light in many parts of the district, owing to the long dry spell. Live hogs brought the record price of $8.25 per hundred, and butter 25cts. a lb., and eggs 25cts. a doz. Wheat brings $1.00, standard. With present prices farmers expect a good profit for 1909.

Railroad construction.—The C.W. and L. E. Electric R. R. has all the necessary papers signed for the extension of the road to Pain Court, a distance of 3½ miles, in the Township of Dover, and a large number of men will commence work at once.

The town of Blenheim will submit a by-law to the rate-payers of that town on Aug. 22nd to grant a franchise to the Company to extend the line through the town.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES

Bricklayers, carpenters and joiners, plasterers, painters, plumbers and builders' labourers had a busy month.

Machinists and engineers had a fairly good month. Electrical workers and line men reported only fair conditions.

Wood-workers, carriage and wagon makers were busy.

Printers, pressmen and book-binders were busy.

Journeymen tailors reported trade somewhat slack, but bakers and confectioners were brisk. Barbers, hotel and restaurant employees were busy.

Unskilled labour was fully employed.

WINDSOR, ONT., AND DISTRICT

Mr. D. Mitchell, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

July has been a busy month in industrial circles, particularly in the building trades. Good men were in demand, and the prospects look good to the end of the season, as there is a lot of work coming out.

A contract has been let for a separate school, costing $16,000. The C.P.R. Company is building a $10.000 addition to its round house. Several dwellings have been contracted for. The board of works is building several cement walks and paving a number of streets; this is giving employment to a large number of teams and unskilled labourers. Shield work on the Windsor approach to the Detroit river tunnel has been completed and the force of miners, about 200, has been paid off, though about 150 are still employed building the approach to the tunnel. Wholesale and retail merchants reported the best month's trade of the season.

The C.P.R. Co., has increased the pay of its freight handlers from 20cts to 25cts per hour.

All the building trades and manufacturers stop work at Saturday noon during July and August. Clerks have a half holiday on Thursdays.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Farmers were busy haying. The crop is a heavy one and a good deal better than a year ago.

Manufacturing.—Manufacturers were very busy, especially the planing mills, which were worked to their limit.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

The building trades on the whole were busy. All branches of the metal engineering and shipbuilding trades were busy. The woodworkers and furnishing trades were working full time and some of them were very busy. Printers, both news and job, had an active month, every member of the trade being employed. Journeymen tailors reported a very active month. Garment workers were very busy. Bakers, butchers and meat cutters had an active month. Ice-dealers were busy and cigar makers active. Harness makers were busy. Barbers, clerks, hotel, restaurant and laundry workers were well employed. Railway employees had a good month. Steamboatmen were busy. Carters and teamsters were active. Unskilled labour was well employed.

SAULT STE. MARIE, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. F. A. Denman, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

General business conditions were fair during July and opportunities for employment good. Tourist trade was about up to the average. The supply and demand of labour were well balanced. The Algoma Steel Company was proceeding with the erection of a blast furnace (making a total of three) and a rolling mill for the manufacture of structural shapes and merchant bar.

Prices of provisions were as follows:—

Beef, boiling	7 to 8	cts. per lb.
" stew	8 to 10	"
" shoulder roast	8 to 12½	"
" rib	12½ to 15	"
" steak	12½ to 18	"
Pork	14 to 17	"
Veal	8 to 15	"
Mutton	8 to 18	"
Lamb	18 to 22	"
Bacon	20	"
Ham	18	"
Lake trout	10	"
White fish	12	"
Eggs	24	" doz.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Fair conditions prevailed but continued dry weather for a good portion of the season has been a somewhat unfavourable feature. Wild berries were plentiful.

Fishing was carried on as usual, mostly by Indians and half breeds.

Lumbering.—Lumbermen were estimating the demand preparatory to going into the woods for the season. Prospects were reported good.

Mining.—Very little was being done in mining in the immediate vicinity, but prospecting was being actively engaged in and rich finds were reported.

CONDITIONS OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Normal conditions prevailed in the various skilled trades.

PORT ARTHUR AND FORT WILLIAM ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. F. Urry, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Labour conditions have greatly improved in this district during the last six weeks. All trades are now busy and skilled and unskilled labour is generally fully employed.

Building contracts are in full progress. Many important business premises are being erected, and in the residential portions of these two cities many handsome houses and comfortable cottages are being erected. In Port Arthur the Board of Education has let the contract for the new Collegiate Institute; the work was commenced on the 8th of July. The builder's contract was for $89.856 while the plumbing, heating and ventilation will cost about $11,000. The contract is to be completed on July 1st, 1910. Other important blocks both at Fort William and Port Arthur will ensure a busy winter for many building operatives.

The transport trade is getting back to the busier conditions existing prior to the depression of last year.

New industries are being projected and almost every week the city councils have proposals laid before them. The most important of these is the proposition for a dry dock which the people of Port Arthur will vote on early in August.

With the exception of the dispute between the Canada Bridge Co., and the structural iron workers, there has been no friction between employers and employed during July. The dispute between the structural iron workers and the Canada Bridge Co., is on account of the latter employing imported iron workers at from 25 to 40 cents an hour for a ten hour day. The price asked by local iron workers is 50 cents an hour for a nine hour day. Twenty-three of the local iron workers are rate-payers and property owners in Fort William. A deputation from the Trades and Labour Councils of Fort William and Port Arthur waited on the city council in the matter, and the opportunity was taken at Port Arthur to ask that a fair wage clause be placed in the agreement re the proposed dry dock scheme. The Port Arthur City council has by resolution decided to have a fair wage clause inserted.

The city authorities are doing considerable local improvement. Extensions have been begun on the Street Railway.

WINNIPEG, MAN., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. John Appleton, corespondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Workmen generally are well employed, but there is likely to be a shortage of common labour as soon as harvest operations commence. In the skilled trades, in particular lines, there is a shortage of men.

Negotiations between the cities of St, Boniface and Winnipeg and the representatives of the National Transcontinental Railroad respecting the construction of a joint traffic and railroad bridge over the Red River have been broken off on account of the inability of the two cities to agree as to the distribution of the cost. The representative of the National Transcontinental stated that the bridge would be erected for the railroad alone.

During the month the usual industrial exhibition was held and the attendance was better than usual. In the manufacturers' building the space was wholly taken up. A contest of motors for agricultural purposes was held.

During the month the number of building permits issued was very much in excess of the number for the corresponding month of last year and the activity in building is very exceptional.

The difficulties between the railroad workers and the companies referred to last month have been settled by the Board appointed under the Industrial Desputes Investigation Act.

On July 28th, 175 men employed in the sheet metal working trades went out on strike. The cause of the strike was a refusal of the masters to acquiesce in a

demand for an advance in pay from 39 cents per hour to 42½. A schedule was in force up to April last providing for 39 cents but since that time the men have been trying to arrange a new schedule on the basis of 42½. At the time the strike was declared there was activity in that line of trade.

Bank clearings, traffic returns and reports from wholesale houses all indicate increasing business.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—It is estimated that the number of men that will be required from external points to harvest the crop will be approximately 18,000. At the present time the indications are that the crop will be a heavy one and, though slightly late, is expected to yield over 100,000,000 bushels of wheat alone. Lateness which exposes it to frost is the only danger now anticipated. The weather has been such as to give encouragement to rust but so far none has been reported from the Canadian west. Allowing for losses through frost and rust there will still remain employment for 18,000 more men than is available in the provinces themselves.

For moving the crop the railroad companies are making extensive preparations. The Canadian Pacific Railway expects to have 18,000 box cars in operation, which is about twenty per cent more than last year; the Canadian Northern Railway will have 9,000, the Grand Trunk Pacific 5,000, the Alberta Railway and Irrigation Company, the Midland Railway Company, the Brandon, Saskatchewan and Hudsons' Bay Railway Co., about 3,000, and in all over 700 engines will be employed.

Several new elevator companies are erecting elevators on the new lines just being opened up for traffic. At the beginning of the present season the grain capacity of all elevators west of Winnipeg was about 44,000,000 bushels, made up as follows: C.P.R., 29,041,900; C.N.R., 10,297,500; Alberta Railway & I company, 294,000; G.T.P., 1,374,000; B.S. & H.B. Railway, 435,000, and Midland Railway, 235,000.

Other grains than wheat are looking exceptionally well and the yield from them will it is anticipated be very much better than the average.

Railroad construction.—In so far as the supply of men is concerned there is already a scarcity. Employment agencies will not however, send out to the camps other than experienced men or those that are physically suitable for the work.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES

In the building trades there is activity and all the available men are at work. All the large structures in course of erection are being rushed so as to be roofed before the cold weather sets in. Several new buildings were started during the month, including a large new public school to be erected in the western portion of the city.

Electrical workers and telephone construction hands were all fully employed. The Telephone Commissioners have made a statement to the effect that applications are in their hands for the installation of over 3,000 new phones. Several municipal and private systems are being taken over by the government upon the initiative of the former.

In the printing trades there was some dullness; with the exception of a few houses that devote special attention to the equipment of the grain elevators with stationery, the plants as a rule were slack.

NOTES.

The Government of Manitoba has intimated to the chairman of the provisional committee of the Centennial Exhibition proposal that they will recommend an appropriation of $250,000 towards the cost of making an exhibit for the province and aiding the project.

The Trades and Labour Council are petitioning the local government with a view to the appointment of a royal commission to enquire into the law respecting compensation for injuries to workmen.

A motorman in the employ of the Electric Street Railway Company has been arrested and charged with manslaughter. He was in charge of a street car which in turning from Logan Avenue on to Main street crushed two men against a car that

was turning on to Logan Ave. from Main at the same time. It is contrary to the Company's regulations for cars to pass each other in turning from one street to another.

BRANDON, MAN., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. E. Fulcher, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

There has been marked improvement in the condition of the Labour Market during the past month. All classes of labour were in fair demand. An ever increasing number of buildings are under way and the majority of the building trades are employed. Advertisements appeared in the local papers for stonemasons and carpenters. Permits for new buildings are issued every day, and already exceed last year's total. Work is well progressed on the new brick factory for Messrs. McDiarmid and Clark. The new Court House being built by the Provincial Government is ready for its second floor. The basement is finished for a new block on Ninth St. Messrs. Trotter and Trotter have announced their intention of building a new brick livery stable and barn. Steel is being laid on the new First Street Bridge, the bridge is expected to be opened in time to assist in handling this year's grain traffic. A company has been formed for the purpose of building a double deck skating rink and work on it is expected to start shortly. Many fine residences are under way, and on the whole a busy fall is expected by the building trades.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Crop reports from all over the district have been very encouraging. Some barley has already been cut. The season will be almost as early as last year.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Masons, carpenters and joiners, lathers, plasterers and stonecutters were busy, with bricklayers and builders' labourers fairly active.

REGINA, SASK., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Hugh Peat, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The general condition of the labour market during the month was very good. The excellent conditions which prevailed last month in the building trade continued, and there has been no falling off in the demand for men in any branch, with the exception of bricklayers, in which branch there has been a slight decrease.

The two industrial disputes which occurred in the months of May and June have been satisfactorily settled, and the present month has been entirely free from industrial unrest.

The Saskatchewan Provincial Exhibition will be held in Regina on July 27th, 28th, 29th and 30th, and the preparations for the same has added considerable to activity in the city. Carpenters and other workmen have been employed for some time past on the necessary construction work.

The International Hod Carriers and Building Labourers' Union, Regina Branch No. 203, was organized on May 30th, 1909, with a roll call of over 200 members. The union is divided into two sections, one comprised of English speaking members, the other consisting of German and other foreign speaking members.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—According to a bulletin recently issued by the Department of Agriculture, wheat seeding was practically completed by the middle of May, while oats and barley were some two weeks later. Although seeding was from one to three weeks later than usual, the weather has been so perfect that by June 10th all crops had practically made up the difference in time, and in some districts were even a week ahead of their condition on the same date in 1908.

Light frosts are reported to have oc-

curred on June 3rd and 4th, but no damage to grain crops could be detected.

The reports of the Department's correspondents in the district indicate that with the continuance of the present weather the crop for 1909 will be a heavy one.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

All branches of the building trade were very active, with the exception of bricklayers.

Electrical workers were very active; painters and decorators, sheetmetal workers, builders' labourers and ordinary labourers were all active.

Printers were very busy, job compositors were in demand, and the general condition of the trade is improving. Bookbinders had a busy month.

Barbers had a fairly busy month; laundry workers were active; cigar makers were quiet.

MOOSE JAW, SASK., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. T. Backus, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The heavy rains which fell during the month of July interfered to a considerable extent with building operations and men employed in out-door construction work lost some time. Generally speaking, however, the condition of the labour market during the month was active, comparing very favourably with the same period of the past two years. Bricklayers have been busier this year than for some time past; while electrical workers are also well employed. There has been a scarcity of unskilled labour during the past month, and in consequence work on the new yards of the C.P.R. has been considerably impeded. Owing to the unsettled weather it would seem that several contractors will have considerable difficulty in completing their contracts by the specified time, and the building season is likely to be a long one this year.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—The crops in the entire district are reported in excellent condition. Here and there instances are reported of too much moisture having fallen, but on the whole the growing conditions have been splendid. Most of the wheat in this district is well headed out. Harvest operations should begin about the 18th of August. The acreage under crop is considerably greater than in former years.

Unless frost or other unfavourable elements interfere, it is estimated by farmers that fully 50 per cent more labour will be required this year to harvest the crop.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

All branches of the building trades were active, although much time was lost through inclement weather. Bricklayers and carpenters were especially busy. A scarcity of material has rendered many plasterers idle during the last two weeks of the month, but there is a large amount of work waiting and the balance of the season should be very busy in this line. Electrical workers have been very busy and the prospects are bright for the balance of the season. Printers had a busy month. Bakers, confectioners, butchers, hotel employees, barbers, blacksmiths, boilermakers and engineers were all active.

CALGARY, ALTA., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. George Howell, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The general condition of the labour market continued to improve over the preceding month and the corresponding month of last year, especially in the building trades, which were almost without exception fully employed, notwithstanding a scarcity of building material. The unskilled labour market was active, and labour employment agencies were busy.

The employees of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company's mechanical department were still working short time.

The plumbers who went on strike on the 1st instant, for an increase of wages from 54 to 56¼c per hour, compromised with their employers, and returned to work on the 16th instant, with an increase of 1c per hour, making their rate per hour 55c. The stone masons received their increase of 2½c. per hour on July 1st, without any cessation of work; they now receive 62½c per hour.

Work was commenced on the erection of a new fire hall. The new street car service commenced on the 5th instant and there are now four cars running and well patronized.

Wholesale and retail dealers reported a considerable increase in business.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Bricklayers, carpenters, joiners, plasterers, painters, decorators and paperhangers were fully employed. Gas and steamfitters were busy, and machinists and engineers fairly employed. Electrical workers, linemen, blacksmiths, sheet metal workers, bicycle workers, tool sharpeners, horseshoers and jewelers, etc., had good employment, but boilermakers and iron ship builders were quiet. Those engaged in the woodworking and furnishing trades had good employment. The same conditions prevailed in the printing clothing, food and tobacco preparation, leather, miscellaneous and transportation trades. Unskilled labour was also well employed.

NELSON, B.C., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. A. B. Docksteader, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The general condition of the labour market throughout the Kootenay district improved considerably in July, owing to the termination of the strike at Hosmer, B.C., and at several Alberta coal mines, all of which resumed work in the early part of the month. Thus the usual supply of coke is again within sight promising an early resumption of operations by the British Columbia Copper Company, which should bring the labour market to its normal condition in this district.

A rich strike of ore has been made at the Blue Bird mine in the south belt camp at Rossland, B.C.

The fourteenth anniversary of the founding of the Rossland Miners' Union was celebrated on July 16th in Rossland, B.C., the mines shutting down from operations for the day. A parade of nearly 600 men took place, addresses were given and a programme of games carried out. The sum of $500 was distributed in prizes.

Several new discoveries of rich free-gold have been reported from the Sheep Creek district this month, while the producing mines there are regularly turning out their gold bricks. The Alice mine near Creston, a silver lead producer, has been recently bonded, and operations started. The damage by flood about June 1st, to the Slocan branch of the Canadian Pacific Railway was so unusually severe that up to the present time repairs have only been effected as far as Three Forks, to which point the trains make regular trips, while from there to Sandon wagons and pack trains form the means of transportation until the balance has been repaired.

NEW WESTMINSTER, B.C., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. D. J. Stewart, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Labour conditions in this district have been satisfactory, no complaints being heard of lack of employment. Conditions in this respect have been better than in the corresponding month of last year. The work in the building trades was not as active as at this period last year, but those who could not obtain employment here have gone to other places and found work. A number of business blocks are well under way, while work has started on others.

The Fraser River Mills Co., one of the largest employers of labour in this district has decided to dispense with Hindu labour, provided it is successful in inducing one hundred French Canadians and their families to emigrate from Quebec to this Coast. An officer of the company is now in the East making the necessary arrangements.

If certain by-laws pass which are to be placed before the ratepayers of this city in the near future, there will be expended in the next twelve months a sum of $398,000 in a new pipe line to Coquitlam Lake, extensions of the sewer lines, street paving and other important works.

Sockeye nets were thrown out for the first time this season on July 18th. Small catches are reported as the fish have not yet commenced to run, but the season is expected to be a good one, being the fourth year of the cycle when a good catch of fish is assured.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Conditions on the whole were satisfactory. With the possible exception of hay, the crops will yield a good average. Weather conditions have been excellent.

The following are market quotations:—

Beef hind quarters	8 to 8½c. per lb.
Beef fore quarters	6 to 7 "
Lamb	14 to 15 "
Mutton	12 to 13 "
Veal	11 to 11½ "
Pork	9 to 10c. "
Eggs, retail	35c. per dozen.
Butter, retail	30c. per lb.
Fowls, per dozen	$7.00 to $7.50
Ducks, per dozen	$6.00 to $7.00
Potatoes per sack,	$2.25 to $2 50
Cherries per lb	5 to 6c.
Raspberries per crate	$2 00 to $2.25.

Fishing.—Conditions on the Fraser River are quiet, but this is liable to be changed at any time, the fishermen being ready and waiting for the sockeye salmon to make their appearance in sufficient numbers. From three to four thousand men will find profitable employment in this work for the next six weeks or until the end of August.

Lumbering.—Conditions are very satisfactory and the outlook for the fall trade is bright. A new record has been made by the Fraser River Mills in its cut of lumber during the month of June. The average heretofore for a month's run of ten hours each day was 360,000 feet B.M., this has been increased to 473,000 feet B.M., for a shift of twelve and one half hours. During that month the Company shipped to all parts of the world 10,771,000 feet of lumber.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Bricklayers, masons, carpenters, lathers, plasterers, painters, plumbers, gas and steam fitters were active, with builders' labourers fairly active. Iron moulders, iron workers, machinists, engineers, blacksmiths and boilermakers were active, as were woodworkers and carriage workers. Car builders (electric) were busy and shingle weavers, printers, bookbinders, journeymen tailors, boot and shoeworkers, bakers, confectioners, butchers and cigar makers were active. Barbers were active with clerks and stenographers quiet, and laundry workers active.

Steamboatmen, and street railway employees were active, with unskilled labour quiet.

VANCOUVER, B.C., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. George Bartley, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Conditions in the labour market were fair, but there was no demand for unskilled labour. The labour bureaus had no difficulty in procuring men, outside workers in some cases being paid less than in the city. The building trades were well employed. Some friction existed regarding the card system, but it was generally well observed. Outside workmen lost a good deal of time, owing to the unusual amount of rain this season. The weekly half holiday for clerks was not observed, except in a few cases. Building permits, mostly dwellings, issued for the month ending July 15th, numbered 85, valued at $236,919. A ten story steel office building will be erected on Pender street, costing $115,000. The half yearly statement of civic finances showed: Revenue, $1,726,473.01; expenditure, $1,109,529.41.

The Trades and Labour Council reported that 30 unions were in affiliation and that the city was thoroughly unionized. The transportation companies did a thriving tourist business and will continue to do so until the close of the Seattle-Yukon exhibition in October.

The changes in prices both in the fruit and provision markets were numerous and in the end became lower. The only local fruits on sale were berries of good quality. California peaches and other fruit were plentiful. Provisions sold as follows on July 24th:—

Hams, heavy, 18c.; medium, 18c.; breakfast bacon, 20c.; backs, 16½c.; dry salt, long clear, 14c.; shoulder hams, 14c.; picnic hams, 14c.; cottage hams, 11c½.; local creamery butter, 30c.; Ontario creamery solids, 27½c.; 1-lb. bricks, 28½c.; butter, tub, 20c., 24c.; cheese, 14½c.; 15½c.; fresh ranch eggs, 33c.; Eastern eggs, 28c.; lard, 3's, 5's and 10's, 16½c.; Silve Leaf, 3's, 5's and 10's 17c.; 50's, 16¼c.; 80's, 16¼c.; Griffin hams, 18c.; Premium hams, 20c.; Griffin boiled hams, 25½c.; Premium boiled hams, 28c.; Griffin lard, 3's, 5's, and 10's, 16c.; bacon, 20c.; Premium bacon, 26¾c.; chickens, 22½c.; turkeys, 27c.; geese, 20c.; ducks, 20c.; fowl, 18c.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—It was reported that the crops were three weeks late.

Lumbering.—The market was quiet and the chartering of vessels dull.

Fishing.—The British Columbia Packers annual report showed a net profit of $100,020.25 for the 1908 pack, and declared a dividend of 3½ per cent. The output was 161,673 cases of salmon and 150 tons of mild cured salmon, besides the quantities of fresh salmon and other fish which were shipped, 750,000 pounds of fresh halibut, being sent east. Twenty two canneries will operate this year. Stock on hand is valued as follows: Salmon, $66,811.47; frozen fish, $45,959.93.

Reports from the northern and Fraser river fishermen state that up to July 24th no salmon were running, and in several instances fishermen have left the waters. Seven canneries, taking fish from 317 boats, (2 men to boat), reported an average of 12 fish to the boat. On the other hand the American canneries reported fair catches.

The strike of the 72 halibut fishermen against the New England Fish Company was declared off. At present American halibut fishermen are prohibited from purchasing bait in British Columbia. It is expected that when the question of jurisdiction over Hecate Strait is discussed between Canada and the United States all grievances will be adjusted.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

The building trades were active, although wet weather caused some loss of time. Iron moulders, iron workers, coremakers, machinists, engineers and steam engineers were well employed. Blacksmiths, boilermakers and ship workers were busy. There was a fair demand for sheet metal workers, tool sharpeners and horseshoers, but jewellers were quiet. Linemen were active, but inside electric workers reported a number of idle men. The woodworking trades were fair. Quiet conditions were reported in the printing, clothing, food and tobacco preparation, leather trades, barbers, stenographers and clerks were quiet, but hotel, restaurant and laundry employees reported a good volume of business. Activity prevailed among steamboat employees, ship labourers, longshoremen and street railway employees, though there was a surplus of men. Hackmen were quiet, but teamsters were active. Unskilled labour was not much in demand.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Prince Rupert.—The amount of building is becoming greater, and some substantial buildings will be erected. There is no shortage of workmen.

North Vancouver.—The shipyards were busy during the month as were also the saw mills. A new $15,000 steam laundry was opened giving employment to 20 hands.

Lynn Valley.—Considerable building activity prevailed and real estate increased in price, acreage selling from $500 to $1,000 and lots from $170 to $500.

Barnet.—The North Pacific Lumber Company will rebuild its mill, which will cost $400,000 and cut 130,000 feet per day. Business was brisk.

Port Moody.—The British Columbia Refining Company received its first cargo of 25,000 barrels of crude oil. Real estate was active as well as building.

VICTORIA, B.C., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. W. E. Ditchburn, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

During the month all classes of labour were well employed and practically all unemployed found work of some kind. Work in the building trades was exceedingly active, and the prospects are bright for some time to come. The building permits for June, while only about half of those taken out in the previous month, amounted to over $24,000 more than those for the same month last year. For the first six months of the present year the amount of permits exceeded those for the same period of last year by over $260,000. The schedule figures are as follows:—

Month.	1909	1908
January	$ 78,080	$ 54,725
February	122,680	72,325
March	121,640	110,800
April	188,060	129,625
May	188,620	79,295
June	90,120	74,010
Total, six months	$789,200	$520,720

Since the inauguration of the system of taking out building permits in the Oak Bay municipality a few months ago, permits to the extent of $81,250 have been issued by the municipal clerk.

The heavy summer tourist travel has now set in and the boats entering the port are continually bringing large numbers to the city. So great is the travel this year that the hotels are severely taxed to accommodate the guests. In this connection the management of Empress (C.P.R.) Hotel have stated that they will construct a new wing of 100 rooms this fall, costing about $200,000.

The Bank clearings for June totalled $6,452,175 compared with $5,407,566 for May and were $1,951,363 in excess of June of last year.

Business in the wholesale and retail stores was reported fair.

The strike of the Leather Workers, which started May 3rd, is still unsettled so far as two of the shops affected are concerned. Of the eleven men who put in a demand for an increase of wages, four are now working under the new schedule, the remaining seven having found other employment.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Bricklayers and masons have been kept very busy for many months and the prospects are bright for some time to come. Carpenters, joiners, lathers and plasterers also find that there is plenty of employment to keep them in constant work for many months. Painters, decorators and paper hangers were all working full time, as were also plumbers, stone cutters and building labourers.

Iron moulders, iron workers and helpers have found work about normal, no particularly heavy orders demanding any increase in the regular forces employed. Machinists and engineers have been constantly employed. Electrical workers and linemen were very busy wiring the many new residences and business blocks now under construction. Boiler makers and iron ship builders were not so busy this month, practically only repair work being done in the yards. Shipwrights and caulkers were busy completing the boats that have been building for the Northern rivers, but the rush is now about over, and the men for the balance of the summer will be employed on casual repair jobs. Sheet metal workers have been very busy of late. Horseshoers also found plenty of employment.

Woodworkers and upholsterers found trade rather quiet. Varnishers and polishers were not overcrowded with work. Carriage and wagon makers and pattern makers were working full time.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

The condition of the printing trade in Victoria is considerably above the normal at present and has been so for the past three months. No idle printers or operators are noted. The various job offices have all been busy and the three newspapers all employ large forces of men. The Government printing office has just

installed another linotype, making the third. The introduction of linotypes in this office has not necessitated the laying off of any of the regular force. Pressmen and bookbinders also were well employed during the month. Photo engravers were kept busy.

Butchers, bakers and confectioners find their calling in a healthy condition. Cigar makers reported trade good.

The leather workers, owing to the strike, which still exists in two of the shops, have only one third of their number employed at the trade, the others seeking employment in different lines.

Barbers, clerks and stenographers found regular employment during the month. Hotel, restaurant and theatre employees, have been kept very busy, now that the summer travel has set in and all the hotels in the city are filled to their capacity. Laundry workers in the three white laundries here were kept constantly employed.

All railroad and steamboat hands were working full time owing to the heavy travel. Ship labourers and longshoremen have been well employed. Street railway employees, hack and automobile drivers have been very busy handling the large number of tourists who are arriving daily in the city. Teamsters and expressmen were active.

Practically all unskilled labourers were employed. The great amount of public improvement now going on keeps over 700 men working for the city at good wages for this class of work.

NANAIMO B.C., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. A. E. H. Spencer, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The labour market has not shown much change since last month, and although about 100 men have been laid off on the waterworks extension, there are few, if any, idle men around. The Sandstone quarry in this city which has not been doing much of late is starting an engineer and about 12 men at work, having secured some good contracts. The business men wholesale and retail, reported business steady with a fair outlook ahead. There have been no changes in rates of wages or hours of labour.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Haying is being seriously delayed by the exceptionally wet weather.

Fishing.—There is no market for fishermen outside of local consumption.

Lumbering.—The logging camps are working full time, the demand being fair. The different saw mills in the district are also working full time, some of them increasing their capacity.

Mining.—The quartz mines in the district are quiet, though some are working steadily. The coal mines are working steadily with the exception of the largest mine in this city which had to lay off for 8 or 9 days for repairs in the shaft and general overhauling of the machinery.

The new South Wellington mine has started shipping at its new wharf having installed a new shipping plant with the latest improvements for handling coal in bulk and sacks. On the West Coast at the north of the Island a company has sent out a force of men with a boring outfit, to find out the extent and quality of the coal there.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Bricklayers and masons reported work active. Carpenters and joiners were active, but there was no demand for extra men. Painters, paperhangers and plumbers were active, but builder's labourers were quiet.

Blacksmiths and carriage makers reported work good.

Printers were active.

Teamsters and expressmen have been busy.

Unskilled labour has been fairly well employed. Although about 100 men have been laid off at the waterworks extension, owing to the work being in a fair way to early completion, there are a good many new cement sidewalks in process of construction as well as other outside work going on.

THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT, 1907. PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE ACT DURING THE MONTH OF JULY, 1909.

ONE application for the establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, was received in the Department during the month of July, as follows:—

On the behalf of unskilled labour members of the Saskatoon Federal Labour Union, No. 12801, employed on trench work, sewer work and municipal public utilities in the City of Saskatoon, Sask., the number of employees affected being estimated at 150 directly, and 150 indirectly

Earlier Applications.

Of applications received prior to the beginning of July, proceedings in connection with which remained at that date unfinished, there were the following:—

(1) On behalf of the employees of the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Company at Sydney No. 3, Florence, Cape Breton, the number of employees affected being estimated at 340 directly and 120 indirectly.

(2) On behalf of employees of the Cumberland Railway and Coal Company Springhill, N.S., the number of employees affected being estimated at 1,550.

(3) On behalf of engineers, firemen, conductors, brakemen, baggagemen and yardmen, members of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Engineers, the Order of Railway Conductors and the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, employed on the lines of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company, the number of employees affected being estimated at 300 directly and 800 indirectly.

(4) On behalf of the Maintenance of Way employees of the Canadian Northern Railway Company, members of the International Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees, the number of employees affected being estimated at 1,100 directly and 700 indirectly.

(5) On behalf of the Canada West Coal Company, Limited, of Taber, Alberta, the number of employees affected being 300 directly and upwards of 5,000 indirectly.

Reports Received.

During July the Department received reports in the cases of four Boards established under the Act, as follows:—

(1) That arising out of the application of the Canada West Coal Company, Limited, of Taber, Alberta.

(2) That arising out of the application of the Maintenance of Way employees of the Canadian Northern Railway Company.

(3) That arising out of the application of the employees of the Cumberland Railway and Coal Company, Springhill, Nova Scotia.

(4) That arising out of the application of the employees of the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Company at Florence, Cape Breton.

Other Proceedings Under the Act.

In the case of the dispute between the Grand Trunk Railway and its engineers firemen, conductors, brakemen, baggagemen and yardmen, members of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Engineers, the Order of Railroad Conductors and the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, to the number of 300, sittings of the Board were held in the City of Winnipeg during the month, but at the end of the month the report had not been received.

The application for the establishment of a Board to investigate alleged grievances of workmen employed in connection with trench work, sewer work and municipal public utilities in Saskatoon, Sask., recited the efforts which were said to have been made to bring about a settlement of these disputes with the civic authorities of Saskatoon. The grievances in question relate to wages, alleged lack of cribbing in deep trenches, employ-

ment of transient instead of resident labour, etc. Mr. Edward J. Stephenson, of Winnipeg, was appointed a member of the Board on the recommendation of the employees, and Mr. Alexander Smith, of Saskatoon, on the recommendation of the Corporation of that City, and in the absence of any joint recommendation from the foregoing, the Board was completed on August 4th by the appointment by the Minister of Labour, of Mr. E. J. Meilick, of Dundurn, Sask., as Chairman.

I. REPORT OF BOARD IN DISPUTE BETWEEN CANADA WEST COAL COMPANY, LIMITED, AND ITS EMPLOYEES.

THE Minister of Labour received on July 19th, a report signed by the three members of the Board to whom was referred on July 2nd the dispute between the Canada West Coal Company, Limited, of Taber, Alberta, and its employees. The cause of the dispute in question was defined in the Company's application for the establishment of this Board as a failure to agree upon the terms and conditions of a working agreement which expired on March 31st, 1909. The number of employees affected was directly 300 and indirectly more than 5,000.

Mr. Colin MacLeod, of MacLeod, Alberta, was appointed a member of the Board on the recommendation of the Company, and Mr. W. C. Simmons, of Lethbridge, Alberta, on the recommendation of the employees. His Honour, Judge Winter, of Lethbridge, was appointed Chairman on the joint recommendation of the other two members of the Board. The Board, on assembling at Taber, on July 8th, enquired whether the respective parties would agree to be bound by the findings. The report of the Board states that "the representatives of the Company expressed their assent while the representative of the employees stated that they did not care to be bound by the decision."

The questions at issue related to the wages and contract prices and including (a) whether the coal was to be computed at 2240 lbs., or at 2000 lbs., (b) whether coal was to be paid for on the screened weight or unscreened weight. An effort was made to adjust the dispute by conference between the parties, but as no settlement was achieved in this way the Board met on July 9th for the hearing of evidence.

The report states that the employees of the Canada West Coal Company ceased work on April 22nd and that up to that date the wages were paid on the basis of tonnage of unscreened coal at 2240 lbs. to the ton. The report says: "The Company contended that the coal should be screened and were willing that the ton should be calculated at 2000 lbs., urging that this would be fair to the employees and to themselves, on the grounds that the payment for unscreened coal tended to make the men careless in getting the coal if they were paid by the weight irrespective of whether such coal was made up of saleable coal, or of coal partly saleable, (such as lump coal) and of slack or dust, which passed through the screen and was unsaleable. The employees, on the other hand, claimed that if they were paid on the screened-coal basis they would not be getting paid for all the coal which they produced, as a certain percentage, i.e., in respect of the slack or screenings, would be lost to them."

The Board finds that the appliances for screening coal at the Company's mine are not adequate in their present state to carry out the operation of screening with fairness to the miners, but the Company's representatives stated that it was intended, as soon as practicable, to adopt methods similar to those in use at the Galt mines at Lethbridge to screen the coal. The Board recommends, therefore, that until such change is completed the rates for outside day wages, inside day wages and the contract prices for unscreened coal at 2240 lbs. to the ton, hitherto used, shall apply bteween the company and its employees, and that so soon as the Company has installed screens of similar construction and equal to the diamond bar $\frac{3}{4}$" screens now in use at the Galt mines, Lethbridge, that contract prices for screen-

ed coal at 2000 lbs. to the ton set forth in an attached schedule shall be substituted for the rates now in force.

The Board recommends that the employees resume work on the above basis and that the terms hereby recommended be continued until March 31st, 1911.

The Department of Labour was informed on August 7th, by the representative of the employees that negotiations for a settlement were continued after the findings of the Board were communicated to the parties and that an agreement was signed on July 31st, operations in the mines being resumed on the Monday following, August 2nd.

Report of Board.

The text of the findings of the Board is as follows:

In the Matter of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act 1907 and in the Matter of Differences between the Canada West Coal Company, of Taber, Alta., and its employees.

The Board constituted under the provisions of the above Act attended at Taber on the 8th July, 1909, when the members took the oaths of office before Mr. S. J. Layton, J.P.

Messrs. Valdar S. Kidd, Lewis Stockett and O. E. S. Whiteside appeared as representatives for the Canada West Coal Company.

Messrs. C. Stubbs, H. Evans and D. L. Miller appeared as representatives for the employees.

At the opening of the reference the respective parties were asked whether they would agree to be bound by the decision of the Board. In reply to this enquiry the representatives of the Company expressed their assent, while the representatives of the employees stated "that they did not care to be bound by the decision."

The questions at issue between the parties appeared to consist of the prices to be paid by way of wages and contract prices to the employees, including in such questions (a) whether the Coal was to be computed at 2240 lbs. or at 2000 lbs. (b) whether the coal was to be paid for on the screened weight or unscreened weight of such coal.

In view of the differences being comparatively limited in extent, the representatives were requested to prepare particulars in support of their respective contentions and discuss the matters in difference between them at a conference apart from the Board, to whom they were to report later in the day.

Particulars accordingly were furnished by both parties, but the employees' representatives were unwilling to accept the condition providing for payment on the screened coal basis. A further adjournment was then made in order that the representatives of the employees might confer with the general body of the employees, and obtain full instructions as to making further concessions, and if possible come to an agreement.

On the following morning, 9th July, 1909, the Board met again, all the representatives being present, and it appearing that a solution of the points at issue could not be arrived at, evidence was adduced on behalf of both parties, occupying the whole of that day (9th July, 1909), after which the Board desired to hear evidence relating to the Galt mines at Lethbridge, it being conceded that the general conditions there were similar to those at the mine of the Company at Taber.

Accordingly on the 10th of July, 1909, the Board met at Lethbridge and received further evidence on behalf of both parties, and then adjourned to the 13th July instant for the purpose of making this Report.

The employees of the Canada West Coal Company ceased working at the end of the 22nd day of April, 1909. Up to that date it appeared from the evidence that the wages paid to the employees for coal mined by them was paid on the basis of the tonnage of unscreened coal, the ton being calculated at 2240 lbs. to the ton. The Company contended that the coal should be screened and were willing that the ton should be calculated at 2000 lbs. to the ton urging that this would be fairer to the employees and to themselves on the grounds that the payment for unscreened coal tended to make the men careless in getting the coal, if they were paid by weight irrespective of whether

such weight was made up of saleable coal, or of coal partly saleable, (such as lump coal) and of slack or dust which passed through the screen and was unsaleable. The employees on the other hand claimed that if they were paid on the screened coal basis they would not be getting paid for all the coal which they produced, as a certain percentage, i.e. in respect of slack or screenings would be lost to them.

This point was practically the principal issue between the parties.

The table of rates of wages paid to the miners up to the 22nd April, 1909,when the mines ceased to be worked, is divided under three heads, viz:—

1. Outside day wages.
2. Inside day wages.
3. Contract prices.

As regards the first two heads no dispute arises, but the screening of coal will affect the items included under the third head.

At this time it appears to be beyond question that the appliances for screening coal at the Company's mine are not adequate in their present state to carry out the operation of screening, with fairness to the miners, but the Company's representatives stated that it was intended as soon as practicable to adopt methods similar to those in use at the Galt Mines at Lethbridge, to screen the coal.

The Board therefore recommended that:

(a) Until such change is completed, the rates shown under heads 1, 2 and 3, of the table of rates hitherto used, and which is subjoined shall apply between the Company and its employees, and that so soon as the Company has installed screens of similar construction and equal to the diamond bar $\frac{3}{4}$" screens now in use at the Galt Mines at Lethbridge, the rates under head No. 4 shall be substituted for those under head No. 3.

(b) That in the event of any work not being included in such Table of rates, the rates applicable on the 22nd April, 1909, between the same parties shall apply.

(c) That the employees resume work now on the above basis and that the terms hereby recommended be continued until the 31st day of March, 1911.

The Table of rates above referred to is as follows:

1. *Outside day wages:*	10 Hours
Dumpers	$2.00
Car trimmers	2.00
Screen engine tender	none.
Box car loader engine	3.00
Timberman	2.00
Blacksmith	3.00
Blacksmith's helper	$2.00 to 2.50
Leading carpenter	3.50
Car repairers	2.50
Haulage engineer	3.00
Leading fireman	2.75
Fireman helpers and ash wheelers	2.00

2. *Inside day wages:*	8 Hours.
Bratticemen	$3.00
Bratticemen helpers	2.50
Timbermen	3.00
Timbermen helpers	2.50
Drivers	2.80
Tracklayers	3.00
Tracklayer's helpers	2.50
Miners	3.00
Pumpmen	3.00
Pushers	2.50
Pick carrier boys	$1.10 to 1.25
Trappers	1.10

3. *Contract prices—Unscreened Coal*—2,240 lbs. to the ton.

Cutting and scraping in rooms	$.30 per ton
Cutting and scraping narrow work	.42½ "
Loading in rooms	.50 "
Loading narrow work	.82½ "
Loaders square booms, entries	.20 per set.
Loaders round booms, entries	.50 "

4. *Contract prices—Screened Coal*—2,000 lbs. to the ton.

Cutting and scraping in rooms	.24 per ton.
Cutting and scraping narrow work	.35 "
Loading in rooms	.50 "
Loading narrow work	.77 "
Loaders square booms, entries	.20 per set.
Loaders round booms, entries	.50 "

Dated at Lethbridge this 13th day of July, 1909.

(Sgd.) ROLAND WINTER
Chairman,

(Sgd.) COLIN MACLEOD
(Sgd.) W. C. SIMMONS.

II. REPORT OF BOARD IN DISPUTE BETWEEN CANADIAN NORTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY AND ITS MAINTENANCE OF WAY EMPLOYEES.

THE Minister of Labour received on July 21, the report of the Board established in the matter of a dispute between the Canadian Northern Railway Company and its Maintenance of Way employees, to the number of 1,000, mem-

bers of the International Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way employees; also a minority report in the same matter signed by Mr. W. J. Christie, member of the board appointed on the recommendation of the employers. This Board, which was composed of Mr. W. J. Christie, of Winnipeg, member appointed on the recommendation of the employers, Mr. J. G. O'Donoghue, of Toronto, member appointed on the recommendation of the employees; and His Honour Judge Myers, of Winnipeg, Chairman, appointed by the Minister of Labour, was established on June 14 and assembled in Winnipeg, on July 5.

When the Board met it was learned that several of the questions in dispute had been practically settled and that the Company had submitted a draft agreement leaving unsettled only two matters, viz.: 1. the wages to be paid the sectionmen or permanent labourers on the entire system, and 2. the compensation to be paid pump repairers. This draft agreement was acceptable to the men and the efforts of the Board were accordingly confined to the outstanding matters aforesaid. The permanent laourers had been receiving during the past two years $1.75 per day from the Canadian Northern. This class of workmen were paid on the Canadian Pacific railroad the sum of $1.75 at the terminal yards, Fort William, Winnipeg, Brandon and Moose Jaw, and $1.70 per day at all other places. The Canadian Northern Railway Company desired to reduce the wages of this class of men in their employ to a corresponding or similar rate to that paid by the Canadian Pacific. The Board, however, finds that the wages paid by the Canadian Northern Railway to other classes of Maintenance of Way men are less than the wages paid similar classes in the service of the Canadian Pacific and that, on the whole, the general difference is not appreciable. The representatives of the men, while demanding an increase to $1.80 per day for these permanent labourers, seemed willing to accept the rate of $1.75 along with the schedule of wages as proposed for all such other classes. The Board finds that the company offered little evidence in support of their desire for a reduction of the men's wages and that the Canadian Northern should continue to pay these permanent labourers $1.75 per day.

In respect of the pump repairers, the Board is of opinion that the wages now paid to them, viz.: $90 per month, without an allowance for expenses while away from headquarters, should not be disturbed. While the conclusion arrived at with regard to pump repairers does not meet with the approval of Mr. O'Donoghue, yet he has consented to subscribe to this report in order to obtain a settlement of all outstanding differences.

In his minority report Mr. W. J. Christie declares that "the principal evidence on behalf of the employees was given by Mr. Fljozdal and Mr. Lowe, who both live in a foreign country and could not give evidence from personal experience of the conditions that exist in Western Canada." Mr. Christie, in declining to subscribe to the report of the Board expresses also the opinion that "sufficient effort was not made to bring about a settlement and that settlement could not be justly made without asking for evidence and considering the case of the men employed in every department of the Maintenance-of-Way." The report of the Board, in his judgment, asked the Canadian Northern Railway Company to pay 5 cents a day more for permanent labourers and 6 cents a day more for section foremen than the highest wages paid by any of the railway companies they are competing with. Mr. Christie attached to his report a draft agreement which he desires to make operative from July 1, 1909, to June 30, 1911.

On the conclusion of the enquiry the Department was informed that the employees were willing to accept the award of the Board in this matter. At the end of the month the Department had not been notified whether the award was acceptable to the Canadian Northern Railway Company. In the meantime, however, no cessation of work has taken place on the part of the empolyees concerned.

Text of Report.

The text of the findings of the board is as follows:—

Winnipeg, Man., July 16, 1909.

The Honourable W. L. Mackenzie King,
Minister of Labour,
Ottawa, Ontario.

In the Matter of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, and of a dispute between the Canadian Northern Railway Company, Employer, and the said Company's Maintenance of Way Men, Employees.

SIR:—

The Board of Conciliation and Investigation appointed herein under the prevision of the above named Act and composed as follows: John G. O'Donoghue, of Toronto, Ontario, recommended by the employees, William John Christie, of Winnipeg, Manitoba, recommended by the Company, and His Honour Judge Robert H. Myers, of Winnipeg, Manitoba, appointed by the Minister of Labour as Chairman of the Board, beg to report as follows:—

All the members of the Board attended all the meetings and these meetings were all held in Winnipeg, commencing on Monday the fifth day of July, 1909.

Sessions of the Board were held by mutual agreement in the office of the General Superintendent of the Company, the men being represented by Mr. Lowe and Mr. Fljozdal and the Company by Mr. Cameron and Mr. Warren. Witnesses were examined on behalf of each party and all statements made and evidence tendered were heard. Conferences were also had with the representatives of the men and with General Manager MacLeod and General Superintendent Cameron and diligent efforts made to effect an amicable settlement of the differences during the whole of last week and the three days of this present week.

When the Board first met it was learned that several of the questions in dispute had been practically settled and that the Company had submitted the draft Agreement hereto annexed, leaving unsettled only two matters, namely (a) the wages to be paid the Section men or permanent labourers on the entire system and (*b*) the compensation to be paid or allowed pump repairers. This draft Agreement was acceptable to the men and therefore our efforts were limited to the two matters aforesaid.

The permanent labourers had been receiving during the past two years $1.75 per day from the Canadian Northern. This class of workmen were paid on the Canadian Pacific Railroad the sum of $1.75 at the terminal yards Fort William, Winnipeg, Brandon and Moose Jaw, and $1.70 per day at all other places.

The Canadian Northern Railway Company desired to reduce the wages of this class of men in their employ to a corresponding or similar rate to that paid by the Canadian Pacific.

The Board, however, find that the wages paid by the Canadian Northern to other classes of Maintenance of Way men are less than the wages paid similar classes in the service of the Canadian Pacific and on the whole the general difference is not appreciable.

The representatives of the men, while demanding an increase to $1.80 per day for these permanent labourers, seemed willing to accept the rate of $1.75 along with the schedule of wages as proposed for all such other classes. The Canadian Northern offered little evidence in support of their desire for a reduction of the men's wages.

The Board considered and discussed all phases of the differences in an endeavor to effect a conciliation but found it impossible to secure an agreement on this one point. The representatives of the Company at the final conference seemed willing to recommend that these permanent labourers be paid $1.75 per day at the terminal or divisional yards at Port Arthur, Winnipeg, Dauphin and Edmonton (estimated at about 50 men) and $1.70 per day at all other points (estimated at about five hundred and thirty men) but the representatives of the men refused to accept less than a renewal of the old wage scale, namely, a daily wage of $1.75 to each permanent labourer without distinction as to place employed.

After hearing and considering all the evidence and arguments and statements advanced the undersigned members of the Board feel especially in view of the cost of living, the wages generally paid to labourers and the importance of the services rendered, that the Canadian Northern should continue to pay these permanent labourers $1.75 per day and that figures should be inserted in the wage schedule attached to the draft. Agreement where the blank space has been left for the amount fixed upon.

The case for the pump repairers (of whom there are nine) was ably presented to the Board by Mr. Keyes and the above named representatives of the men, but the Board are of the opinion that the wages now being paid to them, namely, $90.00 per month without an allowance for expenses while they are away from headquarters, should not be disturbed and that this sum be set opposite the pump repairers in the above mentioned wage schedule.

While the conclusion arrived at with regard to the pump repairers does not meet with the approval of Mr. O'Donoghue, yet he has consented to subscribe to this report in order to obtain a settlement of all outstanding differences.

We recommend that both employer and employees accept our decision above stated and unite in completing and concluding the said annexed agreement as above suggested, the date from which same shall be effective to be inserted as the first of July 1909.,

Our colleague, Mr. W. J. Christie, takes the view that these permanent labourers should not be paid by the Canadian Northern more than is being paid by its chief competitor, the Canadian Pacific, and will submit a minority report.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

(Sgd.) R. HILL MYERS,
Chairman.

" J. G. O'DONOGHUE.
For the Men.

Agreement between The Canadian Northern Railway Company and its Maintenance of Way Employees.

Section 1. 'By permanent Maintenance of Way employees is meant men employed in the track, bridge and building department, signalmen, pumpmen, and pumpe repairers on such parts of the line that are open for traffic, and who have been in the Maintenance of Way service continuously for one year or more, or who have had one year's cumulative service during the three years immediately preceeding, and the same will hereafter be referred to as "Employees". Labourers in extra gangs, unless practically engaged all the year round, will not be ranked as permanent employees.

Section 2. Ten hours shall constitute a day's work. When required to work in excess of ten hours, time and a half will be allowed for such excess work and for work done on Sundays and Christmas Day.

(*a*) The hours of track and bridge watchmen, and signalmen, will be twelve hours in each twenty-four. Twelve hours either continuously or intermittingly will constitute a day, but they shall receive at least eight hours continuous rest in each twenty-four.

(*b*) At regular pumping stations, where the amount of work is such that it is necessary for pumpmen to work continuously for twelve hours in order to keep the supply up, overtime, if worked, will be paid pro rata up to 24 K. and 24 K. and 7 K. at rate of time and a half.

(c) In cases of emergencies employees will not be required to work more than twenty-four hours continuously without a rest of eight hours.

(*d*) Section foremen and sectionmen travelling on orders of the Company to and from work after regular working hours will be allowed straight time. Members of bridge and building gangs travelling on orders from the Company, to and from work after their regular hours, will be allowed straight time, except when provided with boarding and sleeping cars to carry them to and from work. Members of regular bridge and

building gangs travelling in boarding Cars at the request of the Company on Sunday between 7 a.m. and 6 p.m. will be allowed straight time.

Section 3. Employees taken off their regular sections temporarily to work on snow or tie trains or other work, will be compensated for the boarding and lodging expenses incurred.

(*a*) Bridge and building employees taken from their places of residence or boarding outfits overnight will be compensated for the extra expense they necessarily incur, such expense not to exceed fifty cents per day.

Section 4. Employees required to attend to and light semaphore or switch lamps, before or after regular working hours will receive therefor $4.00 per month for six or less lamps, and fifty cents per lamp per month for those in excess of six. When lamps are located beyond the yard limit, they will be attended to during regular working hours.

Section 5. Employees will be promoted hereafter on their respective Superintendent's Divisions in order of seniority provided they are qualified. The several senior qualified employees shall be advised of all vacancies in the position of foremen, and their applications if presented within five days after being notified will be considered. Employees may be transferred from one division to another for extra gang work or on opening of new lines, or when the necessary qualified men for Maintenance of Way work are not obtainable on the Division.

(*a*) In promoting employees to the position of roadmaster or bridge and building master, men may be taken from any point on the system, according to seniority, if competent.

(*b*) Employees refusing promotion will become junior to those accepting such promotion.

(*c*) An employee, who is transferred to another department, or from the bridge and building department to the track department, or vice versa, at his own request, will lose his seniority standing.

(*d*) Employees unable to read or write English need not be promoted.

(*e*) A list of all employees will be prepared for each Superintendent's Division, and such lists will show the seniority standing of each employee. The lists will be revised from time to time to agree with the length of service and promotions made, and a copy will be furnished to the Employees' representative, which will be open for inspection and correction on proper representation.

(*f*) In the event of a reduction in the number of men employed, those longest in the service shall be given preference of employment.

(*g*) The position of track and bridge watchmen and signalmen is not one subject to the general rules of promotion, being intended to take care of men in any department who become unfitted for other service.

Section 6. Leave of absence and free transportation will be granted to members of duly appointed committees for the adjustment of matters in dispute between the Company and employees so far as is consistent with good service, within ten (10) days after request in writing has been made on the proper officers.

Section 7. Employees suspended or dismissed, who consider they have been unjustly treated, will receive full and impartial hearing, and will be advised of decisions reached within fifteen days after the time of their suspension or dismissal. Should the investigation show that the suspension or dismissal was unjust, time will be allowed and employee reinstated. Appeals from decisions must be made in writing by the employee through his roadmaster or bridge and building master within fifteen (15) days after being advised of such decision.

(*a*) Permanent employees, leaving the service of the Company, from any cause whatever, will be furnished with service letter if requested.

Section 8. Employees will be granted leave of absence four times a year. Such free transportation will not extend beyond their Superintendent's Division, and the leave of absence will not exceed two days, and then only when consistent with good service, and provided the Company is not put to any additional expense.

Section 9. Permanent employees will be

granted once per year transportation to any system in favour of themselves and members of their families, dependent upon them for support.

Section 10. The Company will keep all section houses in good repair, the cost of repairs, other than ordinary wear and tear, to be charged to occupants.

Section 11. Where water is transported for use of section gangs, good water will be provided.

Section 12. A member of the household of permanent employees will be furnished with free transportation once a month to and from points where reasonable prices prevail, for the purpose of purchasing supplies. Such transportation may be used by any member of the family only.

Section 13. Free transportation will be granted to nurses, when their services are required by employees in isolated districts from points where they are obtainable, on presentation of a certificate from attending physician.

Section 14. Bridge and building gangs shall be composed of:—

1st. Foremen.

2nd. Carpenters, who shall be skilled Mechanics in house and bench work, and have a proper kit of carpenter's tools.

3rd. Bridgemen, who shall be rough carpenters, expert saw, axe and hammermen, and have a general experience in bridge work.

Rates of Pay for Trackmen.

Yard Foremen:

	Per Day.
Port Arthur, Winnipeg and Edmonton	2.75

Yard Foremen:

Atitokan, Rainy River, Portage la Prairie, Dauphin, Kamsack, Humbolt, N. Battleford, Vermillion, Emerson, Belmont, Brandon, Swan River, Prince Albert, Saskatoon, Neepawa, Morris, Fort Francis, Moranville and Kipling	2.60

Sectionmen:

Assistant foremen	$2.50
Section foremen in charge of snow plow or flanger	3.20
Foremen in charge of extra gangs	$2.50 to 3.45

Rates of Pay for Signalmen:

Signalmen at crossings	$1.50
Signalmen at interlocking crossings	1.75

Rates of Pay for Bridge and Building Men:

Foremen	$3.20 to 3.45
Carpenters	2.80 to 3.00
Bridgemen	2.15 to 2.80
Labourers	

Rates of Pay for Pumpmen:

	Per Month.
Pumpmen, one pump	$48.00
Pumpmen, two pumps	58.00
Pumpmen, three pumps	58.00
Pump repairers	

These rules will not take away any privileges that are now in effect with employees. They will become effective ....., and will remain in force until either party desiring a change, gives the other party sixty (60) days' notice.

For Maintenance of Way Employees:

.....

General Chairman.

.....

Vice-Chairman.

For Canadian Northern Railway Co.:

.....

General Superintendent.

Minority Report.

The minority report of Mr. W. J. Christie, member of the Board appointed on the recommendation of the Company, is as follows:—

WINNIPEG, MAN., 15th July, 1909

The Honourable W. L. Mackenzie King,
Minister of Labour,
Ottawa, Canada.

Sir:—

In the matter of dispute between The Maintenance of Way Employees of the Canadian Northern Railway Company and The Canadian Northern Railway Company.

The Board of Conciliation and Investigation appointed by you under the Industrial Disputes and Investigation Act of 1907, being composed of His Honour Judge Robert H. Myers of Winnipeg, Manitoba, Chairman of the Board; J. G. O'Donoghue of Toronto, Ontario, recommended by the employees; and W. J. Christie of Winnipeg, Manitoba, recommended by the Company, beg to report as follows:—

The Board began its sittings on the fifth day of July, 1909, in the Company's Offices which were courteously placed at their disposal. All meetings were attended by the full Board.

The employees were represented by Mr. Lowe and Mr. Fljozdal, both citizens of the United States, and the Company by Mr. Cameron and Mr. Warren of Winnipeg.

The witnesses were not examined under oath.

Besides Mr. Lowe and Mr. Fljozdal only one witness was examined on behalf of the employees. This man was at one time a tank repair employee, but has some time since left the service of the Company, so that practically no evidence was offered from anybody at present employed in the service of the Company.

The principal evidence on behalf of the employees was given by Mr. Fljozdal and Mr. Lowe, who both live in a foreign country and could not give evidence from personal experience of the conditions that exist in Western Canada.

As it was supposed the employees were asking for a change it was only reasonable to think that they would offer some evidence direct from their number.

In opening the case it was suggested that the Company and men differed on wages in only two classes of workmen, that is, the pump repairers and labourers employed on sections who have been in the service of the Company for one year or more. This proved not to be the condition that existed.

On investigation it was found that Mr. Cameron, General Superintendent of the Company, was willing to recommend to the Management a schedule of wages for all classes of workmen employed in the Maintenance of Way, but would not do so until the full schedule was accepted by the employees. This appeared to be accepted by the men with the exception of wages of the pump repairers and permanent labourers. Mr. Cameron agreed to recommend that the permanent labourers should be paid the same wages as similar men employed by the Canadian Pacific Railway, but when the complete schedule of wages was not accepted by the men the duty of the Board of Conciliation was to open the case, take evidence of the wages of each class of men employed and use our best efforts to bring the men and the Company together, as one can readily realize the hardship a strike means to the families of the employees.

Evidence was only taken as to the wages paid the permanent labourers and those employed in repairing pumps. The evidence submitted was that the permanent labourers were paid by the Canadian Pacific Railway $1.75 per day in first class yards and $1.70 per day in second class sections and that the Great Northern Railway and Northern Pacific Railway south of the boundary line east of the Rocky Mountains paid $1.40 per day for foreign labourers and $1.50 per day for English speaking labourers. There was no evidence offered to dispute the above facts.

Mr. Cameron agreed to recommend to the Management of the Canadian Northern Railway that permanent labourers be paid the same wages as paid by the Canadian Pacific Railway, which are the highest paid by any of the three Railways mentioned, and all competing for the traffic of this North West Country.

From the evidence it was found that the men employed in repairing pumps and gasoline engines were paid by the Canadian Northern Railway $90.00 per month flat rate, they have to pay their expenses while away from headquarters. The Canadian Pacific Railway pay similar men $78.00 per month and 75 cents a day expenses while away from home, and the evidence went to show that they were away at an average of from eighteen to twenty days per month. This would mean that the Canadian Pacific Railway men were paid about $92.00 per month

and Mr. Cameron of the Canadian Northern Railway agreed to recommend to the Management that they increase their men's wages to $92.00 per month.

It was strongly urged by one member of the Board that as a large percentage of the men affected by the dispute were either Section Foremen or permanent labourers that evidence should be taken as to the actual condition of the former, but the Chairman refused to take this matter up.

The offer that Mr. Cameron stated he would recommend the Company to make was that they pay $2.50 per day to section foremen other than those mentioned in the following schedule, and charge them a rental for section houses of $2.00 per month, which is seven and nine tenths cents per day including house rent and on new lines where they have not had time to build section houses the Company to give them the use of a box car free of charge.

The Canadian Pacific Railway Company are paying similar section foremen $2.55 per day and charging them $5.00 per month rent for section houses, which amounts to nineteen and seventeen one-hundredths cents per day, making a net wage of $2.36 per day including house rent, so you can readily see that the offer Mr. Cameron recommended the Canadian Northern Railway to accept was to pay this class of men over six cents per day more than the Canadian Pacific Railway.

As the permanent labourers and sectionmen number about eight hundred and ninety (890) it would be only fair to the Canadian Northern Railway that the permanent labourers be paid $1.70 per day, section foremen $2.55 per day, and charged $5.00 per month for section houses and $2.00 per month when they occupied box cars, which the Company will make comfortable for them. This would be the highest wages paid by any of the railways that the Canadian Northern have to compete with.

From the evidence taken it is a pleasure to report that the Company have made every effort to provide for the comfort of their employees.

The Chairman submitted a report which I objected to signing for the following reasons:—

1st. That in my opinion, sufficient effort was not made to bring about a settlement and this settlement could not be justly made without asking for evidence and considering the case of the men employed in every department of the Maintenance of Way.

2nd. That the report is not in accordance with what is asked for in Section Twenty-six of the Act "The Investigation and details of each item of the dispute" and not recommending a period during which proposed settlement should commence and end.

His report asks the Canadian Northern Railway Company to pay five cents a day more for permanent labourers and six cents a day more for section foremen than the highest wages paid by any of the railway companies they are competing with.

It was certainly surprising to me that in a dispute of this kind the employees called in men to settle it who were not residents of Canada but residents of a foreign country, and that the men recommended by them as a member of the Board of Conciliation was not a resident of the district in which the dispute has taken place.

If men that lived in this country and were familiar with the conditions, were called in one would readily suppose that a settlement could be arrived at much better than through men living in a foreign country.

I very much regret that the Board could not arrive at a unanimous decision and recommend settlement on the points in dispute. I would submit settlement upon the basis of the following schedule and that settlement shall commence on the first day of July, 1909, and end on the thirtieth day of June, 1911.

Agreement between The Canadian Northern Railway and its Maintenance of Way Employees.

Section 1. By permanent Maintenance of Way employees is meant men employed in the track, bridge and building department, signalmen, pumpmen and pump repairers on such parts of the line that

are open for traffic, and who have been in the Maintenance of Way service continuously for one year or more, or who have had one year's cumulative service during the three years immediately preceding, and the same will hereafter be referred to as "Employees." Labourers in extra gangs, unless practically engaged all the year round, will not be ranked as permanent employees.

Section 2. Ten hours shall constitute a day's work. When required to work in excess of ten hours, time and a half will be allowed for such excess work and for work done on Sundays and Christmas day.

(*a*) The hours of track and bridge watchmen, and signalmen, will be twelve hours in each twenty-four. Twelve hours either continuously or intermittingly will constitute a day, but they shall receive at least eight hours continuous rest in each twenty-four.

(*b*) At regular pumping stations, where the amount of work is such that it is necessary for pumpmen to work continuously for twelve hours in order to keep the supply up, overtime, if worked, will be paid *pro rata* up to 24 K. and between 24 K. and 7 K, at rate of time and a half.

(*c*) In cases of emergencies employees will not be required to work more than twenty-four hours continuously without a rest of eight hours.

(*d*) Section foremen and sectionmen travelling on orders of the company to and from work after regular working hours will be allowed straight time. Members of bridge and building gangs travelling on orders from the company, to and from work after their regular hours, will be allowed straight time, except when provided with boarding and sleeping cars to carry them to and from work. Members of regular bridge and building gangs travelling in boarding cars at the request of the company on Sundays between 7 a.m. and 6 p.m. will be allowed straight time.

Section 3. Employees taken off their regular sections temporarily to work on snow or tie trains or other work, will be compensated for the boarding and lodging expenses incurred.

(*a*) Bridge and building employees taken from their places of residence or boarding outfits over night will be compensated for the extra expense they necessarily incur, such expense not to exceed fifty cents per day.

Section 4. Employees required to attend to and light semaphore, or switch lamps, before or after regular working hours will receive therefor $4.00 per month for six or less lamps, and fifty cents per lamp per month for those in excess of six. When lamps are located beyond the yard limit, they will be attended to during regular working hours.

Section 5. Employees will be promoted hereafter on their respective Superintendent's divisions in order of seniority, provided they are qualified. The several senior qualified employees shall be advised of all vacancies in the position of foremen, and their applications, if presented within five days after being notified, will be considered. Employees may be transferred from one division to another for extra gang work or on opening of new lines, or when the necessary qualified men for Maintenance of Way work are not obtainable on the Division.

(*a*) In promoting employees to the position of roadmaster or bridge and building master, men may be taken from any point on the system, according to seniority, if competent.

(*b*) Employees refusing promotion will become junior to those accepting such promotion.

(*c*) An employee, who is transferred to another department, or from the bridge and building department to the track department, or vice versa, at his own request, will lose his seniority standing.

(*d*) Employees unable to read or write English need not be promoted.

(*e*) A list of all employees will be prepared for each Superintendent's Division, and such lists will show the seniority standing of each employee. The lists will be revised from time to time to agree with the length of service and promotions made, and a copy will be furnished to the employee's representative, which will be open for inspection and correction on proper representation.

(*f*) In the event of a reduction in the number of men employed, those longest in the service shall be given preference of employment.

(*g*) The position of track and bridge watchman and signalmen is not one subject to the general rules of promotion, being intended to take care of men in any department who become unfitted for other service.

Section 6. Leave of absence and free transportation will be granted to members of duly appointed committees for the adjustment of matters in dispute between the company and employees so far as is consistent with good service, within ten (10) days after request in writing has been made on the proper officers.

Section 7. Employees suspended or dismissed, who consider they have been unjustly treated, will receive full and impartial hearing, and will be advised of decisions reached within fifteen days after the time of their suspension or dismissal. Should the investigation show that the suspension or dismissal was unjust, time will be allowed and employee re-instated. Appeals from decisions must be made in writing by the employee through his roadmaster or bridge and building master within fifteen (15) days after being advised of such decision.

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Section 8. Employees will be granted leave of absence four times a year. Such free transportation will not extend beyond their Superintendent's Division, and the leave of absence will not exceed two days, and then only when consistent with good service, and provided the company is not put to any additional expense.

Section 9. Permanent employees will be granted once per year transportation to any system in favour of themselves and members of their families, dependent upon them for support.

Section 10. The company will keep all Section houses in good repair, the cost of repairs, other than ordinary wear and tear, to be charged to occupants.

Section 11. Where water is transported for use of section gangs, good water will be provided.

Section 12. A member of the household of permanent employees will be furnished with free transportation once a month to and from points where reasonable prices prevail, for the purpose of purchasing supplies. Sush transportation may be used by any member of the family only.

Section 13. Free transportation will be granted to nurses, when their services are required by employees in isolated districts from points where they are obtainable, on presentation of a certificate from atending physician.

Section 14. Bridge and building gangs shall be composed of:—

1st. Foremen.

2nd. Carpenters, who shall be skilled mechanics in house and bench work, and have a proper kit of carpenter's tools.

3rd. Bridgemen, who shall be rough carpenters, expert saw, axe and hammermen, and have a general experience in bridge work.

Rates of Pay for Trackmen.

	Per Day.
Yard Foremen:	
Port Arthur, Winnipeg and Edmonton	$2.75
Yard Foremen:	
Atitokan, Rainy River, Portage la Prairie, Dauphin, Kamsack, Humbolt, N. Battleford, Vermillion, Emerson, Belmont, Brandon, Swan River, Prince Albert, Saskatoon, Neepawa, Morris, Fort Francis, Moranville and Kipling	2.60
At all other points	2.55
Sectionmen or permanent labourers on entire system except Port Arthur, Winnipeg, Dauphin and Edmonton	1.70
At Port Arthur, Winnipeg, Dauphin and Edmonton	1.75
Assistant foremen	2.50
Section foremen in charge of snow plow or flanger	3.20

Foremen in charge of extra gangs ..... $2.50 to 3.45

Rates of pay for signalmen.

Signalmen at crossings	1.50
Signalmen at Interlocking crossings	1.75

Rates of pay for bridge and building men.

	Per Day.
Foremen	$3.20 to $3.45
Carpenters	2.80 to 3.00
Bridgemen	2.15 to 2.80
Labourers	

Rates of pay for pumpmen.

	Per Month.
Pumpmen, one pump	$48.00
Pumpmen, two pumps	53.00
Pumpmen, three pumps	58.00
Pump repairers	92.00

These rules will not take away any privileges that are now in effect with employees except that a charge of $5.00 per month rent be made for section houses and $2.00 per month rent for box cars.

That this schedule will commence on the first day of July, 1909, and end on the thirtieth day of June, 1911.

Respectfully submitted.

(Sgd.) W. J. CHRISTIE.

III. REPORT OF BOARD IN DISPUTE BETWEEN CUMBERLAND RAILWAY AND COAL COMPANY, OF SPRINGHILL, N.S., AND ITS EMPLOYEES.

THE Minister of Labour received on July 23, the report of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation to which was referred for adjustment the differences between the Cumberland Railway and Coal Company, Limited, and certain of its employees members of Local Union No. 469 of the United Mine Workers of America. The Board was composed of the Honourable Mr. Justice Longley, Judge of the Supreme Court of Nova Scotia, Mr. Charles Archibald, Halifax, appointed for the Company, and Mr. E. B. Paul, M.P.P., appointed for the employees. Mr. Archibald was appointed by the Minister in the absence of a recommendation from the Company. The first meeting of the Board was held on June 22, at Springhill, N.S. The employees were represented by Messrs. Seaman Terris, D. C. Matheson and Charles Betts. The company was represented by Messrs. D. Stewart, Assistant General-Manager, W. D. Mathews, Assistant Manager, and C. J. Alboom, Official Measure.

The report is signed by the three members of the Board, but is accompanied by a foot-note signed by Mr. Paul individually, modifying in some degree his acquiescence in the findings. The specific demands contained in the application for the board in this matter were as follows, viz.:

1. Recognition of the Union.
2. To determine the standard weight of a box of coal for the purpose of forming a basis from which the rate per ton shall be arrived at.
3. To establish a schedule of prices for all classes of work in and about the mines.
4. To establish a docking system.

The Board remarks "while these are the special and specific matters which are to be considered and adjudicated upon by the board, the circumstances surrounding the whole enquiry seem to require a general statement in order that the position should be fairly understood."

The Board thereupon recites the circumstances under which three separate Boards of Conciliation and Investigation have been appointed during the last two years to enquire into disputes between this company and its employees and enumerates the leading features of the different investigations, dwelling particularly upon the strike of thirteen weeks which occurred in the autumn of 1907, and which was brought to a termination only by the acceptance on the part of the men of the findings of the Board of

Conciliation first established to adjust the differences between the company and its employees.

Taking up first the question of the recognition of the Union, the Board recites the circumstances and sets forth the arguments used by the respective sides to sustain their positions in the negotiations that had taken place.

Recognition of U. M. W. A.

It was claimed before the board by the employees that they have a perfect right to choose for themselves what form of organization they should adopt, and that the constitution and methods of the United Mine Workers were more advantageous to them than association with the Provincial Workmen's Association.

The Company, on its part, stated that it was prepared to receive individuals or committees of the employees on all matters pertaining to employment, and that no man or men had been refused a hearing by the Board of Management unless he or they came as a committee from the local Union of Mine Workers. The Company contended that it should not be required to help support what it regarded as a foreign labour organization, the main body of whose members are working, it says, to produce coal to supplant the Nova Scotia product in Canadian markets; that determined efforts were already being made by American operators to capture the St. Lawrence trade from the Nova Scotia producers, that the cost of producing coal in the United States was only one-third of the cost of putting coal f.o.b. cars in the deep mines of the mainland of Nova Scotia, that if this invasion continues Nova Scotia operators would either have to close down or reduce the cost of production. Objection was taken by the Company to the Constitution of the U.M.W. and it was "claimed that the P.W.A. is under the legislative control of the Province, while the U.M.W. as a body had neither standing nor property in Canada and are not under legislative control."

The Board declares that whilst recognition of the U.M.W. by this Company might at the moment remove one source of friction between the parties it was by no means clear to the Board "that any right exists on the part of the Department of Labour to enforce upon any company operating a mine or any other industrial enterprise, a compulsion to give official recognition to any labour organization formed among its employees." It does not appear to the Board that recognition of labour organizations is by any means a universal rule in such cases. The Board adds that "certain large employers of labour have refused and continue to refuse to recognize any labour organization, and transact their business with individual employees or committees representing them. In the present instance the Board consider that it ought to be left to the judgment and discretion of the Company as to how far it will officially recognize an organization having its central authority outside the Province and largely under the control of interests that may be at some time in acute competition with the interests of the Company."

With reference to the second point of the reference to the Board regarding the method of determining the standard weight of a box of coal the Board advises that "Section 22 of Chapter 8, of the Nova Scotia Acts of 1908 provides a method by which any existing system of weighing can be changed or modified by arbitration and this act is enforceable by penalties. It seems clear to your Board that this constitutes a much more effective method of remedying any grievance than any mere empty recommendation of a Conciliation Board."

On the question of the employees' claim for a schedule of rates the Board finds that counsel for the employees was not disposed to press this branch of their claim "in as much as it had already been dealt with by the Board presided over by Judge Patterson." The Board is not disposed to differ from the general proposition that a schedule of rates when practicable is eminently desirable, but "nothing," it asserts, "is clearer than that the Company is not now in a position to admit of any increase whatever in the cost of production."

The Board does not think that the docking system is at present working unfairly or resulting in any palpable injustice to the miners. In some few sections of the mine, owing to the character of the chutes the Board says it is possible that the system now in vogue may in some instances work injustice. The most effective remedy, in the judgment of the Board, would be for the miners in those special districts to assume the care of the chutes through which they work. The Board recognizes that it would be extremely difficult to apply to the whole mine the system of fines or docking, which would only be specially applicable to certain parts of the mine, and not applicable to all. Instead of the present system the Board recommends "that when a box contains 50 lbs. of stone, and not exceeding 75 lbs., a fine of 500 lbs. of coal be imposed. When it contains 75 lbs., and not exceeding 100 lbs., a fine of 1,000 lbs. of coal be imposed. When a box contains 100 lbs. or more of stone the box would be docked."

Company's Statement.

During the inquiry the Company submitted a statement relating to its operations during a number of years past, which the Board considers of sufficient importance to embody in full in the report. This statement covers many pages and contains many important statistical calculations. The statement is headed "Losses in Operation" and is intended to show as the opening paragraph indicates "that the Company cannot continue to operate under conditions which have prevailed for the past three years and four months is manifest from the statements which are herewith submitted."

In the Company's statement it was claimed that deficits on its operations since 1906 amounted in the aggregate to $299,690.17. The statement also sets forth the cost of coal, the selling price and the difference between the same respectively since 1906. For the year 1909 (four months) the cost of coal is herein given as $2.95 and the selling price $2.50 per ton, being a net loss of 39 cents. "There is no other operation in Nova Scotia" the Company observes, "where the cost of production is within 50 to 95 cents per ton of the foregoing figures, and it is plain that this Company is handicapped to such an extent with an abnormally high cost of mining and comparably low average selling price, that to carry on in this untenable position will quickly result in disaster. There is no hope for the property under these adverse terms". The statement also enumerates various accidents and other occurrences as being among its experiences during the past twenty years. "Add to these disasters," comments the Company, "22 strikes, and it must be admitted that in mining each year there are contingencies to provide for, the expense of which cannot be avoided. The contingent account in mining is never closed."

The Board finds that the accuracy of the figures given in this statement was not seriously called into question by counsel for the employees and that indeed it is not likely that they are open to question. The leading purpose, it says, of the cross examination by counsel for the employees was to show, if possible, that some of the losses in the operation of the mine were due to defects in management, but in the judgment of the Board not much that was definite in this regard was elicited, but even if this were so it would not in the Board's view, diminish in the slightest degree the gravity of the situation. "Springhill is a town of some 6,000 or 7,000 people, which has been brought into existence almost entirely as the result of the mining operations of this company and its predecessor. The closing of these mines would mean very largely destruction of valuation at Springhill and a great depopulation of the town. It would mean also a serious loss to the Provincial revenues. Operations in this mine cannot be carried on as economically as in most of the mines in Cape Breton or even those on the mainland."

"Under these circumstances it seems to your Board unreasonable and impracticable that the employees should ask or expect higher rates of remuneration under existing conditions. The price of coal has fallen in large and important

contracts as compared with last year when a net loss resulted. The figures for five months of the present year indicate that the loss for 1908 is likely to be very much greater.

"Under these circumstances your Board cannot help recognizing that the only rational policy to be pursued by all parties concerned is one of conciliation and forbearance in order that this large and important industry may not be compelled to cease operations with most far-reaching and disastrous consequences to all, including the business men of the town. Heavy losses have been already entailed by twenty-two strikes which have exhausted the energies and wasted the resources of the company. In the judgment of the Board the present is not a time to agitate for changes, but rather a time a common effort should be made to improve the situation and secure the permanence of industry."

In what the Board describes as a careful review of the whole situation and all the surrounding circumstances attending the history of the mine during the past twenty-six years during which it has been under the control of the present company, the Board expresses the view that it might tend to allay longstanding friction and secure a better state of feeling between the company and employees if a change could be made in the methods of management.

Management of Company.

"Your Board saw tokens during the somewhat lengthy investigation of the matters in dispute that unpleasant feelings, if not distinct hostility, existed between a large number of employees and the management. It would perhaps, be invidious to attempt to place the responsibility for this, but the board feel it their duty to bring this state of affairs to the attention of the directors of the company in a formal manner by means of this report.

"This Board recommends the directors to make a careful investigation into this unpleasant feature of existing relations with the hope that they may be able to adopt such a policy or make such changes as will prevent the possibility of these unfortunate conditions prevailing in the future.

"Your Board although conscious of having endeavoured to give their best consideration to all matters touching the welfare of both the company and its employees are yet painfully sensible that small results are likely to flow from any immediate recommendations they make, unless, indeed, it shall result in such a change in existing conditions as will obliterate the unfortunate consequences of long standing differences."

Note by Mr. E. B. Paul.

The foot-note appended to the report and signed by Mr. E. B. Paul is as follows:—

"With most of the facts stated in the above, I concur, but in respect of some of the recommendations made I feel compelled to dissent.

"*First.* I think the recognition of Local Union No. 469 by the company would result in allaying friction and tend generally to a better understanding between the management and the employees. I think the employees should have the right to organize under any conditions and regulations which suit them best. So long as such organization contains no provisions or obligations which conflict with our laws, Provincial or general.

"*Second and Third.* I am not disposed to disagree with the recommendations in respect of these two items submisted to the board. I believe in a schedule of rates, and that operations would be carried on more smoothly and satisfactorily if such were in operation at Springhill, as well as other coal mines in Nova Scotia, though I do not mean by this that higher rates should be imposed than are at present paid."

Report of Board.

The text of the findings of the board is as follows:—

In the matter of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act and of the Cumberland Railway & Coal Company, Limi-

ted, Employer, and certain employees members of Local Union No. 469 of the United Mine Workers of America, Employees.

The Board composed of,

Mr. E. B. Paul, M.P.P., Representing the Employees,

Mr. Charles Archibald, Appointed by the Minister to represent the Company, and

Mr. Justice Longley, Chairman, met pursuant to Notice at Springhill on the 22nd day of June, 1909.

The Employees, Local Union No. 469, U. M. W., were represented by three men, Seamen Terris, D. C. Matheson and Chesley Betts.

The Company was represented by D. Stewart, Assistant General Manager, D. D. Mathews, Assistant Manager, and C. J. Allbon, Official Measurer.

The usual course was taken of suggesting an amicable adjustment of the difficulties between the parties concerned, but this proved entirely hopeless, the representatives of the Company stating that they were not prepared to accept in any form, any of the propositions propounded by the Employees in their Application for Conciliation.

In making application for this Board of Conciliation four specific demands were made, as follows:

1. Recognition of the Union.
2. To determine the standard weight of a box of coal for the purpose of forming a basis from which the rate per ton shall be arrived at.
3. To establish a schedule of prices for all classes of work in and about the mines.
4. To establish a docking system.

While these are the special and specific matters which are to be considered and adjudicated upon by the Board, the circumstances surrounding the whole enquiry seem to require a general statement in order that the position should be fairly understood.

Within the past two years three Boards of Conciliation have previously been appointed to make and have made investigations as to the difficulties between this Company and their employees, and issues involved in some of the matters now submitted for our consideration have already been more or less investigated and reported upon by previous Boards, but under circumstances somewhat differing from those now existing. In the case of the Board of which Mr. Justice Graham was Chairman which held enquiries in May and July, 1907, the parties appeared before the Commission without Counsel and consequently without that searching and complete enquiry which could be reached when experienced advocates were employed to prove matters fully. Subsequent to the report made by Mr. Justice Graham and his associates a long strike took place, continuing for thirteen weeks until October, 1907.

During the progress of the strike a Board of Conciliation consisting of Judge Patterson, Mr. P. S. Archibald and Mr. R. R. Murray was appointed, and after making some progress the Company declined to go on with the matter on account of the continuance of the strike, and Mr. Archibald withdrew from the Board. The strike, as far as this Board has been able to gather, resulted in failure on the part of the strikers and they resumed work, and immediately after the Company issued a general order by the General Manager on or about the 26th of October, in the following terms.

"The men may resume work on the distinct understanding that they must abide by the award of the Board of Conciliation and that there cannot by any increases in wages in the district covered by the award now or later. The President and Directors of this Company are firm in their determination as they have been all along that the men must return under exactly the same terms and conditions as existing when they quit on the 31st of July against the ruling of the Board of Conciliation. The Company cannot afford to make and will not make advances on the abnormally high rates now being paid. The cost of production must not be increased. Let this be plainly understood and the men can go back to work."

Shortly after resuming work on November 21st., 1907, the Employees applied for a further Board of Conciliation and Investigation to adjust differences

between the Company and their employees, Judge Patterson, Mr. Hiram Donkin and Mr. R. B. Murray constituting such a Board, which met on the 8th of January and heard evidence and reported on the 18th of January, On this occasion the Company was wholly unrepresented and did not appear before the Board, and a report was sent in by the Board based entirely upon such evidence and representations as were submitted by the Employees.

When this Board met on the 22nd of June, no counsel appeared as has been already represented, and the Employees had declined up to that time to have counsel heard. But after spending some hours in presenting their case and finding the Company present and prepared to go into all the matters now submitted for consideration, the representatives of the Employees concluded that it would be necessary to have counsel in order to properly submit their case and an adjournment for one day was asked in order that counsel might be obtained and instructed. On meeting again on the morning of the 23rd., Mr. C. R. Smith, K. C., of Amherst, appeared on behalf of the Employees and asked for a further adjournment of one week in order that he might have ample opportunity to prepare himself for the due and effective presentation of the case on behalf of the Employees. Mr. H. McInnis, K. C., of Halifax, appeared then as Counsel for the Company, and agreed to this proposition of adjournment. The Board accordingly adjourned until Thursday, the first day of July, when it resumed meeting at 2 o'clock, p.m. The whole case was then thoroughly submitted in ample form. Witnesses were produced on both sides and subjected to thorough cross-examination; and this Board is of the opinion that the matters in dispute between the Employer and Employees, some of which are of long standing, have been more completely and satisfactorily probed than on any of the previous occasions.

(1) *Recognition of the U. M. W. of A.*

The first matter to which the Board had its attention directed was a demand on behalf of Local Union No. 469 to receive recognition by the Company as a labour organization embracing the greater number of its Employees. The circumstances as submitted to the Board are as follows: Since 1879, Pioneer Lodge of the Provincial Workmen's Association has been in existence at Springhill. Some intimation was made in the course of the evidence that for a period of a year or two this Lodge was not in regularly organized existence, but practically for thirty years this was the recognized Labour Union at the mines. Subsequently, Mechanics' Lodge was also organized at Springhill under the auspices of the P. W. A., and the two lodges containing different classes of men were the recognized labour unions in connection with this mine. The organizations were officially recognized by the Cumberland Railway & Coal Company practically during all the period in which the Company has been operating the mine, for twenty-six years.

In the last days of 1908 the Pioneer and Mechanics' Lodges ceased to exist.

By a referendum vote it was determined by a large majority to cease to work under the P. W. A., and to affiliate with the United Mine Workers of America and immediately after, Local Union No. 469 was organized, and so far as the evidence goes it already embraces 1,000 or 1,200 of the employees of the mines. Upon its formation official notification was sent to the General Manager of the C. R. & C. Company announcing the dissolution of Pionéer and Mechanic' Lodges and the formation of Local Union No. 469, U. M. W., and demanding recognition.

On the 15th of January, 1909, the General Manager in reply intimated that he was advised that litigation had been begun at Sydney by the Grand Council of the P. W. A., in reference to the affairs of Pioneer Lodge and until advised as to the result of the litigation the Company merely acknowledged the receipt of their communication.

In April, 1908, the Local Union made a long representation to the General Manager of the Company asking for a meeting with the Management to discuss the situation and thereby avoiding friction. The General Manager declined to receive

any deputation from the Union, but did receive a delegation from the miners who while really a committee from the Local Union did not declare themselves as such and business was transacted with this delegation.

On behalf of the Employees it was urged that the Constitution and By-Laws of the United Mine Workers was better adapted for the purposes and interests of an organized body of miners than the Provincial Workmen's Association; that its methods of working were more favourable to pleasant relations between the Management and the men, and the sundry advantages were derived from connection with a body having a large membership extending over various portions of the Continent of North America. It was also claimed by the Employees that men employed in any large mining enterprise had a perfect right to choose for themselves what form of organization they should adopt.

To this the Company reply that they are prepared to receive individuals or committees of the Employees in all matters pertaining to the employment, that no man or men have been refused a hearing by the Board of Management unless they came as a committee from the Local Union of Mine Workers.

The Company contends that it should not be required to encourage and help support a foreign labour organization, the main body of whose members are working to produce coal to supplant Nova Scotia product in Canadian markets to the demoralization of its business and possible annihilation of its property. The Company further say that owing to the depression in the United States last year and this a determined effort has been and is being made by American operators to capture the St. Lawrence trade and large quantities of American Coal have been sold to the extent of depriving Nova Scotia Companies of their rights in important Canadian markets. The result of this intrusion is to make local competition in the Provinces keener and depreciate values to such a degree as to either compel Nova Scotia operators to cease producing or force them to make a reduction in wages. The cost of producing coal in the United States is only one-third of the cost of putting coal f. o. b. cars in the deep mines and heavy pitching seams on the main lands of Nova Scotia, and the result, if this invasion continues, will be that Nova Scotia operators will either close down or the cost of production be reduced.

Objection is also made by the Company to the fact under the Constitution of the U. M. W. all employees of the mine must become members of the same except those having power to hire or discharge men, and under this provision their underground Managers and all other officers in connection with the Management of the Company, including Examiners, will have to belong to the Union, whereas under the provisions of the P. W. A., only those occupying non-official positions in the mines were eligible, the advantage of which latter provision is that the officials being apart from the Union are in a position is necessary to fire the boilers, operate pumps, fans, engines, etc., make necessary repairs, and guard the property of the Company and Crown until work is resumed, in the case of a strike. It is claimed, that the P. W. A., is under the Legislative control of the Province, while the U. M. W., as a body have neither standing nor property in Canada and are not under Legislative control.

The Board have given due consideration to the representations made on both sides in this matter with a view of suggesting such action as will be most mutually advantageous to both parties and to the interests of the industry in general.

It is quite possible that recognition of the Local Union No. 469, U. M. W., by the C. R. & C. Company would at the present moment remove one unpleasant source of friction between the parties. It is however, by no means clear to your Board that any right exists on the part of the Department of Labour to enforce upon any company operating a mine or any other industrial enterprise a compulsion to give official recognition to any labour organization formed among its employees. Uudoubtedly, under certain circumstances such a recognition results in convenience of various kinds in the transaction of the delicate relations which

must always subsist between employer and employees in enterprises involving large numbers of the latter. From all the information which your Board has been able to obtain, however, it does not appear that such recognition is by any means a universal rule in such cases. Certain large employers of labour have refused and continue to refuse to recognize any labour organization and transact their business with individual employees or committee representing them.

Section 26 of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act provides "that the Board's recommendation shall deal with each item of the dispute and shall state in plain terms, etc., what in the Board's opinion ought or ought not to be done by the respective parties concerned."

In the present instance, this Board does not feel under all the circumstances that it ought to definitely express an opinion that the Company should recognize Local Union 469 of the U. M. W. It may or may not be desirable that the Company should do this, but it seems to your Board that in view of the representations made it would be exceeding the just limits of its functions to express any definite opinion as to what the Company ought to do in this regard. We think it ought to be left to the judgment and discretion of the Company as to how far it will officially recognize an organization having its central authority outside the Province, and largely under the control of interests that may be at some time in acute competition with the interests of the Company.

(2) *To determine the standard weight of a box of coal for the purpose of forming a basis from which the rate per ton shall be arrived at.*

The Counsel representing the employees intimated that this matter having been dealt with fully and presumably satisfactory to the men in the report of the Board of Conciliation of which Judge Patterson was Chairman in January, 1908 they did not desire to reopen the matter. The Company declined to accept this view, the matter having been raised distinctly by the employees in their request for a Board of Conciliation and the report made by Judge Patterson and his associates having been based entirely upon ex parte testimony which did not fully and fairly present all sides of the question, they desired to avail themselves of the present opportunity of having the matter thoroughly investigated in order that a more just and satisfactory presentation of the case be made to the Department.

The Board deeming it in every way desirable that these long-standing matters of difference between the parties should be subjected to the fullest enquiry concurred in the view, that evidence could not be properly excluded, and therefore they permitted the Company to state its case fully and hear all that could be urged in support of the contentions of the employees as embodied very fully in the report of Judge Patterson and his associates in January, 1908.

The history of the relations between the parties in this regard are fully set forth in the statement made by the Company and attested to under oath by one of its officials. As it seems impossible to condense this statement it is submitted in full. The only additional light thrown by the employees in respect of this statement is that it was not accepted by the members of Pioneer Lodge, although assented to and signed by the Grand Master and Grand Secretary of the P. W. A.

Standard Weight of a Box of Coal.

The agreement existing concerning filling of mine cars or boxes from the 13th of January, 1893, is as follows:—

Memo. of agreement made this 13th day of January, 1893, between the management of the Cumberland Railway & Coal Company and the employed in the Springhill Collieries of said Company, in respect of filling of boxes.

1. That all boxes be properly filled level full at the face.

2. That the Management see that all boxes are properly filled level full at the face.

3. That the "sender" or "senders" of any box or boxes, the contents of which are below six inches of level full on reaching the bank be fined twenty cents for short measure for each box.

4. That the Bankhead Foreman and Checkweighman determine all deductions for short measure.

5. That this agreement be adhered to until scales are placed on the bankheads.

6. That this agreement be registered in the Commissioner of Mines Office, Halifax, N.S.

On behalf of the Management.

(Sgd.) Alex. McInnes, *Manager.*
C. Hargreaves, *Asst. Manager.*
A. D. Ferguson, *Underground Manager, No.* 1.
M. Blue, *Underground Manager No.* 2.
W. D. Matthews, *Underground Manager, No.* 3.

On behalf of the Employed:

(Sgd.) James Murphy
John Fletcher
Matthew McPherson
John H. McVicar
Thomas Pigott
} Committee of Pioneer Lodge.

This undertaking refilling of mine cars covers a period of fifteen years.

In accordance with this agreement, on each Underground Examiner's report the following query is to be found:—

"Are all places worked to best advantage for large coal and mine cars filled level full at the faces and chutes?"

Scales.

Pioneer Lodge, No. 1, P.W.A. made a demand, March 2nd, 1907, for scales as follows:—

The above Lodge demands the Weight Scales placed on the banks of No. 2 and 3 slopes of Springhill Collieries, without delay.

(Sgd.) Edward Bradley, *Conv.*
Wm. Watkins, *Secy.*

To J. R. Cowans, Esq.,
General Manager.

Replied to, *viz.*:—

Springhill, N.S., March 13, 1907.

Wm. Watkins, Esq.,
Secy. Pioneer Lodge No. 1, *P.W.A.*,
Springhill, N.S.

Dear Sir:—

Referring to your notice of the 2nd inst., for weigh scales I would advise you that scales will be installed on both bankheads as requested, with as little delay as possible.

Yours very truly,

(Sgd.) J. R. Cowans.

Another communication from Pioneer Lodge, as follows:—

Springhill, N.S., March 16, 1907.

J. R. Cowans, Esq.,
General Manager.

Dear Sir:—

I beg to inform you that the above Lodge demands the scales installed on No. 2 and 3 banks by June 1st, 1907.

Believe me,

Yours faithfully,

(Sgd.) Edward Bradley,
Conv. Management Committee.

Accordingly, weigh scales were installed during the strike of 1907, and duly inspected on the 12th of November, 1907, by Mr. J. J. Chisholm, Assistant Government Inspector of Weights and Measures, and certificates of inspection posted in each weigh house. The Checkweighmen were invited to take their places in the scale house and check the scale weights. For some season or other they failed to do so.

On the 16th November, 1907, the members of Pioneer Lodge were requested *viz.*:—

Springhill, N.S., November 16, 1907.

Wm. Watkins, Esq.,
Secy. Pioneer Lodge, No. 1, *P.W.A.*,
Springhill, N.S.

Dear Sir:—

In the matter of Scale.

In order to prevent any possibility of dispute regarding weights if your Checkweighmen do not check scale weights, the Company will put on sworn weighers immediately.

Yours very truly,

(Sgd.) J. R. Cowans.

No notice was taken by Pioneer Lodge or Checkweighmen, and certified sworn weighers were brought from Halifax, to check and certify to all gross and tare weights from the 21st to 30th of November, inclusive.

The members of Pioneer Lodge or miners were particularly requested to come together and agree between themselves to name a date or dates covering the nine days between and including the 21st and 30th of November, to reach the standard average weight of contents of mine cars at each mine, with a notification that if the miners did not interest themselves in the proposed change of their own demand, the Company would take it for granted that the miners were satisfied that the total returns for the nine days above mentioned should be taken to arrive at a standard base weight at each mine.

The gross and tare weights were computed by weighers checked by office staff, rechecked and affirmed on oath by sworn weighers.

Further, in order that there might be no question as to the accuracy of the weights, during the every day practice of nine consecutive days hoisting, an independent audit was made on the weights by competent accountants outside the Company's service altogether, and these returns fixed the base weights rate at No. 2 mine of 1843 lbs., and at No. 3 mine 2,009 lbs., as per following statement of independent audit:—

Weights of coal raised from the Cumberland Railway & Coal Co.'s mines Nos. 2 and 3, from November 21st to 30th inclusive, 1907, exclusive of coal loaded on Company tallies by Company hands.

No. 2 Mine.

Date.	Number Loaded Mine Cars.	Gross Weight.	Number Empty Mine Cars.	Weight Empty Mine Cars.
Nov. 21	964	2,676,225	92	85,050
" 22	1,146	3,169,425	85	78,675
" 23	1,030	2,853,400	54	49,800
" 25	1,118	3,087,225	53	48,725
" 26	1,133	3,144,250	116	106,750
" 27	615	1,699,200	99	91,350
" 28	1,201	3,306,325	80	72,973
" 29	1,231	3,389,475	32	29,150
" 30	1,094	3,019,925	3	275
	9,532	26,345,450	614	565,225

Total Gross Weight, lbs..... 26,345,450
Average Gross Weight mine car 2,764
Average Weight Empty mine car 921
Average Net Weight per mine car 1,843

No. 3 Mine.

Date.	Number Loaded Mine Cars.	Gross Weight.	Number Empty Mine Cars.	Weight Empty Mine Cars.
Nov. 21	938	2,778,050	70	65,650
" 22	836	2,463,650	49	47,050
" 23	911	2,703,175	37	35,425
" 25	1,070	3,154,425	66	61,975
" 26	947	2,801,500	140	133,775
" 27	524	1,536,450	52	49,175
" 28	1,156	3,423,475	70	67,675
" 29	1,144	3,397,300	33	31,400
" 30	932	2,769,125	9	8,725
	8,458	25,027,150	527	500,850

Total Gross Weight, lbs. 25,027,150
Average Gross Weight per mine car 2,959
Average Weight per mine car 950
Average Net Weight empty mine car 2,009

We, hereby, certify that we have verified all the figures shown above, and the average net weights are correct.

(Sgd.) E. B. Fairbanks, *Manager Can. Bank of Commerce.*

J. H. Turner, *Manager Bank of Nova Scotia.*

F G. Morehouse, *Principal Public Schoo.s.*

Springhill, N.S.,

18th December, 1907.

I certify that the attached is a true copy of statement compiled by Messrs. Fairbanks, Turner and Morehouse, of weights of coal raised from Nos. 2 and 3 mine, November 21st to 30th inclusive 1907, and empty mine cars.

(Sgd.) D. Stewart.

Declared before me at Sprighill, in the County of Cumberland, this 19th day of December, A.D., 1907.

(Sgd.) John M. Hunter, J.P.,
County of Cumberland.

Important notice to miners was posted, *viz.*:—

Important Notice to Miners.

Commencing to-day the 2nd December, miners of their own demand will fill by the ton instead of by measure.

Please remember that properly filled mine cars will net profitably to the sender on the scales and load accordingly.

Instruct your loaders not to send short filled cars.

By order,

(Sgd.) C. Hargreaves,
Manager.

Springhill, N.S.,
December 2nd, 1907.

To pave the way for an amicable settlement the members of the Lodge were addressed as follows:—

Springhill, N.S., Dec. 2, 1907.

Wm. Watkins, Esq.,
Secy., Pioneer Lod e, No. 1, *P.W.A.*,
Springhil', N.S.

Dear Sir:—

As required by the members of your Lodge, weigh scales were installed on the banks of Nos. 2 and 3 mines, and duly inspected on the 12th of November, 1907, by Mr. J. J. Chisholm, Assistant Government Inspector of Weights and Measures, and certificates of inspection hung up in each weigh house.

On the 16th ult., you were requested, *viz.*:—

"In order to prevent any possibility of dispute regarding weights, if your Checkweighmen do not check scale weights, the Company will put on sworn weighers immediately."

As your Checkweighmen did not take their places in the weigh house, Sworn Weighers were put on and have checked and certified to all gross and tare weights from the 21st to 30th of November inclusive.

It is the desire of this Company that the change from payment by measurement to payment by weight be made in actual practice to avoid unnecessary friction, and also to conform with the terms of the Company's ultimatum, under which the men resumed work after the recent strike.

The Company, therefore, asks the miners to agree amongst themselves and name one, two, three or more work days between and including the 21st to the 30th ult. to arrive at a standard basis of the average contents of mine cars. The average net weights of the day or days selected by the miners during the period when sworn checkweighers certified to gross and tare weights to be fixed as a standard at both mines from which to establish base rates to change from payment by measurement to payment by weight.

The Company considers that to make the change in actual practice is the fairest and most liberal treatment that can be accorded its miners in this matter.

If the miners do not consider the question of the change made at their own demand and choose the days for computation by which the results duly certified may be obtained, the Company will take the total returns during the period named and arrive at a standard base weight at each mine certified and affirmed on oath.

It will be necessary for the miners to decide upon dates during the term of sworn inspection, not later than the 6th inst., in order to make up the accounts.

Yours very truly,

(Sgd.) J. R. Cowans.

The matter stood in abeyance for some time, when the Managing Committee of Pioneer Lodge suggested to the Management that a box of coal be tested from each mine.

The Committee was addressed as follows, on this proposal:—

Springhill, N.S., February 20, 1908.

Messrs. McPherson, *et al*,
Committee, Pioneer Lodge, No. 1. *P.W.A*
Springhill, N.S.

Dear Sirs:—

Subject—Scales.

As to your proposal that we test a box of coal from each mine, I would advise that we had an experience in respect to filling of boxes in 1893, and it was far from satisfactory. In the first place the box or car referred to was indifferently

filled. Then the driver made his way to the bottom of the slope with the car at a gait which was calculated to shake the contents down as low as possible in transit. Everybody's hand seemed to have been against this box, with the result that it arrived on bank six inches short of level full. Any practical miner will admit that a box properly loaded level full at the face will not shrink six inches in transit to bank with any kind of fair treatment. We have no intention of making further tests of this sort.

But the matter of scales is not a subject for test but one of practice.

The understanding was when scales were placed on the bankhead at the demand of the men that the change be made without additional cost to the Company. In other words, the Company and miners were to change from payment by measure to payment by weight in the average weight of contents of mine cars *in actual practice.*

The Lodge was asked to send Checkweighmen to check the weights, and its failure to do so compelled the Company to put on sworn weighers.

Nine consecutive working days output was taken and the average return fixed the standard weight at each mine.

The Company considers the subject disposed of fairly and finally, but, in order to show the men that it deals equitably and to disabuse the minds of all concerned of any intention to take an undue advantage in the matter of change from payment by measure to payment by weight, is willing to give the miners another opportunity of selecting days output to arrive at a standard for each mine.

As all coal has been weighed since 21st November to date inclusive, the Company suggests that the miners do respectively entreat His Honour The Lieutenant Governor of Nova Scotia to select for them any number of working days during this term *to compute the average weight of contents of mine cars, both mines,* and thus determine the standard weights, providing of course that such results finally dispose of the question, and that there will be no appeal from the conclusion later.

If the miners do not avail themselves of this opportunity the standard weights fixed by nine consecutive days hoisting under sworn inspection will stand.

The above offer is for immediate acceptance.

Yours very truly,

(Sgd.) J. R. Cowans.

Again, the Company, in its desire to dispose of the matter amicably, suggested that Premier Murray select the dates.

The open letter in the press read as follows:—

The Company says "*Let Premier Murray select the dates.*"

To the Editor of "The Tribune."
Springhill, N.S.

Dear Sir:—

When I was in Halifax last week the officials of the Mines Department made inquiries about standard weights. I went over with them, what they were already familiar with, as to how the official tests had been conducted and further stated to them, a fact of which they were not aware, and that I had made the men the following offer:—

Springhill, N.S., Feb. 20, 1908.

"As all coal has been weighed since the 21st November to date inclusive, the Company suggests that the miners do respectfully entreat His Honour the Lieutenant Governor of Nova Scotia to select for them any number of working days during this term to compute the average weight of contents of mine cars both mines and thus determine the standard weights, providing of course that such results finally dispose of the question and that there will be no appeal from the conclusion later.

If the miners do not avail themselves of the opportunity the standard weight fixed by the nine consecutive days hoisting under sworn inspection will stand."

I pointed out, what is the fact, that clauses 1 and 2 of the agreement of the 13th January, 1893, on file in the Mines Office in reference to the method of fill-

ing boxes had not been changed. The clauses of the agreement are:—

1. *That all boxes be properly filled level full at the face.*

2. *That the Management see that all boxes are properly filled level full at the face.*

We now make this further offer: That the Honourable Mr. Murray, the Premier of the Province, should select on behalf of the men any day or days or the whole of them from the 15th November to date March 26th to arrive at a base weight at each mine. The question is so simple that it should resolve itself. There is so much coal hoisted in so many cars. Divide the number of cars into the total weight of coal, and the result is the average weight of contents of cars—and standard weight for each mine.

The Company pays out the same amount of money distributed over the senders of cars. Miners who load full measure make a gain on each car. Miners who load slack and below the standard show loss. The scales, and not the Company tell the miner how he is loading, is the difference between loading by measure and by weight, and the miner who *loads well earns well, as he is paid for all he fills.*

(Sgd.) J. R. Cowans,
General Manager.

Cumberland Railway & Coal Co.

Springhill, N. S.

March 30th, 1908.

But all to no purpose, the members of Pioneer Lodge would not consent to change from payment by measure or box to payment by weight in practice, as was understood when the demand for scales was made.

The question remained in *statu quo* until Grand Master McNeil and Grand Secretary Moffatt came to Springhill on behalf of the men to discuss with the Management the possibility of arriving at a standard weight satisfactory to all parties.

Present at meeting Saturday April 4th 1908: John Moffatt, S. B. McNeil, Kent Foster, Daniel Ross, Duncan Blue, Alex. Wilson, Alex. E. McPherson, Samuel D. Beaton, Grand Officers and Committee, Pioneer Lodge, and J. R. Cowans, C. Hargreaves, W. D. Matthews, W. Lorimer D. McSaveney, C. Allbon, D. Stewart, Company Management.

Mr. Moffatt insisted that the only means of settlement which would satisfy the men was to dump coal from mine cars on bankheads and reload with shovel cars level full and weigh for standard.

The Management contended that the standard weights were determined by sworn weighers and independent audit of weights by competent outside Accountants and fixed.

After a lenghty conference, nothing was settled, but an appointment was made to meet the Grand Officers and Committee again Monday at 10 o'clock. Monday, Grand Officers McNeil and Moffatt and Alex. E. McPherson, Convenor of Committee came down to the office as agreed.

The Management offered and asked that Grand Master McNeil go to the scales on one bankhead for one hour and Grand Secretary Moffatt on the other bankhead, weight contents of mine cars as they passed over the scales and fix a standard each mine themselves, according to the average weights of an hour's run or more each mine at their option. Grand Officers McNeil and Moffatt declined the offer, but were willing to take a number of mine cars loaded level full of dry coal on the bank at each mine for a standard weight as the men desired. This the Management assented to with an earnest desire to dispose of the question to the satisfaction of the men.

On the way to the bankhead Messrs. McNeil and Moffatt were asked to take charge of the proceedings, select any rake or run of coal that they might consider a fair sample of the run of the mine, order the cars stopped, and the contents dumped on the floor reloaded by shovel level full, contents weighed, and cars retared, to arrive at standard weight both mines.

On arrival at No. 2 bankhead, Messrs. McNeil and Moffatt after consultation with Checkweighmen, decided to weigh coal of certain tallies, said to be the lightest in the mine. The Management offered no ob-

jections. They stopped two rakes of their own accord set aside the cars containing wet coal, selected 13 cars of dry coal, had contents dumped on the coal floor, cars reloaded by members of Pioneer Lodge, with shovels, level full, and the tops of the cars planed with a straightedge so that no coal would stand above the sides. These cars were then weighed by the Grand Officers and Convenor of Committee, coal dumped, and cars tared by them also. The same method was adopted on No. 3 bankhead.

The Grand Officers and Convenor of Committee took the matter in hand, selected cars containing dry coal only, had coal dumped on the floor, cars refilled with shovels, and every precaution taken that no coal was loaded above the sides of the cars. Took gross and tare weights themselves, and the same afternoon computed weights and fixed standard at No. 2 at 1907 and No. 3. at 1908. Mr. Stewart Asst. to General Manager, checked weights on behalf of the Company.

All the papers in this connection are attached.

Springhill, N. S.
April 4th, 1908.

Meeting, Committee Pioneer Lodge with Grand Officers McNeil and Moffatt and Company Management.

John, Moffatt, S. B. McNeil, Kent Foster, Daniel Ross, Ducan Blue, Alex. Wilson, Alex. E. McPherson, Samuel D. Beaton, Grand Officers and Commitee Pioneer Lodge; and J. R. Cowans, C. Hargreaves, W. D. Matthews, W. Lorimer, D. McSaveney, C. Allbon, D. Stewart, Company Management.

Mr. Moffatt: re difficulty Scales and Schedule.

Scales— Dump coal from cars on bank and load cars level full and weigh for standard.

Company: The whole question is we contend and prove by scales that the standard is right. The men contend that cars are overloaded.

The foregoing memos. were made by me at and during time of meeting between Committee of Pioneer Lodge. Messrs. Moffatt and McNeil of the P. W. A. and Officials of Company on Saturday 4th April 1908.

(Sgd.) D. Stewart.

No. 2. mine. Tally, 32, 1875; 32, 1825; 9, 1825; 32, 1775; 54, 1825; 9, 1825; 9, 1725; 47, 1875; 47, 1775; 37, 1725; 49, 1925; 49, 1825; 54, 1775. Total, 23575.

Add 13,000 lbs. on beam for gross.

(Sgd.) D. Stewart,
" John Moffatt,
" S. B. McNeil.

April 6, 08.

No. 2 Mine, Tares. 900, 900, 900, 900, 950, 900, 925, 900, 900, 925, 900, 875, 900. Total 11,775.

(Sgd.) D. Stewart,
" John, Moffatt,
" S. B. McNeil.

April 6, 1908.

23,575
13,000
———
36,575
11,775
———
1324,800 (1907)

No. 2. Mine.

Alex. E. McPherson, Convenor of Pioneer Lodge Committee, was present when weighing was done. Moffatt sat in chair directly in front of scales dial. McPherson and myself on either side and McNeil directly behind Moffatt. We carefully weighed, read over weights and signed each others slips, that is Moffatt, McNeil and myself.

Scales balanced perfectly at Zero before weighing of loaded and empty cars.

(Sgd.) D. Stewart.

Springhill, N. S.
April 6, 1908.

No. 3 Mine. Car Numbers. 1, 1950; 2, 1850; 3, 1725; 4, 1800; 5, 1850; 6 not weighed, 7, 2000; 8, 1950; 9, 1975; 10,

1925; 11, 1975; 12, 2025; 13, 1925; 14, 1975; Total 24,925.

(Sgd.) D. Stewart.
" John Moffatt,
" S. B. McNeil.

April 6, 08.

No. 3 Mine, Tares, 1, 950; 2, 951; 3, 850; 4, 975; 5, 925; 6 not weighed; 7, 925; 8, 950; 9, 900; 10, 925; 11, 975; 12, 975; 13, 925; 14, 950; Total 12,175.

(Sgd.) D. Stewart.
" John Moffatt,
" S. B. McNeil.

April 6, 08.

24,925
13,000

37,925
12,175

1325,740 (1908.)

No. 3 Mine.

Alex. E. McPherson, Convenor of Pioneer Lodge Committee, was present when weighing done, also James Matthews as well as Moffatt, McNeil and myself, same procedure as at No. 2.

Scales balanced perfectly at Zero before weighing of loaded and empty cars. Ball on beam at 1000 lbs., to facilitate weighing as dial alone has not capacity to indicate gross weight.

(Sgd.) D. Stewart.

Springhill, N. S.
April 6th, 1908.

Every effort was made by the Company to effect the change fairly and amicably, and to arrive at standard average weight of contents of mine cars in ordinary practice. The Company offered to take the average weight of nine consecutive days hoisting each mine, either one or more of all the days at the men's option from November 21st to 30th inclusive 1907, when all coal was weighed by sworn weighers.

Then the Company suggested to the miners to respectfully ask His Honour. the Lieutenant Governor of Nova Scotia to select any number of working days during the term when sworn weighers were engaged to average weights of contents of mine cars and determine standard weights.

Then again the Company further offered that Premier Murray be requested by the men to select any day or days from the 15th November 1907 to March 26th 1908, a period of 4 months and 11 days to arrive at the average standard weight of contents of mine cars.

No notice was taken of any of these offers of the Company to the men to dispose of the questions at issue, and it remained for the Grand Officers McNeil and Moffatt to come to Springhill to learn from the men that the only means of settlement which would satisfy them was to dump coal from cars on bank, load same cars level full, weigh contents and average for standard. All, this was done to the satisfaction of the Grand Officers who fixed standard at No. 2 as 1907 and No. 3 at 1908 and these fixed weights have been in effect since April 9th, 1908. This closed the matter definitely. Miners have since accepted their pay without demur.

(3) *Schedute of Rates.*

As already intimated, the Counsel for the employees was not disposed to press this branch of their claim, inasmuch as it had already been dealt with by the Board presided over by Judge Patterson. Evidence, however, was given on behalf of the employees in respect of this Schedule, and this Board deems it necessary to deal with the matter fully.

The arguments put forward on behalf of the employees is that a Schedule of rates is desirable, as it tends to prevent misunderstanding and enables each workman, even though previously inexperienced in respect to the computation of payments, to understand in advance precisely what he is to receive for any given work. Evidence was given that such a schedule of rates is in operation in other mines with satisfactory results. The employees submitted a schedule of rates which they desired the Company to consider, not necessarily to adopt in precise terms the rates set forth in such schedule, but to make it the basis of consideration and discussion with the Company with a

view of agreeing to such rate as would be mutally satisfactory. The schedule submitted was subtantially the same as that which had been submitted to Judge Patterson and in the main approved by that Board.

The Company upon being notified of the findings of Judge Patterson's Board promptly declined to accept the same, upon the ground that the adoption of such a schedule would result in a substantial increase of wages which the Company could not accept owing to the fact that it was already losing money and because it was in violation of the terms under which the men resumed work on the 28th of Ocotber 1907, which have been already quoted. In the statement of the conditions of re-employment it was emphatically stated, "The Company cannot afford and will not make any advances in the abnomally high rates now being paid."

The Company maintain that there is and has long been in operation a schedule of rates at the Springhill Mines which were in operation on the 28th of October, 1907, and which have been recognized and accepted ever since. It is quite true that this schedule is not absolute nor fixed in all particulars, but it is claimed, by the Company that a fixed schedule of rates in Springhill is unworkable. With thick and thin seams of more or less varying nature, with irregular dips of the measures, local disturbances of faults and heavy superincumbent pressure, it is impossible to arrive at a fixed scale or wages for such variations in the conditions under which the mines are operated. Rates as fixed are entered and appear on the payrolls, and every man's rate is given in his monthly statement.

Where conditions are exceptional or appear to be, men make demands on the Company for extra considerations, many which are not always supported by existing conditions. A schedule would leave unsettled so many rates to be covered by local conditions and abilitity and willingness of the men that it would be almost worthless.

That an absolutely fixed rate would be impracticable is fairly apparent from Clause 55 of the Schedule of rates now submitted which declares, "change in the state of the coal, faults and other unusual conditions to be dealt with as they arise."

Notwithstanding the fact that a fixed schedule of rates seems under the circumstances to be extremely difficult to obtain the Board are not disposed to differ from the general proposition that a schedule of rates when practicable is eminent desirable, and they would have been glad if the Company could have been induced to consider the scale submitted with a view of so modifying its claims as to make it conform to the condition that there should be no increase in the wages now and hitherto paid, but this the Company did not seem disposed to do.

To adopt the present Schedule seems to this Board to be out of the question, as it was stated openly by the Solicitor for the Company that its adoption would involve an increase of 40 per cent. on wages paid to those working underground and 28 per cent, to those working overground. Nothing is clearer than that the Company is not now in a position to admit of any increase whatever in the costs of production.

(4) *To establish a Docking System.*

The system of fines and docking stone existed in the working of Springhill Mines dating back to 1890. Its introduction led to a strike which lasted nine weeks, at the conclusion of which an agreement was entered into between the Company and a commitee of Pioneer Lodge in which the following clause appears: "Respecting the agreement in the matter of stone dockage it is agreed that the maximum of stone be twenty-four pounds per box. If over twenty-four pounds, a fine of 20 cents to be imposed, and if over forty-five pounds the box to be forfeited."

This system remained in force for ten years, when at the instance of Pioneer Lodge a rearrangement of rates for docks and fines was submitted to a local Board of Arbitrators formed by mutual agreement between the Company and the Lodge who on September 21st, 1900, determined as follows: "All boxes containing 60 pounds of stone or upwards to be docked. All boxes containing 40 pounds

of stone or upwards to be fined 20 cents." This system has been in operation ever since.

The men now ask and desire a modification of the system upon several grounds. First, that owing to the conditions prevailing in certain parts of the mine, the amount of stone incurring a fine and dockage is too small. Second, that the docking system itself works in some instances injustice. Third, that as the operation in many parts of the mine is conducted through chutes the timbering of which is liable to get out of repair and lead to the falling of stone that men are liable to be docked for stone in the boxes and cars for which they are in no way responsible. Fourth, that the Company's screens have been changed from ¾ line screen to ½ inch mesh, which discovers more small stone.

Evidence was given of some instances in which men were docked for a large proportion of cars sent up within a given period, and their remuneration for their labour thus reduced to an extremely small amount. A table was submitted containing a statement of the docks and fines imposed in No. 2 and No. 3 slopes respectively in the years 1906, 1907, 1908, which is herewith attached.

Docks and fines for 1908 represent approximately 21,000 tons of coal, and after making liberal allowance for the actual weight of stone found in the boxes, the Company will have appropriated some 20,000 tons of coal, which if paid for would represent at least, $8,500.00 additional wages to the miners, in respect of this coal that they have been compelled to mine for nothing.

No. 2 Slope.	1906.		1907.		1908.	
	Docks	Fines.	Docks	Fines.	Docks	Fines.
Jan.....	261	142	116	57	273	320
Feb.....	203	118	204	91	223	375
March ..	237	174	184	141	237	218
April.....	151	79	254	182	231	211
May.....	125	36	267	174	404	308
June.....	59	46	150	155	418	348
July.....	113	62	188	142	282	190
Aug.....	111	98	Strike		329	193
Sept.....	103	64	"		311	193
Oct.....	131	79	"		412	183
Nov.....	121	67	217	91	574	424
Dec.....	118	63	247	247	425	598
	1,733	1,028	1,827	1,260	4,219	3,561

No. 2. Slope.	Docks	Fines.	Docks	Fines.	Docks	Fines.
Jan.....	911	178	270	42	837	406
Feb.....	635	109	990	173	835	195
March ..	530	138	600	144	1,163	144
April ...	319	93	613	188	994	72
May.....	247	93	656	123	1,013	144
June.....	380	76	503	61	1,266	264
July.....	367	74	682	51	1,058	202
Aug.....	350	96	Strike		1,076	110
Sept.....	478	118	"		1,425	229
Oct.....	535	93	"		1,365	114
Nov.....	119	18	397	49	1,467	184
Dec.....	158	15	910	49	1,798	548
	5,079	1,101	5,621	831	14,297	2,582

	Docks	Fines.	Docks	Fines.	Docks	Fines.
Grand Totals	6,812	2,129	7,448	2,091	18,516	6,143

Also statement for five months of 1909 in No. 3 Mine:

Stament of Docks and Fines in No. 3 Mine.

No.	Tally	1909 Month	No. of Boxes.	Docks.	Fines.
34	Talley	Jan.....	1,173	103	49
37	"	"	681	152	15
65	"	Feb.....	636	54	12
73	"	"	51	38	1
31	"	Mar.....	224	43	19
37	"	"	1,091	225	20
73	"	"	213	55	10
34	"	April....	1,068	124	33
37	"	"	1,056	232	24
43	"	"	334	81	10
57	"	"	505	88	15
12	"	May.....	1,046	85	10
34	"	"	594	115	12
65	"	"	453	82	8

Evidence was given that in some of the slopes the timbering was out of repair, and that the split booms which are placed against the roof of the mine are often insufficient in strength and lead to the fall of stone from the roof.

Of course, it is unthinkable that a system should prevail whereby a man was fined or docked for stone in the boxes which had been placed there by means and agencies over which he had no control, and your Board therefore, felt it necessary to go into this matter most thoroughly and exhaustively.

The answer of the Company to these statements may be stated in order.

First, they say, which, of course, is incontrovertible, that it is of the utmost importance to the Company and its employees that coal free from stone and impurities be marketed. Inspection on coal has become so rigid that it is a common occurrence to have coal inspected that is thrown back on the Company's hands. In view of the importance of shipping clean coal the company has expended at both bankheads the sum of $58,000 on remodelling bankheads and equipping with steel shaking-screens and picking-belts. Forty-five men are employed at both bankheads simply picking stone out of the coal as the coal is carried by the picking-tables from the screens to the railway cars.

The local Board of Conciliation in July, 1907, determined that two cents extra per box had been allowed for removing stone and to compensate miners for separating stone in coal and also in loading in pillar working. In close or narrow work stone is paid for at the rate of five cents per inch with the understanding that the stone be removed in mining or loading and not sent to the bank with the coal. In No. 2 mine where the seam is clean and free from stone the rate per mined car for cutting and loading is 39 cents. Where coal is streaked with bands of stone 42 cents per car is paid. In No. 3 mine where no local stone is encountered 40 cents per car is paid. Where local stone partings are in evidence 43 cents, 46 cents, 48 cents and 52 cents per car is paid for mining and loading and separating the stone from the coal; which goes to show that miners working under the disadvantage of having to handle local stone partings are fully compensated for their trouble in extra price per car to cover the time employed in separating the stone from the coal in mining and loading.

Dealing with the dockage for the five months of 1909, the Company show that out of 222,080 cars, 8,004 were docked and 4,004 subjected to fines, equivalent to 360 docks and 194 fines.

It is claimed by the Company that good wages have been made in what is called the local stone districts and that in No. 2 Mine where stone exists in the seam the average rate per man per day for the month of April, 1909, was $3.07. In No. 3 Mine where all the trouble arose over local stone the average rate per man per day for April was $2.90.

Second, in respect of the claim made by the employees that the slopes get out of repair and cause the falling of stone in the chutes, the Company declare that formerly it was the custom of the miners to repair their own chutes and keep them in order, but of late years in most places they have refused to do this. The Company made contracts with the men that they should repair their own chutes; the Lodge refused to allow the men to do so, though the men were willing and the Company offered to pay extra for it. The Company have therefore been compelled to employ shiftmen to repair the chutes, and it is manifest that as these men cannot always be at all the chutes that they cannot be kept in as good condition as if they were cared for by the cutters themselves. The Company declare that where the miners repair the chutes themselves no trouble in respect of docks occurs.

It is not easy for your Board to appreciate fully the reasons which have induced the Lodge persistently to resist the application of this system of miners repairing their own chutes which would seem to apply a remedy to the complaint now made that these chutes are not unfrequently out of repair and lead to the falling of loose stone.

Third, the Company say that it is compelled to pay for all the stone under 45 pounds which is removed from the picking-tables and that this amounts in the aggregate to nearly as much as is gained by the fining and docking process.

Fourth, in certain portions of the mine and in respect of coal sent up by certain miners scarcely any docking occurs. The fining and docking is applied to certain special workings and to certain men. In respect of a single instance where one man had been docked a large percentage of boxes sent up it was shown by the Assistant Manager of the mine that this coal had not been in the

chutes at all, and therefore, not subject to the risk of having loose stone fall from the roof into the chute.

What recommendation should be made by the Board in respect of the fining and docking system is a matter which involves great delicacy and difficulty. In respect to the operation of the mines generally, we do not think that the docking system is at present working unfairly or results in any palpable injustice to the miners. In some few sections of the mine owing to the character of the chutes, it is possible that the system now in vogue may in some instances work injustice. The most effective remedy in the judgment of the Board would be for the miners in those special districts to assume the care of the chutes through which they work.

The employees urge that the docking system entirely cease and that fines only be imposed as a penalty for excessive stone, and they urge that the quantity of stone resulting in a fine be raised to 150 pounds per box.

In view of the necessity of maintaining the standard quality of coal for market the Board feel some reluctance in undertaking to recommend absolutely the abolition of the system of docking, and in any case the raising of the amount to 150 pounds instead of 60 pounds for either docking or fining would, we fear, tend to the depreciation of the coal and lead to greater carelessness in mining. It would be extremely difficult to apply to the whole mine a system of fines or docking which would only be specially applicable to certain parts of the mine and not applicable to all. The Management state that where there is satisfactory evidence that there has been an increase of stone in the box due in anyway to the falling of loose stone from insufficient timbering an allowance is made but the evidence in support of this must be clear.

The only recommendation which the Board can make in this respect is that in view of the additional stone now found in working the mine as compared with that found when the present docking system was established, and also in view of the introduction of the half-inch mesh screens in place of the three-quarter inch long screens, which retains a larger quantity of stone; that the system be based somewhat on the value of the box, which differs according to the conditions under which it is mined. Instead of the present system, we recommend that when a box contains fifty pounds of stone and not exceeding seventy-five pounds a fine of five hundred pounds of coal be imposed. When it contains seventy-five pounds and not exceeding one hundred pounds a fine of one thousand pounds of coal be imposed. When a box contains one hundred pounds or more of stone the box should be docked.

The Board have now dealt with all the special matters specifically presented to them. They feel, however, that their work would scarcely be done unless they devoted a little attention to certain serious considerations which were elicited by the investigation.

The Company for reasons of its own has taken the responsibility of submitting to the Board in a public manner and for public use a detailed statement of their present financial condition and of the results of the operation of the mine for a period of 15 years. They also embody in this statement the amount of wages paid for mining a given quantity of coal at the present time as compared with its cost 15 years ago. This statement has in the judgment of the Board such an important bearing upon the whole situation at Springhill that we have thought it best to embody it in this Report.

Losses in Operation.

That the Company cannot continue to operate under conditions which have prevailed for the past three years and four months is manifest from the statements which are herewith submitted:

The deficits are as follows:—

1906	$ 77,715.45
1907	156,992.17
1908	22,004.62
1909 (four months)	42,977.93
	$299,690.17

The cost of coal and selling price and difference in these years are, *viz.*:—

Year.	Cost of Coal.	Selling Price.	Loss.
1906	$2.80	$2.60	20c.
1907	3.17	2.66	51
1908	2.91	2.74	17
1909 (four months)	2.95	2.56	39

There is no other operation in Nova Scotia where the cost of production is within 50 to 75 cents per ton of the foregoing figures, and it is plain this Company is handicapped to such an extent with an abnormally high cost of mining and comparably low average selling price, that to carry on in this untenable position will quickly result in disaster. There is no hope for the property under these adverse terms.

In presenting these statements it may be said that there was an accident in No. 3 mine in 1906, a strike in 1907, but press into this Company's experience of the past 20 years the following accidents:—

A disastrous explosion in 1891.

Loss of one mine by fire and subsequent flooding of workings.

Destruction of two bankheads and surface plants by fire.

Cob-heating or heating in waste workings No. 2 mine.

Explosion in No. 3 mine or heating in waste workings.

Explosion of boiler in battery No. 2 mine (surface).

Total destruction of hoisting engines No. 2 mine.

Surface fires, and other casualties which affected output.

Add to these disasters 22 strikes, and it must be admitted that in mining each year there are contingencies to provide for, the expense of which cannot be avoided.

The contingent account in mining is never closed.

That the business of coal mining has been unprofitable in Springhill must be admitted from the following memo. *re* cost of coal, selling price, and the differential in profit or loss from 1894 to 1909 (4 months) inclusive:—

Year.	Cost of Coal.	Selling Price.	Difference. Gain.	Difference. Loss.
1894	$1.55	$1.58	3c.	.....
1895	1.64	1.52	.....	12c.
1896	1.64	1.63	....	1
1897	1.60	1.51	.....	9
1898	1.63	1.56	.....	7
1899	1.67	1.72	5	.....
1900	2.43	2.44	1	.....
1901	2.51	2.60	9	.....
1902	2.20	2.43	23	.....
1903	2.49	2.62	13	....
1904	2.60	2.45	.....	15
1905	2.44	2.50	6	.....
1906	2.80	2.60	.....	20
1907	3.17	2.66	.....	51
1908	2.91	2.74	.....	17
1909 (4 months)	2.95	2.56	.....	39

There were in the past 15 years and four months 7 years of slight gains and 8 years and four months of heavier losses.

During the period from 1899 to 1903, when there were profits, two small dividends, one of 3 per cent. and another of 2½ per cent. on the capital stock of $2,000,000, were paid. (And only these two small dividends have been paid in the 26 years of the Company's existence). The earnings were put back into the property to provide better equipment and development of the workings, with an earnest desire to benefit the Company and the employed, and with a degree of expectation of obtaining results in the future, which have certainly not been realized.

Since 1906, no expenditure has been made for betterments. The Company has not had means for improvements or extensions, and has had great difficulty in financing to meet current expenditures, as the figures submitted verify.

Coal Values have Declined

That this Company cannot grant any advance or further concessions in these or any other demands may be determined not only from the fact that the Company has been losing money in its operations for several years, as the statements will show, but that the average selling price of coal has declined to a marked extent this year.

The Intercolonial Railway, one of the Company's largest customers, only awarded this Company 48,000 tons of

coal, one-half the usual supply, at a reduction of 25 cents per ton, f.o.b. cars at Springhill Junction.

The Canadian Pacific Railway forced a deduction of 12 cents per ton, which with increased freight rate for British over Norwegian ships (excluded from carrying coastwise after 1st July) makes a further reduction of 15 cents per ton, and with 5 cents additional cost of discharge, equals a total reduction of 32 cents per ton in all, on this the largest contract which the Company holds.

The foregoing reduced contracts come into effect 1st July, which will still further reduce (bring down) the average selling price and (still further) increase loss in operation.

In the United States, where the bulk of the culm is exported, prices rule so low this year that it was necessary in order to secure part of this business to accept an offer 15 cents per ton under last year's price. The cost of transportation also by British instead of Norwegain register on this coal will still further reduce the net f.o.b. price 15 cents per ton, or a total of 30 cents per ton reduction on export trade to the United States.

If the telegraphic reports in the press are correct as to the joint action of the Senate and Congress, the duty on all coal (including slack or culm) will be fixed at fifty cents a ton. This Company sold the greater part of its culm in the New England States under an existing duty of 15 cents a ton. If this duty is increased under the Payne Tariff Bill to 50 cents a ton on all coal, including culm, our export trade to the United States will be killed, and there is not sufficient market in Canada, accessible to this Company to take the large portion of culm that it produces.

The Government of the United States, at the instance of the Coal Operators, will thus completely debar Nova Scotia coal from the United States market. The United States Coal Operators have captured a large part of the coal orders in Montreal that belong to Nova Scotia products, and now to crown all the United Mine Workers' Association seek to tie to a United States chariot wheels the employees of every mine in Nova Scotia and thus have the industry more absolutely at the control of the United States Operators and workmen who are now working under agreements.

Is it any wonder that the Operators of Nova Scotia view with alarm this combination of all United States coal interests to control their business and feel it their duty in their own interests, as well as in the interests of the Province, to resist to the utmost such far-reaching and powerful foreign interests united against them.

It is submitted that the Government of Nova Scotia which depends for the maintenance of its public service upon coal duties and every good citizen, who had no personal interest at stake, ought to stand with the Coal Operators in resisting the invasion of this foreign combination.

If the American Government exclude Nova Scotia coal, American Operators set out deliberately to capture the markets which belong to Nova Scotia mines in Canada, and the American unions control our miners, all that will be left to the Operators will be the mines without markets, excluded as they are by tariff from the United States, driven from their own markets in the St. Lawrence by "dumped" coal which is carried by the railways under cost and their workmen subject to be called out on strike (sympathetic or otherwise) at the dictation of their foreign masters.

Every important contract this Company has closed this year has been at a reduction. American coal and American competition is crowding Cape Breton and Pictou coals out of the St. Lawrence and other markets into the home or Provincial markets, which makes local competition all the more aggressive and has the effect of depreciating values.

As this Company was not making but losing money when prices were maintained, it must necessarily go from bad to worse financially now that prices are declining, and it cannot concede any advance or make any concessions whatever, which will tend to increase the cost

of production. It is simply out of the question to consider further demands from the men.

Springhill is a very expensive operation, the most costly in the Province, with ts deep mines, average hoist 3,500 feet, seams pitching from 18 degrees to vertical, and over present workings 2,000 feet of superincumbent pressure.

Pumping, as high in spring and fall, as 4 3-4 tons of water to one of coal, and a costly system of ventilation.

The coal is highly bituminous, cross-fractured, and consequently friable, especially in the steep measures, producing a larger proportion of small than any other coal in the Province. *It is now running half screened and half culm, over ½ " square mesh openings.*

Culm is exported at a low price to the United States, which reduces the average selling rate so much below the cost of production that the Company has been losing money heavily in its operation for over three years, as the statements will show.

Statement showing marked increases in amount of wages paid annually Mines Department, and output. from 1895 to 1908 inc usive.

Year.	Wages.	Output.
1895	$377,239.36	375,778 tons
1896	379,445.34	405.042
1897	273,121.45	302,581
1898	324,968.89	340,669
1899	367,864.91	369,269
1900	492,955.49	428,777
1901	602,426.43	411,214
1902	684,015.64	469,575
1903	778,405.88	468,446
1904	874,621.21	505,804
1905	674,073.70	476,247
1906	789,813.47	428,610
1907	684,435.35	338,857
1908	837,067.13	450,292

This Company carries all its old employees. No man has been discharged for advanced years. All aged employees are provided for as long as they present themselves for work, and all crippled and disabled employees are found employment at suitable work.

In Report of Commission appointed under Chapter 16, Acts 1907, entitled "An Act respecting Old Age Pensions and Miners' Relief Societies" statistics as to number and age of men employed in the coal mines of Nova Scotia are *viz.*:—

Name of Mine.	Under 20	20 to 30	30 to 40	40 to 50	50 to 60	60 & over	Total.
Cumberland Ry. & C. Co	249	489	406	239	91	54	1,528
Minudie	7	29	21	13	5	1	76
Stratchcona	17	22	29	10	2	4	84
Joggins	26	42	27	23	17	7	142
Chignecto	22	48	31	15	9	6	131
Acadia Coal Co.							
Acadia Mine	31	106	55	45	25	9	271
Albion Mine	43	104	90	36	28	12	313
Thorburn Mine	35	103	38	27	30	10	263
Drummond	138	296	186	111	73	36	835
Allan Shaft	34	101	46	26	20	7	234
Inverness	202	103	40	5	1	.....	351
N. S. S. & Co	577	316	181	68	28	7	1,207
Dominion Coal Co	2,000	1,183	516	224	79	13	4,015
	3,376	2,942	1,686	842	438	166	9,450

The above table plainly shows that there is in this employ a very marked larger proportion of elder men than in any of the other Companies; and farther that they are looked after.

Absentees.

That high wages are not conducive to steady work and maintenance of output may be gathered from the following statements of absentees from work, underground and overground, each mine, and on the surface for January, February, March, April and May of the current year, and to 12th June:—

ABSENTEES—JANUARY 1909.

	No. 2.	No. 3.	Surface	Total.
Jan. 1.....	New Year's	Idle...	.....	.....
2.....	Idle...	Idle...	.....	.....
4.....	49	55	24	128
5.....	41	50	14	105
6.....	47	127	17	191
7.....	33	89	20	142
8.....	35	58	33	126
9.....	35	61	29	125
11.....	26	40	11	77
12.....	23	46	18	87
13.....	41	64	16	121
14.....	32	44	24	100
15 pay day..	44	62	30	136
16.....	103	185	72	360
18.....	55	48	20	123
19	57	54	31	142
20.....	64	76	23	163
21.....	54	76	28	158
22.....	56	71	19	146
23.....	75	90	24	189
25.....	Delaney's funeral		.....	.....
26.....	34	40	6	80
27.....	34	52	11	97
28.....	35	48	26	109
29.....	41	74	17	132
30 pay day..	39	85	29	153
	1,053	1,595	542	3,190
Average.....	45	70	24	139

ABSENTEES—MARCH, 1909.

	No. 2.	No. 3.	Surface.	Total.
March 1	51	60	27	138
2	59	94	26	179
3	63	74	23	16
4	41	99	26	166
5	109	94	32	235
6	73	80	22	175
8	48	83	24	155
9	206	163	30	399
10	45	78	33	156
11	55	74	24	153
12	46	54	37	137
13 pay day	57	73	24	154
15	91	44	28	157
16	53	100	20	173
17	83	99	34	216
18	74	96	27	197
19	69	61	36	166
20	77	97	31	205
22	70	73	21	164
23	67	77	31	175
24	73	63	32	168
25	61	67	34	162
26	62	63	16	141
27	68	60	17	145
29	72	77	24	173
30	44	50	20	114
31 pay day	59	57	32	148
	1,876	2,110	725	4,711
Average.....	69	78	27	174

ABSENTEES—FEBRUARY 1909.

	No. 2.	No. 3.	Surface.	Total.
Feb. 1.....	50	80	27	157
2.....	76	125	37	238
3.....	91	110	29	230
4.....	45	60	29	134
5.....	65	67	32	164
6.....	48	74	27	149
8.....	34	51	8	93
9	41	58	15	114
10	41	59	19	119
11	49	73	28	150
12	49	48	15	112
13 pay day	48	46	44	138
15	48	53	36	137
16	42	50	20	112
17	46	48	32	126
18	44	45	23	112
19	44	41	16	101
20	40	38	21	99
22	45	34	16	95
23	79	55	18	152
24	86	57	19	162
25	143	152	42	337
26	40	48	22	110
27 pay day	60	67	24	151
	1,354	1,539	599	3,492
Average.....	57	64	25	146

ABSENTEES—APRIL 1909.

	No. 2.	No. 3.	Surface	Total.
April 1	103	139	55	297
2	94	11	45	250
3	97	105	31	233
5	85	61	34	180
6	51	61	18	130
7	66	61	14	141
8	50	60	8	118
9	Idle.	Good Friday		.....
10	39	71	26	136
12	15	37	9	61
13	20	56	16	92
14	25	50	21	96
15 pay day	40	56	22	118
16	52	113	34	199
17	84	122	34	240
19	33	56	15	104
20	63	65	25	153
21	72	73	22	167
22	45	69	23	137
23	51	57	16	124
24	60	76	19	155
26	67	41	27	135
27	45	41	18	104
28	29	52	15	96
29	52	59	23	134
30 pay day	37	52	23	112
	1,357	1,744	593	3,712
Average.....	55	70	25	148

ABSENTEES—MAY 1909.

	No. 2.	No. 3.	Surface.	Total.
May 1	108	155	42	305
3	102	100	29	231
4	70	70	21	181
5	89	93	34	216
6	90	86	23	199
7	71	83	25	179
8	81	84	24	180
10	83	58	34	175
11	63	77	21	161
12	61	74	11	148
13	62	64	14	140
14	47	Idle.	22	69
15 pay day	Idle.	Idle.	.....	.....
17	69	Idle.	35	104
18	108	132	37	277
19	61	74	33	168
20	62	67	37	166
21	59	73	29	161
22	87	Idle.	34	121
24	Idle.	Victoria Day.		
25	110	79	35	224
26	61	49	25	135
27	56	49	18	123
28	61	65	15	141
29 pay day	Idle.	Idle.	.....	.....
31	60	48	17	125
	1,721	1,600	615	3,936
Average.....	75	80	26	171

ABSENTEES—JUNE 1909.

	No. 2.	No. 3.	Surface.	Total.
June 1	131	85	23	239
2	81	80	17	178
3	Idle.	.....	.....	.....
4	69	96	13	178
5	71	88	5	164
7	76	70	15	161
8	86	102	18	206
9	62	68	17	147
10	60	67	10	137
11	60	51	7	118
12	91	Idle.	16	107
	787	707	141	1,635
Average.....	78	78	14	163

NUMBER DAYS LOST MONTHLY FOR 1909.

	No. 2.	No. 3.	Surface.	Total.
January.....	1,053	1,595	542	3,190
February.....	1,354	1,539	599	3,492
March.....	1,876	2,110	725	4,711
April.....	1,365	1,744	593	3,712
May.....	1,721	1,600	615	3,936
June 12.....	787	707	141	1,635
				20,676

AVERAGE EMPLOYED OFF WORK DAILY.

January.....	139
February.....	146
March.....	174
April.....	148
May.....	171
June 12.....	163

There were, therefore, 20,676 days work lost by employees in this period, or an average of 159 men off work daily, equal to 10 per cent,. of the total employed.

The absentees vary from 9 per cent. off work between pay days to 20 per cent. after pay days.

This indifference to work on the part of the employees must be attributed to, too much money, too easily earned. No other class of artisans do or can afford to lose so much time.

This utter neglect of duty on the part of employees falls most heavily on the Company in reduced output, increased cost, and correspondingly poor returns, and is largely responsible for the deplorable results in operation, which have obtained for the last three years and four months.

Advance in Wages.

There were two general advances in wages, one of 10 per cent. on 1st May, 1900, and another of 12 per cent. on 1st January, 1901, 22 per cent. in all conceded all employees.

Besides these two general increases on all earnings since 1899, concessions after concessions have been wrested from the Management at the point of the pistol, till wages have soared in the several Departments to the impossibility of producing results financially under which the Company can exist.

Miners earnings have advanced, 60 to70%
Engineers (Stationary) earnings have advanced.....60%
Firemen (Stationary) earnings have advanced.....50%
Engineers (Railway) earnings have advanced.....62%
Firemen (Railway) earnings have advanced.....52%
Conductors (Railway) earnings have advanced.....51%

Brakemen (Railway) earnings have advanced.....41%
Machinists & Blacksmiths earnings have advanced.....34%
Unskilled labour earnings have advanced.....33%
Stores have advanced.....40%
Timber has advanced.....40%

And on top of all these advances the cost of screening, picking, and preparation required for the coal to meet the demand, has doubled in recent years.

The question is continually asked, why are the Coal Companies of Nova Scotia not making money? The answer, so far as this Company is concerned, is obvious.

In 1908, the extra amount paid in wages over 1899–1900 to meet the two general advances of 10 per cent. and 12 per cent. to 22 per cent., was $147,034.23, equivalent to 40. 61 100 cents per ton on shipments.

Since May 1st, 1900 this Company has paid 138 employees on the 22 per cent. advance or bonus $1,184,949.75 besides the many concessions which have been obtained by employees, until to-day the miners are working shorter hours, performing less work, and earning the highest average rates of any miners in the Province.

The cause mainly responsible for the disastrous results of the past few years is the astounding fact of the unprecedented increase in average miners' wages since 1895, and the incredible falling off in the average daily production per man, as follows:—

Year.	Average daily earned by miners per day.		Production of coal per miner per day
1895.....	$1.83		5.52 tons.
1896.....	1.95		5.40
1897.....	1.83		5.89
1898.....	1.92		5.83
1899.....	1.90		5.30
1900.....	2.27	10% advance	4.80
1901.....	2.51	22 " "	4.16
1902 ...	2.63	"	4.75
1903.....	2.88	"	4.46
1904.....	2.98	"	4.26
1905.....	2.97	"	4.53
1906.....	3.18	"	4.37
1907.....	3.14	Three months strike.	4.10
1908.....	3.00	Trade dull in summer months due mild open winter and financial and industrial depression.	4.10
1909			
Jan.....	2.81		3.74 tons.
Feb.	2.96		3.67
March	2.92	Output curtailed by local trouble	3.84
April	2.93	and irregular work on part of employees.	3.92
May	2.97	19,041 days work having been lost in these five months.	4.01

Miners' wages have increased no less from lowest to highest average than 74 per cent., while in return for these enhanced wages, miners have of their own design restricted output to the ruinous extent of 38 per cent. per man per day, which is practically a reduction of 60 per cent. in production. Sufficient in itself to drive any Company to the wall.

For $1.35 average increase in wages daily, miners are giving 2.22 tons less in return in production in the same seams with more superincumbent pressure to assist in mining, improved machinery for handling the coal taken, barring accidents, from miners as it is made.

When the average daily wage was only $1.83 the production per miner was the highest, *viz.*, 5.89 tons. Now with an average of $3.00 the average yield is below four tons.

Not only is the Company unable to continue under existing alarming conditions, but the Directors insist that there must either be a re-adjustment of mining rates or a suspension of operations. There is no other alternative. The instructions are definite and will be carried out; due notice of which will be given.

The order reads as follows:—

Montreal, 1st June, 1909.

J. R. Cowans, Esq.,
General Manager.

Dear Sir:—

At the meeting of the Directors of the Company held in this office on Wednesday, 26th May, the application of the U.M.W. for a Board of Conciliation was

submitted, claiming recognition of the U.M.W., adjustment of the system of weighing coal, to establish a schedule of prices, and to establish a docking system.

I submitted to the meeting statements of the results of the operations of the Company for the years 1906, 1907 and 1908, as well as for the four months of the present year, duly verified by the Auditors, which I now inclose to you.

It was decided that in view of these statements not only was it impossible for the Company to grant any increase involving greater cost in operation, but that if we could not succeed in reducing costs that it would be impossible for the Company to continue business much longer.

This view was materially strengthened by the fact that prices for coal have this year suffered a serious drop from last year's figures, which will inevitably make the position of the Company much more precarious at the end of the year, unless immediate steps are taken to reduce the cost of producing coal; I need not go into details of this, you know that the railway contracts involving over one-half of our sales are lower, I may say much lower, and that small coal is at present a drug in the market, and the prices offered us are ridiculous when the cost of production is considered.

You will see that the Company went behind in those years as follows:—

1906	$ 77,715.45
1907	156,992.17
1908	22,004.62
1909 (four months)	42,977.93
Total	$299,690.17

Nothing that I can say can add to the gravity of these figures, any intelligent man can see that no Company however strong can stand such a drain for long.

The Board felt that it was necessary to have these statements laid before the Arbitrators, and the men in our employment, so that they would be no longer in ignorance as to the actual position of the Company, and might be able to be prepared to make such sacrifice as are absolutely essential if the Company is to continue business.

In making such reductions I wish to say that the process will start at the top (the Board in fact have already decided to accept no further pay till the position has changed for the better) and that the President will be the first to suffer whatever reduction may be necessary and that others will have to follow suit.

As you are aware the Company was only kept going through these years by the shareholders subscribing fresh capital in the shape of bonds, which give them a lien on the property, and should the Company fail to pay the interest, as now seems probable, that it will be in their power to foreclose their mortgage, and take the whole concern away from the shareholders, who in that case will lose everything; that the shareholders are by no means all well off is well known to you.

The Directors, therefore, gave instructions that these statements should be laid before the Board of Arbitrators and the men; that it was utterly beyond their power to increase costs in any way, and that, therefore, no demands could be considered; that costs must be reduced, and if this was not done the Company would have to suspend operations, and that these instructions be transmitted to you with orders that you report in detail what steps you consider must be taken to give effect to them.

The situation is most serious, but I trust that the good senes of our men (and the ability of our staff) onec they are put in full possession of the facts, will enable us to pull through.

I do not intend to enter into recriminations, the situation is beyond that point now, but I would point out to you that the constant succession of strikes, and talk of strikes at Springhill have done a great injury, indirect it may be, to Springhill in the eyes of customers and the public generally, and the present situation is the direct result of the demands that have been forced upon us since 1899.

The inevitable end of Springhill as a mine, and Springhill as a town, if this is continued, it needs no prophet to foretell.

Yours truly,

(Sgd.) H. R. Drummond,
President.

The Company's statements certified by Messrs. Macintosh & Hyde, Chartered Accountants, are respectfully submitted to the Board of Conciliation, and the employed of this Company.

The accuracy of the figures given in this statement was not seriously called in question by the counsel for the employees. Indeed, it is not likely that they are open to question. On cross-examination it was shown that the railway which the company operates pays a small annual profit by making an arbitrary allowance of 20 cents a ton for all the company's coal hauled over it to Springhill Junction and Parrsboro, respectively. Without this the road is operated at a loss so far as general public traffic is concerned. These profits counting in the 20 cents a ton paid for the transportation of coal are all taken into account in the operation of the mine. The company is also carrying on some timbering enterprises which have produced a small annual profit, and these too are taken into account in the figures submitted.

The leading purpose of the cross-examination by counsel for the employees was to show if possible that some of the losses in the operation of the mine were due to defects in management. In the judgment of the Board not much that was definite in this regard was elicited, but even if this were so it would not diminish in the slightest degree the gravity of the situation. Springhill is a town of some 6,000 or 7,000 people which has been brought into existence almost entirely as the result of the mining operations of this company and its predecessor. The closing of these mines would mean very largely the destruction of valuations at Springhill and a great depopulation of the town. It would mean also a serious loss to the Provincial revenues.

Operations in this mine cannot be carried on as economically as in most of the mines in Cape Breton or even those on the mainland.

Under these circumstances it seems to your Board unreasonable and impracticable that the employees should ask or expect higher rates of remuneration under existing conditions. The price of coal has fallen in large and important contracts as compared with last year when a net loss resulted. The figures for five months of the present year indicate that the loss for 1909 is likely to be very much greater.

Under these circumstances your Board cannot help recognizing that the only rational policy to be pursued by all parties concerned is one of conciliation and forbearance in order that this large and important industry may not be compelled to cease operations with most far-reaching and disastrous consequences to all, including the business men of the town. Heavy losses have been already entailed by twenty-two strikes which have exhausted the energies and wasted the resources of the Company. In the judgment of the Board, the present is not a time to agitate for changes, but rather a time a common effort should be made to improve the situation and secure the permanence of the industry.

Your Board fully appreciate that it is not necessary part of their functions to make suggestions outside of the specific matters referred to them. Nevertheless it does not seem inappropriate for a Board appointed to reconcile differences and secure peace and harmony in connection with a large mining industry to seek to ascertain as far as possible the fundamental causes of differences and misunderstandings and to seek if possible to discover a remedy.

The control and management of this corporation is vested in its officers and directors and under the exclusive control of its shareholders, and no one has a right, it is fully conceded, to interfere in any way with its methods of operation; nor would this Board think of making reflections upon its management or call in or question its methods of managing its property. Nevertheless, from a careful review of the whole situation and all the surrounding circumstances attending the history of the mine during the past twenty-six years during which it has been under the control of the present Company, your Board feel that it might tend to allay long-standing friction and secure a better state of feeling between

the Company and employees if a change should be made in the methods of management.

Your Board saw tokens during the somewhat lengthy investigation of the matters in dispute that unpleasant feellings, if not distinct hostility, existed between a large number of employees and the management. It would perhaps be invidious to attempt to place the responsibility for this, but the Board feel it their duty to bring this state of affairs to the attention of the Directors of the Company in a formal manner by means of this report.

This Board recommends the directors to make a careful investigation into this unpleasant feature of existing relations with the hope that they may be able to policy or make such changes as will prevent the possibility of this unfortunate condition prevailing in the future.

Your Board although conscious of having endeavoured to give their best consideration to all matters touching the welfare of both the Company and its employees are yet painfully sensible that small results are likely to flow from any immediate recommendations they make unless, indeed, it shall result in such a change in existing conditions as will obliterate the unfortunate consequences of long standing differences.

(Sgd.) J. W. Longley,
Chairman.
" Charles Archibald,
" E. B. Paul,
(subject to foot note).

Foot Note by Mr. E. B. Paul.

With most of the facts stated in the above, I concur, but in respect of some of the recommendations made I feel compelled to dissent.

First. I think the recognition of Local Union No. 469 by the Company would result in allaying friction and tend generally to a better understanding between the management and the employees. I think the employees should have the right to organize under any conditions and regulations which suit them best. So long as such organization contains no provisions or obligations which conflict with our laws, Provincial or general.

Second and Third.—I am not disposed to disagree with the recommendations in respect of these two items submitted to this Board. I believe in a schedule of rates, and that operations would be carried on more smoothly and satisfactorily if such were in operation at Springhill, as well as other coal mines in Nova Scotia, though I do not mean by this that higher rates should be imposed than are at present paid.

(Sgd.) E. B. Paul.

IV. REPORT OF BOARD IN DISPUTE BETWEEN THE NOVA SCOTIA STEEL AND COAL COMPANY AND ITS EMPLOYEES.

THE Minister of Labour received on July 23rd the report of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation to which was referred the dispute between the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Company Limited, and members of the Florence Local 1746, of the United Mine Workers of America, said Union being one of the locals of the district of Nova Scotia, No. 26. The Board consisted of His Honour Judge Chipman of Kentville, N.S., Chairman; His Honour Judge McGillvray of Antigonish, N.S., appointed for the Company; and Mr. Daniel McDougall of Glace Bay, N.S., appointed for the employees. Judge McGillvray was appointed by the Minister of Labour, the Company having declined to make any recommendation. The report of the Board is signed by Judge Chipman, Chairman, and Judge McGillvray, while a minority report was also received in the Department signed by Mr. D. McDougall. The first session of the Board was held at Florence, N.S., on June 23rd. The employees were represented before the Board by Joseph Belshaw of the District Board of District No. 26 of the U.M.W.A., and by James Knowles, President of the Florence Union, and James B. McLachlin, District Secretary-Treasurer of the U.M.W.A. The Company was represented by Mr. Thomas

J. Brown, General Superintendent. Neither party was represented by Counsel.

The subjects in dispute were as follows, namely: (1) an increase of wages consequent upon the introduction of closed lights (safety lamps) in lieu of open lights, and (2) that since the Company recognize the Provincial Workmen's Association they should also recognize the Union of the United Mine Workers of America, and should grant no preference to one class of their employees.

The Board points out that while the application in the present matter was before the Department, the Company adjusted with the Provincial Workmen's Association an increase of wages to the extent of 2 cents per ton in the following proportion, machine runners ½c, shot firers ½c, loaders 1c and this allowance or increase was added to the wage bill for the month of May last, and paid to each of their employees in these classes, entirely irrespective of their membership in the P.W.A., or U.M.W.A." "The demand made by the employees", adds the Board, "asked for an increase of 2c for shot firers and machine runners, and 5c for loaders, equivalent to 9c per ton."

On the general question of closed lights the Board finds that the introduction of closed lights has doubtless had the effect of causing more inconvenience and a greater disadvantage in mining than other lights, but, on the other hand, the work men who were examined all frankly admitted that both life and property were thereby rendered safer and more secure. "Surely," the Board comments, "if such a result is attained, the workmen should be willing to accept a reasonable increase in their wages, and allow the improved condition of the mine thereby so signally safeguarded, both as to the preservation of their lives and the property in which they procure their livelihood, to weigh in the scale and counterbalance the difference between the extra amount granted by the Company and the demand therein made."

After quoting elaborate statistics prepared by the Company as part of its case with respect to wages paid to workmen in the classes affected by the change, the Board continues as follows: "Such being the case the Board with a due regard to all the conditions and circumstances appearing from the evidence is of the opinion that it cannot conscientiously recommend and decide otherwise than that the Company has met the men at least half way in the offer it has made for the inconvenience and loss occasioned by the installation of safety lamps in the colliery in question."

Recognition of the U.M.W.A.

On the general question of the recognition of the United Mine Workers of America, the Board quotes the General Superintendent of the Company as follows "The U.M.W.A., is a foreign corporation, the majority of its members residing in the United States, as also do their executive officers. Under its constitution it is quite possible that the members of the Societies of the Province of Nova Scotia might be called out on strike to assist the American members of the Society, which would be a very great detriment to the operators of this country and the province generally. If it should be considered in the interests of the whole body of the U.M.W., to proclaim a strike in Cape Breton, either to assist the U.M.W. or the operators in America who are placing coal in the Canadian markets in direct competition with the mining industries in this Province, the result would be disastrous and we believe this power is too great to place in the hands of any foreign body as it practically means the control of our mining industries. Our Company look upon the Society with a great deal of apprehension and fear, as it is quite natural to assume that a Society governed and controlled in the United States will have its first interests in that country. The Constitution of the U.M.W., states that all employees about the colliery except the Supt. and the Manager of the mine shall be members of the U.M.W.A. This Company will not agree to the Officers of the collieries being members of this or any other labour Society."

The Board then comments thus on the situation:—

"These reasons coupled with the facts and circumstances set forth in the evid-

ence and exhibits seem to be sufficiently cogent for a finding in favour of the Company and such is our mature and deliberate opinion.

"Both the Company and employees have a right in this country to settle their own business, and in such a dispute as we are now investigating it is our duty, failing an agreement, to make such recommendations to the Department as might, if accepted, bring about a settlement.

"The growing sentiment in this country is strongly in favour of managing our industrial and commercial interests without being subject to the dictation or control of our neighbors across the line, and now would seem to be an opportune time for a movement to be made for the establishment of a Labour Union for Canada alone, which shall be incorporated on the lines best calculated to create harmony and peace, and the prevention of strikes, so suicidal and detrimental to both employer and employees, and the Province of Nova Scotia as well.

"In the meantime the two Societies now warring with each other should get together and endeavour to work out the problems before them in a spirit of loyalty to the Country in which they live and are earning their daily bread.

"We cannot close our report without refering to the good feeling which exists between the General Supt. of the Company and its employees. The witnesses testified truthfully and candidly, and the representatives conducted their case with fairness, ability and good judgment.

"Mr. Brown had good reason to compliment both men and representatives, and the board is sure that the feelings he entertains for them are mutual and reciprocal. Few men can have so careful, painstaking and competent an employer and the interests of his men should be, and we believe are, safe in his hands."

Minority Report.

Mr. Daniel McDougall, member of the board appointed on the recommendation of the employees, in a minority report observes that "from the evidence adduced, I cannot say that the 2 cents per ton increase which the company had given its men was sufficient for the changed conditions and the amount of inconvenience to which the men were subjected." In his judgment, therefore, the demands of the men were not unjustified. He is also of opinion that the increase should be 4 cents per ton, as follows: Machine runner, 1 cent; shot firer, 1 cent; loader, 2 cents. The evidence, he thinks, went to show that men under the present circumstances cannot earn as much as formerly on account of the insufficiency of the light and that they must work longer hours under less favourable conditions than before prevailed. "Another matter of great importance," he adds, "is that the eyesight of the miner using the closed light becomes affected from the overstrain on the optic nerve, and that in time the eye is completely crippled."

On the question of the recognition of the Union, Mr. McDougall states:—

"Regarding recognition for the United Mine Workers of America, that matter has assumed such a character in Nova Scotia, both in numbers and public sympathy, that I feel the board cannot do otherwise but recommend the company to give recognition to this union, as far as committees to wait upon them and arrange meetings to adjust any trouble or grievance that may arise between the men and the company, and also that a Pit Committee from the local should be given the power to make visits to the mine for the purpose of examination, as provided for in the Coal Mines Regulation Act, and many other matters that become necessary for the protection of life and property.

"I wish to point out one very serious occurrence in one of the collieries owned by this company that might have been the cause of great destruction, and the U.M.W. committee could not get an audience with the company to have the matter adjusted, and they accordingly had to go to the Government Inspector of Mines to have the matter investigated. Under that investigation it was clearly shown that practices were in operation that made it hazardous to the life of the miners, and endangered the company's property. This, therefore, goes to show

that the company, failing to treat with our organization, puts the miners who belong to this union in such a position as to make it impossible for them to approach the company in their own interests, and we contend that having at this particular place 95 per cent. of the miners in our society, it is very unfair to treat with the P.W.A. who only represent 5 per cent. of miners at Florence and not treat with the United Mine Workers of America.

"Their chief aim being to educate the working class of all countries, we claim that the United Mine Workers are not an American organization, and that the operators of this country, when the people say so, should meet the union, more particularly when 90 per cent. of their workmen are members of the organization, Canadian or American, from the fact, first, that it is International, and second, that it is already successfully operating in British Columbia and Alberta, and that by having one great Coal Mining Organization of an International character the time will be hastened when industrial peace shall prevail and misunderstandings between employers and employees put right.

At the end of the month the department had not been informed whether the findings of the board were acceptable to the parties concerned, but no cessation of work had occurred in the operation of the mine.

Report of Board.

The text of the findings of the Board is as follows:—

In the matter of the "Industrial Disputes Act 1907" and of a dispute between the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Company Ltd., and members of the Florence Local 1746 of the United Mine Workers of America, said local being one of the locals of the District of Nova Scotia, No. 26.

The Board composed of Judge McGillivray of Antigonish, Mr. Daniel McDougall of Glace Bay and Judge Chipman of Kentville, N. S., Chairman, pursuant to notice held its first session on Wednesday the 23rd day of June 1909, in the Workmen's Hall, Florence; this locality (No. 3 Colliery of the said Company) being the locus within which the subject matter of the present proceeding arose.

Before entering upon the duties pertaining to the reference, the members of the Board took the prescribed oath of Office.

The employees were represented by Joseph Belshaw, District Board Member of District No. 26, of the United Mine Workers of America.

James Knowles, President of said Florence local and James B. McLaughlin, District Secretary-Treasurer of the U. M.W.

The Company was not represented. An application was then made for the issue of a subpœna for Thomas J. Brown, General Superintendent of the Company. This application was immediately granted and on advice of the action of the Board in this regard he forthwith advised the Board that he would attend, and thereafter was present and represented the Company.

Neither party desired the presence of Counsel and none attended.

The Board sat at Florence on the 23rd, 24th, and 25th of June, and on this last named date the evidence tendered on behalf of the employees was completed.

In order to obtain a more intelligent and practical knowledge of the work, which the three classes of workmen, viz.: the Machine Runners, Shot Firers and Loaders, actually performed underground, it was decided by the Board and acquiesced in by the parties hereto, that a visit to the Mine should be made.

In due time the necessary preparations were made, and the descent down the slope, a distance of over 5,000 feet, was successfully accomplished. Every assistance was rendered by the officials of the Company and Mr. Belshaw, and the Board were thus privileged to witness an ocular demonstration of the work these men do in the due performance of their duties.

Prior to going down the mine, Mr. Brown on behalf of the Company applied for an adjournment until Monday, the 28th of June, for the presentation of the Company's case. This application was favourably entertained by the Board, and on this date the Company's case was finally

closed and the Board announced that further proceedings would be postponed until Wednesday, July the 14th prox., when the Board would meet at Halifax to deliberate on the evidence and formulate its report for transmission to the Department.

In passing we may say that the Board held two sessions on Saturday, the 26th June, at Glace Bay, examining and considering the evidence then given by the employees.

After sessions at Halifax on the 14th, 15th and 16th of July, weighing and deliberating upon the evidence submitted, and in the preparation of this report, the Board submits the following findings:—

Two issues only are involved in this dispute i. e.

(*a*) An increase of wages, consequent upon the introduction of closed lights (Safety Lamps) in lieu of open lights," and

(*b*) That since the Company recognize the Provincial Workmen's Association they should also recognize the Union of the United Mine Workers of America and should grant no preference to one class of their employees."

While the application for this Board was being considered, but before it was granted, the Company adjusted with the P. W. A. an increase of wages to the extent of two cents per ton in the following proportions:—

Machine Runners	½c.
Shot firers	½c.
Loaders	1c.

and this allowance or increase was added to the wage bill for the month of May last and paid to each and every employee in these classes, entirely irrespective of their membership in the P.W.A. or U.M.W.

The demand made by the employees asked for an increase of TWO cents for Shot Firers and Machine Runners, and FIVE cents for Loaders — equivalent to NINE cents per ton.

The mine was shown to be well equipped and in splendid condition; in fact all of the witnesses, who were asked in reference thereto, admitted that the air and ventilation therein were better than in any any other mine in which they had previously worked.

The introduction of closed lights has doubtless had the effect of causing more inconvenience and a greater disadvantage in mining than other lights, but on the other hand the workmen who were examined all frankly admitted that both life and property were thereby rendered safer and more secure. Surely if such a result is attained the workmen should be willing to accept a reasonable increase in their wages, and allow the improved condition of the mine thereby so signally safeguarded, both as to the preservation of their lives and the property in which they procure their livelihood, to weigh in the scale and counter balance the difference between the extra amount granted by the Company and the demand herein made.

The Company as part of its case prepared for and handed to the Board tabulated statements of the wages earned and paid to the workmen in the classes mentioned and from these it appears that Loaders received the following average wages per day from September 1908 to May 1909 inclusive: (62 men are classified).

Loaders.

1908	September	$2.16
	October	2.22
	November	2.24
	December	2.41
1909	January	2.32
	February	2.24
	March	2.09
	April	2.18
	May	2.22

Machine Runners.

1908	September	$4.46
	October	4.29
	November	4.40
	December	4.35
1909	January	4.10
	February	4.00
	March	3.59
	April	3.67
	May	3.83

(26 Men classified.)

Shot Firers.

1908	September	$4.44
	October	4.38
	November	4.40
	December	4.38
1909	January	4.16
	February	4.01
	March	3.90
	April	3.79
	May	4.08

The average wages per day for the months of March, April and May are shown to be:

Shot Firers	$3.90
Machine Runners	3.70
Loaders	2.13

and the average daily production.

Shot Firers	29 tons.
Machine Runners	27 "
Loaders	10 "

The increase granted at ½c. per ton amounts to 14½c., 13½c. and 10c. for the workmen in the order named, and equal to at least $25.00 to $40.00 per year and in the same order the demand or claim made would be 58c. 54c. and 50c. per day.

Other tables will be found among the exhibits and in order to place before the Board the possibilities of a wage earner the wages of six of the highest men(same classes) are given for the months of March April and May.

Shot Firers.

Days.	Total Wages.	Average.
March 26	$118.31	$4.55
" 25	100.60	4.02
" 18	83.09	4.61
" 23	101.33	4.40
" 26	117.88	4.53
" 20	100.01	5.00
April 23	94.31	4.01
" 21	87.85	4.68
" 15	70.30	4.68
" 21	92.51	4.40
" 23	99.00	4.30
" 19	81.19	4.27
May 19	93.42	4.92
" 17	82.65	4.86
" 15	68.08	4.54
" 17	74.69	4.39
" 19	97.33	5.12
" 12	52.99	4.42

Machine Runners.

March 13	$58.01	$4.46
" 27	163.57	6.06
" 23	108.71	4.73
" 22	94.08	4.27
" 22	103.57	4.61
" 21	91.95	4.38
April 20	84.65	4.23
" 24	174.62	6.15
" 19	92.92	4.89
" 20	99.25	4.96
" 19	86.24	4.54
" 19	104.81	5.51
May 17	82.57	4.86
" 19	111.73	5.88
" 15	72.03	4.80
" 18	85.68	4.76
" 15	84.84	5.65
" 13	81.19	6.24

Loaders.

March 22	$72.36	$3.29
" 26	73.61	2.83
" 14	38.36	2.74
" 11	30.04	2.73
" 14	28.80	2.77
" 21	75.52	3.59
April 17	65.88	3.87
" 21	61.07	2.91
" 17	45.08	2.65
" 14	33.17	2.37
" 18	59.01	3.28
" 17	63.79	3.75
May 15	45.36	3.02
" 15	41.84	2.79
" 13	25.14	1.93
" 12	20.36	1.69
" 16	34.10	2.13
" 11	30.98	2.82

The average hours worked per day are considerably less, in the classes above designated, than nine hours.

The introduction of safety lamps, which were first brought into commission on the 8th day of March last (1909) cost the Company $2,000.00 and their maintenance amounts to $200.00 per month.

The increase granted has not been added to the wages for May. This increase for the year figures up $6,000.00 and the claim, if granted would total no less a sum than $27,000.

The representatives when pressed to make an amicable settlement intimated that they would prefer to leave the ajustment of the wages, as well as other matter for the Board to deal with.

Such being the case, the Board with a due regard to all the conditions and circumstances appearing from the evidence is of the opinion that it cannot conscientiously recommend and decide otherwise than that the Company has met the men at least half way, in the offer it has made for the inconvenience and loss occasioned by the installation of safety lamps in the colliery in question.

The Board desires to thank the witnesses and representatives for courtesies extended and will entertain the hope that the finding now made will be acceptable to them and all concerned.

What shall be said with regard to the second issue and which the Board believes to be the crucial issue for consideration.

The U. M.W. earnestly desire recognition and the Company just as strenuously and persistently refuse to comply therewith. It is certainly a vexed question

and we fear that anything we can say or do will not effect the desired object.

Employees who belong to the U. M. W. claim that they should have the right, whenever they have a grievance requiring redress, to approach the Company through a Committee appointed for this purpose by their Union, and more particularly in the presentation of a grievance which may directly or indirectly endanger the lives of some of their members.

Much of the evidence given in this regard had reference to practices in the mine, which the witnesses considered should be remedied or abolished.

"The Coal Mines Regulation Act" (which is very comprehensive in its terms) provides ways and means by which any violation of the Act may be enquired into and rectified.

The general Supt., Mr. Thos. J. Brown., also has given it to be distinctly understood, and has enjoined upon the men, that he is always ready and willing to receive and confer with the employees or employee who desire to approach him in reference to any grievance that he or they may think should be brought to his notice. providing the interview is sought by them as individuals and not as representatives of the U. M. W.

It would therefore seem that the objections or reasons urged by the employees are fairly well met and that it becomes more a matter of sentiment with them than otherwise when they are seeking recognition.

Mr. Brown in his answer to the Employees' claim for recognition says:

"Dealing with the second part of the matter before the Board I would simply state the position that the Company takes in connection with the recognition of the Society which is claiming recognition and I am stating on behalf of the Company that while the Company had decided to recognize the P.W.A. there has been no case that we know of where any discrimination or harshness has been shown towards the men who have thrown in their lot with the U.M.W. and the Company will find it impracticable to deal with two separate Societies whose contentions and demands may be quite at variance with each other. In other words the Company considers it impossible to serve two masters.

The U.M.W. is a foreign Corporation, the majority of its members residing in the United States as also do their executive officers. Under its constitution it is quite possible that the members of the Societies of the Province of Nova Scotia might be called out on a strike to assist the American members of the society which would be a very great detriment to the operators of this Country and the Province generally. If it should be considered in the interests of the whole body of the U. M. W. to proclaim a strike in Cape Breton, either to assist the U.M.W. or the operators in America who are placing coal in the Canadian markets in direct competition with the mining industries in this Province, the result would be disastrous, and we believe this power is too great to place in the hands of any foreign body as it practically means the control of our mining industries. Our Company look upon the Society with a great deal of apprehension and fear, as it is quite natural to assume that a Society governed and controlled in the United States will have its first interests in that Country. The Constitution of the U.M. W. states that all employees about the Colliery except the Supt. and Manager of the mine, shall be members of the U. M W. This Company will not agree to the Officers of the colliers being members of this or any other labour Society."

These reasons, coupled with the facts and circumstances set forth in the evidence and exhibits, seem to be sufficient cogent for a finding in favour of the Company and such is our mature and deliberate opinion.

Both the Company and employees have the right in this country to settle their own business, and in such a dispute as we are now investigating it is our duty, failing an agreement, to make such recommendations to the Department as might if accepted bring about a settlement.

The growing sentiment in this country is strongly in favour of managing our industrial and commercial interests without being subject to the dictation or control of our neighbors across the line, and

now would seem to be an opportune time for a movement to be made for the establishment of a Labour Union for Canada alone, which shall be incorporated on the lines best calculated to create harmony and peace, and the prevention of strikes, so suicidal and detrimental to both employer and employees, and the Province of Nova Scotia as well.

In the meantime the two Societies now warring with each other should get together and endeavour to work out the problems before them in a spirit of loyalty to the country in which they live and are earning their daily bread.

We cannot close our report without referring to the good feeling which exists between the General Supt. of the Company and its employees. The witnesses testified truthfully and candidly and the representatives conducted their case with fairness, ability and good judgment.

Mr. Brown, had good reason to compliment both men and representatives, and the Board is sure that the feelings he entertains for them are mutual and reciprocal. Few men can have so careful, painstaking and competent an Employer and the interests of his men should be, and we believe are, safe in his hands.

Herewith will be found the exhibits tendered with the evidence.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

(Sgd.) J. P. CHIPMAN,
Chairman.

" A. MACGILLIVRAY,
Member of Board.

The Honourable Mackenzie King,
Minister of Labour,
Ottawa.

Minority Report.

The text of the minority report in this matter is as follows:

To the Honourable
The Minister of Labor,
Ottawa, Ont.

In the matter of the dispute between the employees of the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Company, and the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Company. I beg leave to submit a minority report, as the board could not come to a unanimous decision, and my report shall be as follows:

Your Board met in its sessions at Florence, Sydney Mines, the seat of the dispute, and began its hearing on Tuesday, June 23rd, and continued its sitting until June 28th. The final sitting was in Halifax on July 14th-15th, to render a decision of the evidence produced.

I feel pleased to state that the evidence produced by the witnesses was of a high character, and the negotiations were greatly assisted to finish speedily by the fairness of both parties, and their willingness to assist the Board in its investigations.

The Board also found the best of feeling existing between the men and the Company.

The question for the Board's consideration embraced an advance on rates on account of a change from open lights in the mine to closed lights. Your Board to more fully qualify to taken a fair minded view of the situation made a visit underground in the colliery affected, and show the conditions as they existed.

The other question submitted being that the United Mine Workers of America were not accorded the same treatment as the Provincial Workmen's Association.

In regard to those subjects, I must say first,—That upon the Board sitting and after the Board had been granted, the Company gave the men an advance of 2 cents per ton as follows: Machine runners ½ cent, shot firers ½ cent, loaders 1 cent. This made it rather difficult for the Board, but the evidence was heard and gone into very fully, and I as a member of the Board, and from the evidence produced cannot say that 2 cents of an increase for the changed conditions and the amount of inconvenience to the men, is sufficient. I would, therefore, say that in my opinion the increase should be 4 cents, as follows: Machine runner 1 cent, shot firer 1 cent, loader 2 cents. I would further state that the demands made by the men, in my opinion are not unjustified.

The evidence produced goes to show that men under circumstances as now exist cannot earn as much money as

formerly, for the reason that it becomes so much more laborious to do their work on account of the insufficiency of the light produced by the lamp, and they must work longer hours, under less favourable conditions than before.

Another matter of great importance is that the eyesight of the miner using the closed light becomes affected from the over strain on the optic nerve, and after a time the eye is completely crippled. This in itself is one great reason why the miner should receive more compensation.

I made those recommendations from the fact of my knowledge of the difference in change of conditions, and after a careful perusal of the evidence produced, I have come to the decision that no less than 4 cents per ton would in any way give the miners the difference they are entitled to on account of changed conditions.

Regarding recognition for the United Mine Workers of America, that matter has assumed such a character in Nova Scotia, both in numbers and public sympathy, that I feel the Board cannot do otherwise but recommend the Company to give recognition to this Union, as far as Committees to wait upon them and arrange meetings to adjust any trouble or grievance that may arise between the men and the Company, and also that a pit committee from the Local should be given the power to make visits to the mine for the purpose of examination, as provided for in the Coal Mines Regulation Act, and many other matters that become necessary for the protection of life and property.

I wish to point out one very serious occurrence in one of the Collieries owned by this Company, that might have been the cause of great destruction, and the U.M.W. committee could not get an audience with the Company to have the matter adjusted, and they accordingly had to go to the Government Inspector of Mines to have the matter investigated. Under that investigation it was clearly shown that practices were in operation that made it hazardous to the life of the miners, and endangered the Company's property. This, therefore, goes to show that the Company, failing to treat with our organization, puts the miners who belong to this Union, in such a position as to make it impossible for them to approach the Company in their own interests, and we contend that having at this particular place 95 per cent. of the miners in our Society, it is very unfair to treat with the P.W.A. who only represent 5 per cent. of miners at Florence and not treat with the United Mine Workers of America.

I wish to point out the fact that the objection to the United Mine Workers being an American organization, that the organization is just as much a Canadian organization. We repudiate that statement and say that the organization is an International organization whose aim is to promote the welfare, advance the interests, bless the homes, and bring peace into the country where they locate. Their chief aim being to educate the working class of all countries, therefore, we claim that the United Mine Workers are not an American organization, and that the operators of this country, when the people say so should meet the Union more particularly when 90 per cent. of their workmen are members of the organization, Canadian or American, from the fact, first, that it is International, and second, that it is already successfully operating in British Columbia and Alberta, and that by having one great Coal Mining Organization of an International character, the time will be hastened when industrial peace shall prevail and misunderstandings between employers and employees put right.

Trusting that the efforts of the Board may be successful to bring about peace and harmony.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient servant,

(Sgd.) Dan McDougall,
On behalf of Employees.

THE PREVENTION OF STRIKES IN SOUTH AFRICA—BILL MODELLED ON INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT, 1907, INTRODUCED IN TRANSVAAL PARLIAMENT.

THE issue of the South African Typographical Journal published at Johannesburg, Transvaal, for the month of June, 1909, contains an interesting editorial article entitled the "Prevention of Strikes," from the text of which it would appear that a bill is now before the Transvaal Parliament modelled somewhat closely on the lines of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907. The title of the Transvaal Bill is as follows: "To Prevent Strikes amongst Employees or Lockouts by Employers, and to make Provision for the Settlement of Industrial Disputes by Conciliation after Investigation." The South African Typographical Journal in discussing the Bill remarks: "In comparing the proposed Bill with the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act of Canada it is quite obvious that the latter has been taken as a model, the phraseology of the two being for the greater part identical, but there are differences in provisions which it would be well for all labour bodies to consider, for it is not improbable that the lead set by the Transvaal may at some not far distant future be followed by the other South African Colonies." In the Transvaal Bill it is apparently proposed to confine the application of the Bill to the mining industry "or any undertaking carried on by a local authority, but an extension to other industries may be made by proclamation by the Governor." The Typographical Journal suggests that the Transvaal measure might properly be made applicable to all labour disputes without awaiting the Governor's proclamation, and objected to a further feature of the Bill which limits the application again to cases "where ten or more white persons are employed." The introduction of the colour line, it is pointed out, is "an objectionable deviation from the Canadian pattern," and it is held that it leaves the negro employee with the right to strike without reference to a Board of Conciliation and Investigation. The Transvaal Bill is somewhat more stringent in its penalty provisions than the Canadian Act. The enactment of the proposed measure is, it would appear, to be made an occasion for the establishment of a Department of Labour. "The Transvaal Government" (remarks the Typographical Journal) "thus evidently intending to synchronize its movements with nearly every other civilized country in the world." The Transvaal Department of Labour, as proposed in this Bill, is to be under the control of the Minister of Mines, whose duties are defined as follows, namely, "1, to receive the applications for the appointment of a conciliation board; 2, to ensure the speedy sitting of the board; 3, to file the reports made; 4, to keep a register and supply information to any party to a dispute; 5, to keep a register of unemployed; 6, to register private registry offices and inspect their books and prescribe scales of fees to be charged; 7, to establish branch labour bureaux for the collection of information as to the conditions of labour; 8, to investigate the causes of lack of employment; 9, to investigate complaints as to treatment; 10, to report on labour movements; 11, to supervise apprenticeship conditions." The Typographical Journal comments as follows on the Bill as a whole: "Although open to amendment, perhaps, in various respects the measure, taken as a whole, is a long way in advance of any labour legislation yet introduced in South Africa, and we welcome it as a trial in the hope that betterment in some of its provisions may be made in its passage through Parliament. We think, however, that the title of the bill is somewhat misleading. The title of the Canadian Act "The Industrial Disputes Investigation Act" is preferable to the Transvaal "Industrial Disputes Prevention Act." They are both clearly only aiding measures, and not preventives."

AGREEMENT ENTERED INTO BETWEEN WESTERN COAL OPERATORS' ASSOCIATION AND ITS EMPLOYEES.

THE new agreement entered into on June 30, between the Western Coal Operators' Association and workmen in its employ, as represented by District 18 of the U.M.W. of A., covers many points not referred to in the agreement between the same parties of 1907, and differs therefrom in certain other respects. In the main the agreements are along substantially similar lines. Four of the coal mining companies who were parties to the old agreement, namely, the Crow's Nest Pass Coal Company, the Pacific Coal Company, the Breckenridge and Lund Coal Company, and the Canadian American Coal and Coke Company, do not appear as signatories to the agreement of June 30, 1909. On the other hand the new agreement contains the names of five companies who had not taken part in the agreement which was entered into between the Western Coal Operators' Association and the U.M.W.A. two years ago, namely, the coal department of the Alberta Railway and Irrigation Company, Royal Collieries, Leitch Collieries, Hillcrest Coal and Coke Company and Hosmer Mines.

In respect of wages no change is made in the scale governing outside wages. The inside scale of wages which governed during the period from March, 1907, to March, 1909, is also continued in effect during the life of the new agreement with the following exception: Machine men to be rated at $3.50 per shift and machine helpers at $3.00 per shift, The schedule of the old agreement relating to couplers, pushers, loaders, buckers, locomotives engineers, motormen, switchers and cagers is annulled in the new contract.

No mention is made in the new agreement of the question of discrimination, but by arrangement between the Western Coal Operators' Association and District No. 18, U.M.W.A., a letter was written to the Minister of Labour stating that "the settlement reached was based on the understanding that it is distinctly understood and agreed between the parties that there is to be no discrimination on the part of the company against union men or on the part of the union against non-union employees, and that it is agreed that the same be published in the *Labour Gazette*."

A clause is embodied in the new agreement declaring that the right to hire and discharge, the management of the mine and the direction of the working forces are vested exclusively in the company, and that the United Mine Workers of America shall not abridge this right.

A clause has also been added enumerating the employees who are not under the jurisdiction of the U.M.W.A., viz.: It is also agreed that all men working on improvements and extensive repairs are not included in the jurisdiction of the U.M.W.A.

Penalties are imposed for absence from work and for stoppage of work. Other clauses of the new agreement not included in the agreement of 1907 deal with the following subjects: Checkweighmen, preference of employment, minimum rate, miners taken to do company work, delivery of timber, loading of coal from chutes, doctor and hospital arrangements, store, holidays, funerals, subcontracting, single shift, wet places, rock miners, brushing, retirement, oil, pay day, definition of schedule rates, turn in cars, back hands, contract prices, local conditions.

Agreement Between District No. 18, United Mine Workers of America and the Western Coal Operators Association.

The text of the agreement is as follows:

Whereas the benefits to be derived from an industrial contract depend altogether upon the fidelity with which it is carried into effect,

And whereas it is our earnest and sincere desire that any agreement made and executed by and between the representatives of the miners in District No. 18, and the representatives of The

Western Coal Operators' Association, be observed and carried out in its entirety, and that all controversies arising under this agreement shall be agreeably and definitely settled.

It is, therefore, mutually understood and agreed that the following conditions and rates shall govern the parties hereto for a period ending March the thirty-first, 1911, and that the parties hereto will meet in conference thirty (30) days prior to the expiration of this agreement, to discuss a renewal thereof.

MANAGEMENT OF MINE.

The right to hire and discharge, the management of the mine, and the direction of the working forces, are vested exclusively in the Company, and the United mine Workers of America shall not abridge this right.

SETTLEMENT OF LOCAL AND GENERAL DISPUTES.

(*a*) In case any disputes or grievances arise under this agreement or any local agreement made in connection therewith, whether the dispute or grievance is claimed to have arisen by the Company or any person or persons employed, or by the men as a whole, then the parties shall endeavour to settle the matter as hereinafter provided. But before any grievances or disputes shall be submitted to the Pit Committee, the person or persons affected shall endeavour, by personal application to the Pit Boss, Overman or Foreman in charge of the work where the dispute arises, to settle the matter, and in the event of them agreeing their decision shall be final.

(*b*) In case of any local dispute arising in any mine, and failure to agree between the Pit Boss, Overman or Foreman in charge of the work where the dispute arises and any employee, the Pit Committee and Mine Superintendent or Mine Manager shall endeavour to settle the matter, and if they agree, their decision shall be final.

(*c*) In the event of the failure of the Pit Committee and the Mine Superintendent or Mine Manager to settle any dispute so referred to them, as well as in the event of other disputes arising, the matter in dispute shall be referred to the General Superintendent or General Manager of the Company and the Officers of District No. 18, United Mine Workers' of America, for settlement, and if they agree their decision shall be final. Should they fail to agree, it shall be referred to a Joint Committee, said Committee to be made up of three Operators appointed by the Western Coal Operators' Association, and three Miners appointed by District No. 18, United Mine Workers' of America, for settlement. If they agree their decision shall be binding upon both parties. A majority of the full Committee must vote in favour of any action before it can be declared carried.

In the event of a failure to agree, the Committee shall endeavour to select an independent Chairman, and failing to agree upon an independent Chairman, the Minister of Labour shall be asked to appoint such Chairman; the decision of the Committee thus constituted shall be binding upon both parties.

The Joint Committee shall meet every three months on the second Tuesday, or at any time on the joint call of the President of the Western Coal Operators' Association and the President of District No. 18, United Mine Workers of America.

(*d*) In the meantime, and in all cases while disputes are being investigated and settled, the Miners, Mine Labourers and all other parties involved must continue to work pending investigation and until final decision has been reached, but where Miner, Miners, Mine Labourer or Mine Labourers, has or have been discharged by the Company, he or they shall not remain in the employ of the Company while his or their case is being investigated and settled. If a claim be made within five days where a man or men has or have been unjustly discharged, the case shall be dealt with according to this article, and if it is proved that he or they have been unjustly dealt with, he or they shall be re-instated. If claim is made for compensation for time lost, in cases where reinstatement has followed, it shall be left to the Joint Com-

mittee to decide what amount (if any) is to be paid.

(e) Any breach of this agreement by any of the parties hereto is not to void the said agreement, but the same is to continue in full force and effect. It is not intended, however, by this subsection to abridge the right of the men to suspend work after the final settlement as herein provided, if any Operator or Operators refuse to be bound by any decision given against them under this article.

DUTIES OF PIT COMMITTEE.

The Pit Committee shall be a Committee of three in each Colliery or other plant covered by this agreement, selected by the employees working at such Colliery or other plant from among their own number, except one member may be a Chairman or an Officer of the Local Union, not necessarily an employee of the Company. This member must previously have been selected as Checkweighman or Officer from amongst the employees of the aforesaid Colliery or other plant; due notice of such selection properly certified shall be given to the Company.

The duties of the Pit Committee shall be confined to the settlement of disputes between the Pit Boss or Foreman, and any employee working in or around the mines, arising out of this agreement, and all agreements made in connection therewith, the Pit Boss or Foreman and man or men having failed to agree.

The Pit Committee, in discharge of its duties, shall under no circumstances go around the mine for any cause whatever, unless called upon by the Pit Boss or Foreman, or by a Miner or Day Man, who may have a grievance which he has first tried to and cannot settle with the Boss.

Members of the Pit Committee employed as Day Men shall not leave their places of duty during working hours, except by permission of the Pit Boss or Foreman, or in cases involving the stoppage of the mine.

NEW WORK.

Wherever any new work arises, a price for which has not been provided for in this agreement, on the request of the Company or the Miners, the Joint Committee of the Western Coal Operators' Association and District No. 18, of the United Mine Workers of America, shall meet within thirty days after the said request and arrange a price. Meantime, and until such price has been arranged, all men shall be paid upon the day wage scale.

EMPLOYEES NOT UNDER JURISDICTION.

The following employees are not under the jurisdiction of the United Mine Workers of America:—

Mine Manager or Superintendent, Overman or Assistant Overman, Pit Bosses, Fire Bosses, Boss Driver, Stable Boss, Master Mechanic, Electricians, Weighmen, Head Carpenter, Tipple or Breaker Foreman, Loader Boss, Night Watchman, Coke Oven Foreman, Outside Foreman, and all other Foremen, Timekeepers, Coal Inspectors and Head Lampmen.

CONSTRUCTION AND EXTENSIVE REPAIRS.

It is agreed that all men working on improvements and extensive repairs are not included in the jurisdiction of the United Mine Workers of America.

The erection of head frames, tipples, breakers, washers, buildings, coke ovens, scales, machinery, railroad tracks and switches, etc., necessary for the completion of a plant, all being in the nature of construction work, and extensive repairs or rebuilding of the same class of work, are to be considered as improvements and extensive repairs, and the employees thereon are to be excluded as above when employed on such work only.

CHECK-OFF.

The Company will give to the United Mine Workers of America full recogni-

tion, and concede the check-off system, that is to say, upon the individual request in writing of any of the Company's employees, the Company shall deduct such monies from their wages each month as is designated for dues, assessments, fines and initiation fees. In other words, the Company will retain from the wages due employees any sum that they may have given orders upon the Company for in writing, payable to such Officers of the United Mine Workers of America, as may be designated in such orders.

PENALTY FOR ABSENCE FROM WORK.

When any employee absents himself from his work for a period of two days, unless through sickness, or by first having properly arranged with the Pit Boss, or Foreman, and obtained his consent, he may be discharged. All employees whose absence would cause any stoppage of work must before absenting themselves properly arrange with or notify the Pit Boss or Foreman for or of their absences; otherwise they may be discharged. Any employee who habitually, to the extent of five days per month, absents himself from work may be discharged.

PENALTY FOR STOPPAGE OF WORK.

If any employee or employees shall cause a stoppage of work in violation of this agreement, he or they shall be subject to discharge by the Company without recourse.

CHECKWEIGHMEN.

The Company will grant the right to the Miners to employe checkweighers, and will grant the said checkweighers every facility to enable them to render a correct account of all coal weighed, and will allow the cars to be tared from time to time and the machine to be properly tested from time to time, and will deduct from the wages of all contract miners such amounts as may be designated from time to time and will pay over the same to the Secretary of the Local Union for wages of Checkweighers.

PREFERENCE OF EMPLOYMENT.

In case any employee is thrown out of employment, unless discharged, he shall be given preference over new men in other mines in the same camp operated by the same Company.

MINIMUM RATE.

When a miner's working place becomes deficient owing to any abnormal conditions preventing him from earning the minimum wage of $3.00 per shift, and should the Company desire to continue to work said place or places, the Mine Management and Pit Committee shall examine said place or places and agree upon a rate to be paid the miner for such deficient work. Failing to agree upon such rate, the place, if worked, shall be worked upon the day wage scale for miners.

MINERS TAKEN TO DO COMPANY WORK.

The Company shall pay the sum of Three Dollars ($3.00) per day for all miners taken from contract work to do Company work.

DELIVERY OF TIMBER.

In accordance with the Coal Mines Regulation Acts of British Columbia and Alberta, the Company shall at all times deliver an adequate supply of suitable timber, rails, ties, planks and sheet iron at the nearest crosscut to the face of all raise workings, and in places where the regular pit cars go to the working face, without being handled by the Miner, they shall be delivered on the cars to the working face; in other places across the pitch, the timber, rails, ties, planks and sheet iron shall be delivered at the mouth of the room.

LOADING OF COAL FROM CHUTES.

In pitching seams, where chutes are used, the Company will handle all coal placed in chutes by the Miners.

DOCTOR AND HOSPITAL ARRANGEMENTS.

The matter of Doctor and hospital arrangements is to be arranged between

the employees and the management, and when so arranged, the Company agrees to make the collection for that purpose; this is subject in British Columbia to the laws of the Province.

In camps where Doctor and hospital arrangements have already been made and are satisfactory, the customs prevailing in such camps shall continue.

The Joint Committee shall at their first meeting provide rules for the mode of procedure for the making of arrangements between the employees and the management.

STORE.

It shall be understood and agreed that the employees shall be at perfect liberty to purchase goods whever they may choose to do so.

HOLIDAYS.

The following days only shall be observed as holidays: New Year's Day, May first, Victoria Day, Dominion Day, Labor Day, Thanksgiving Day, District and International Election Day and Christmas Day.

FUNERALS.

In the event of an instantaneous death by an accident in the mine, or outside the mine, the miners under ground and all other employees, except in the seam where the accident occurred, shall continue to work till the day of the funeral, when it is optional with them whether they shall work or not.

SUB-CONTRACTING.

No sub-contracting shall be allowed in any mine operated by the Company, but this shall not apply to the employment of backhands.

EMPLOYEES TO CARE FOR MINE.

In case of either local or general suspension of mining, either at the expiration of this agreement, or otherwise, the Engineers, Firemen and Pumpmen, shall not suspend work, but shall when mining is suspended fully protect all the Company's property under their care, and operate fans and pumps, and lower and hoist such men and supplies as may be required to protect the Company's property, and any and all coal required to keep up steam at the Company's plant, but it is understood and agreed that the Company will not ask them to hoist any coal for sale on the market.

SINGLE SHIFT.

The single shift system in rooms and pillars shall be adhered to as far as practicable.

WET PLACES.

A working place in the mine where water drips from the roof in quantity sufficient to wet a man's clothing, or where standing water is sufficient to wet a man's clothing above his knees, shall be considered a "wet place"; a place where the use of gum boots will keep a man's feet dry shall not be considered a "wet place."

ROCK MINERS.

Where a man is continuously engaged on rock work, where hammer and steel are used, he shall be considered a Rock Miner, and paid Rock Miner's wages.

If an air drill is used the Driller shall be paid Machine Runners' wages, and the Helper paid Machine Runners' Helpers' wages; the other men engaged shall be classed as Miners or Labourers, as may be.

When a man is engaged on work in both rock and coal, if the amount of rock is greater than the amount of coal, he shall be classed as a Rock Miner, and where the amount of coal is greater than the amount of rock, he shall be classed as a Coal Miner.

BRUSHING.

When a man is engaged on continuous Brushing, either top or bottom, using the usual drills and tools, he shall be

classed as a Coal Miner; if the Brushing is done by hammer and steel he shall be classed as a Rock Miner.

Timbermen taking out rock while engaged in retimbering or repairing shall not be classed as Rock Miners.

RETIREMENT.

Where any employee has drawn his time before the regular pay day he thereby severs his connection with the Company, and any alleged grievance he may have, ceases to be a question for consideration under this agreement.

CHINESE LABOUR.

The United Mine Workers of Amercia do not in any way prohibit the employment of Chinese in or around the mines, but where such labour is employed they shall be paid the scale for such work with the following provision, i.e., that where they are now employed at Bankhead and Canmore present rates shall not be interfered with in any way by the United Mine Workers of America during the life of this agreement.

OIL.

Present conditions to prevail.

PAY DAY.

The Companies will pay the regular payrolls at the several mines, for all wages earned during the previous calendar month, on the Fifteenth of each month, if the said Fifteenth be a Saturday, and if not, then on the first Saturday after the Fifteenth, except in case of the Fifteenth falling on a Sunday, when the Companies will pay on the Fourteenth.

Any employee desiring to leave the services of the Company, on his request, be paid all monies due him within two days after his stoppage of work.

MARKET RESTRICTIONS.

It is agreed that District No. 18, of the United Mine Workers of America will not in any way restrict or interfere with the marketing of coal or coke, to any person, firm or corporation.

DEFINITION OF SCHEDULE RATES.

The schedule rates under this agreement are to be the minimum rates paid, but nothing in this agreement shall be construed to prevent the Companies from paying higher rates should they so desire.

It is also understood that where higher rates have prevailed no reduction shall take place.

TURN OF CARS.

The Companies shall as far as practicable supply each and every miner with an equal turn of cars.

BACKHANDS.

The present practice of working miners, either as partners or with miners and labourers, as it exists in the several camps at the present time shall be adhered to.

With the following provisions: That the clauses in regard to the same in the agreements expiring March 31st, 1909, will remain in effect.

On all Company work the Company shall employ such class of men as the work requires and the rates of wages provided for in this agreement.

OUTSIDE WAGES.

The outside scale of wages, which governed the parties hereto on March 31st, 1909, shall continue in effect during the life of this agreement, as per attached schedules.

INSIDE WAGES.

The inside scale of wages, which governed the parties hereto on March 31st, 1909, shall continue in effect during the life of this agreement, with the following exceptions: Machinemen are to be rated at $3,50 per shift, and Machine Helpers at $3.00 per shift, and schedule "D" of the agreement expiring March 31st, 1909 is annulled, as per attached schedules.

CONTRACT PRICES.

The scale of contract prices, which governed the parties hereto on March 31st, 1909, shall continue in effect during the life of this agreement, as per attached schedules; and that the matter of dispute, in regard to the price on the pillars at Hillcrest Mine, be referred to the Joint Committee for settlement, said Committee is to be named at the signing of this agreement, and render a decision thereon, immediately..

LOCAL CONDITIONS.

As per attached schedules.

Outside Wages.

	Per day	Hours.
Bottom Man	$2.62½	10
Slate Picker Boys	1.25	10
Slate Picker Men	2.25	10
Car Oiler Men	2.25	10
Car Oiler Boys	1.50	10
Tally Boys	1.25	10
Teamsters	2.62½	10
Blacksmiths	3.67½	10
Blacksmith's Helpers	2.62½	10
Carpenters	3.67½	10
Carpenter's Helpers	2.62½	10
Power House Engineers	3.67½	12
Power House Engineers	3.15	8
Fan Men	2.62½	12
Hoisting Engineer	2.89	8
Tail Rope Engineers	3.36	8
Tail Rope Engineers	3.67½	10
Box Car Loader Engineer	3.15	10
Tipple Engineer	3.15	10
Locomotive Engineer (outside)	3.15	10
Locomotive Engineer, helper or switchman	2.75	10
Fireman	2.62½	8
Fireman	3.67½	12
Railway Car Handler (men)	2.36	10
Tipple Dumper (men)	2.62½	10
Tipple Dumper (boys)	1.50	10
Car Repairers	3.15	10
Breaker Engineer	3.15	10
Fan fireman	3.15	12
Lampman (depending upon number of lamps and skill of fireman)	$2.25 to $3.15	12
Lampman	$2.25 to 2.62½	8
Machinist	$3.15 to 3.67½	10
Machine Helper	2.62½	10
Ashman	2.25	10
Ashman	2.62½	12
Wiper (man)	2.62½	12
Coupler (man)	2.25	10
Coupler (boy)	1.50	10
Breaker Oiler	2.62½	11
Washer or Tipple Oiler	2.62½	11
Breaker Picker Boss	2.62½	10
Timber Framer (men)	3.15	10
Box Car Shovelers (men)	2.62½	10
Breaker Platform Boss	2.62½	10
Breaker Platform Men	2.36	10
Breaker Screen Men	2.25	10
Rock Bank (men)	2.25	10
Dirt Bank (Men)	2.25	10
Finisher after box car loader	2.25	10
All other outside labour	2.25	10

Bee Hive Coke Ovens.

Levelling and drawing (6½ ton charge)	$1.00	per ov.
Levelling and drawing (6½ ton charge)	$1.00	per oven.
Levelling and drawing (5 ton charge)	.80	per oven.
Loading into box cars (over 200 tons per month)	.17	per ton.
Loading into box cars (less than 200 tons per month)	.16	per ton.
Steam Locomotive Engineer	$3.15	10
Motormen	2.89	10
Larryman	2.25	10
Plasterers	2.25	10
Carters and cleaners	2.25	10
All other labourers	2.25	10

All charges to be large or small, at the discretion of the Coke Oven Superintendent.

Belgian Coke Ovens.

	Per day.	Hrs.
Ram Engine Man	3.15	10
Chargers	2.62½	10
Clayers	2.62½	10
Drawers	2.62½	10
Loaders	2.36	10

Briquette Plant.

	Per day.	Hrs.
Engineer	3.67½	12
Briquetter	3.78	12
Briquette Helper	3.15	12
Tar Melter	2.62½	12
Labourer	2.62½	12

SCHEDULE OF WAGES FOR THE EMPLOYEES OF THE COAL DEPARTMENT OF THE ALBERTA RAILWAY AND IRRIGATION COMPANY.

Outside Day Wages.

Top Cagers	$0.24	per hr.
Dumpers	.24	"
Car Trimmers	.24	"
Greasers (boys) (According to age).	$ .10– .17	"
Screen Engine Tender	.24	"
Box Car Loader, Engineer	.30	"
Slate Pickers (boys) (According to age).	$ .10– .17	"
Tally Boys	.12½	per hr.
Timberman	.24	"
Blacksmith	.35	"
Blacksmith's Helper	.24	"
Leading Carpenter	.35	"
Carpenter's Helpers	.24	"
Car Repairers	.28	"
Machinists	$.30– .35	"
Machinists' Helpers	.24	"
Hoisting Engineers	.35	"
Haulage Engineer	.30	"
Leading Fireman (man holding certificate)	.30	"
Fireman Helpers and Ash Wheelers	.24	"

Inside Wages.

	Per day	Hours.
Shot Lighters	$3.00	8
Brattice Men	3.00	8
Brattice Men Helpers	2.50	8
Timber Men	3.00	8
Timbermen's Helpers	2.50	8
Tracklayers	3.00	8
Tracklayer's Helpers	2.50	8
Motormen	2.75	8
Motormen's Helpers	2.50	8
Locomotive Engineer	2.75	8
Locomotive Switchman	2.50	8
Drivers	2.75	8
Drivers (wet places)	3.00	8
Drivers (spike teams)	3.25	8

Couplers (men)	2.50	8
Couplers (boys)	1.50	8
Switch Boys	$1.25 to 1.50	8
Door Boys	1.00	8
Rope Riders	2.75	8
Main and Tail Rope Riders	3.00	8
Pushers	2.50	8
Buckers	2.50	8
Loaders	2.50	8
Miners	3.00	8
Miners (wet places)	3.50	8
Rock Miners	3.50	8
Timber Handlers	2.75	8
Labourers	2.50	8
Cagers	2.50	8
Machinemen	3.50	8
Machinemen's Helpers	3.00	8
Pumpman	2.50	8
Hoistmen	$2.75 to 3.00	8

COAL DEPARTMENT OF THE ALBERTA RAILWAY AND IRRIGATION COMPANY.

Inside Day Wages.

Bratticemen	$ .37½ per hr
Bratticemen's Helpers	.31¾ "
Timbermen	.37½ "
Timbermen's Helpers	.31¼ "
Drivers	.34 "
Drivers (wet places)	.37½ "
Drivers (boys)	$.18½ to 31¼ "
Tracklayers	.37½ "
Tracklayers' Helpers	.31¼ "
Miners	.37½ "
Couplers	.31¼ "
Couplers (boys)	.18¾ "
Switch Boys	$.15⅝ to .31¼ "
Grippers	.31¼ "
Grippers (boys)	$.18¾ to .31¼ "
Pipe Fitters' Helpers	.31¼ "
Pumpmen	.40 "
Cagers	.37½ "
Pushers	.37½ "
Pick Carrier Boys	$.15⅝ to .31½ "
Clutchmen	.37½ "
Trappers	$.15⅝ to .31¼ "
Roller Men	.31¼ "

CONTRACT PRICES:

THE INTERNATIONAL COAL AND COKE CO., LTD.

No. 2 Seam.

Mining rate to be 55 cents per gross ton.

YARDAGE: Levels to be 10 feet wide, 7 feet high on the low side, and thickness of coal on upper side, $1.75 per lineal yard.

Parallel Airway to be 6 x 10 feet, $1.75 per lineal yard.

Crosscuts between levels, 6 x 8 feet, $1.50 per lineal yard.

Room Crosscuts to be not less than 8 x 8 feet, not to be driven more than 25 feet from one side, no tracks, $1.00 per lineal yard.

TIMBERING: Entry timber, maximum to be 12 in. in diameter at butt, and 14 feet in length, $2.00 per set with lagging.

Room timber, maximum to be 10 inches in diameter at butt, and 16 feet in length, $1.00 per set. If required to set timber of larger dimensions, to be paid for in proportion, or be set by the Company.

PROPS: All props, exclusive of those used to set brattice or chutes, 5 cents per lineal foot.

TRACK LAYING: All tracks to be laid by the Company, except a pair of temporary rails to the face, which should be laid by the miner without charge.

CHUTES: 30 cents per lineal yard, 5 planks 2 x 12 inches, two posts every 8 feet with cross pieces. This includes sheet iron.

BRATTICE: 5 cents per lineal yard for each foot in height.

BRUSHING: 6 feet wide, 5 cents per inch per lineal yard; 12 feet wide, 10 cents per inch per lineal yard.

No. 4 Seam.

No Powder.

Mining rate to be 50 cents per gross ton.

YARDAGE: Levels not less than 12 feet wide, by thickness of seam, $1.00 per lineal yard.

PARALLELS: Thickness of seam not less than 10 feet wide, $1.00 per lineal yard.

CROSSCUTS (between levels): Thickness of seam not less than 8 feet wide, $1.00 per lineal yard.

CROSSCUTS (between room): Thickness of seam not less than 8 feet wide, not to be driven more than 25 feet from one side, $1.00 per lineal yard.

TIMBERING: Same as No. 2 seam.

PROPS: Same as No 2 seam.

TRACKLAYING: Same as No. 2 seam.

CHUTES: Same as No. 2 seam.

BRATTICE: Same as No. 2 seam.

BRUSHING: Same as No. 2 seam.

WEST CANADIAN COLLIERIES, LIMITED.

Lille Mine in No. 1 Seam.

Gangway to be driven by special contract.

Breasts "Up the Pitch," 20 feet wide.

For mining coal, $5.70 per lineal yard.

Building brattice, 30 cents per lineal yard.

Building chutes 30 cents per lineal yard.

Brattice of 1-inch boards built air-tight from floor to roof.

Chute building to include laying of sheet iron.

Work "Across the pitch" including handling coal, laying track and building brattice.

Breasts, 20 feet wide, $6.00 per lineal yard.

Pillars, 30 feet wide, $7.50 per lineal yard.

Tracks in pillars to be laid by Company.

Bellevue Mine, No. 2 Seam.

Gangway to be driven 11 foot collar, 14 foot spread, 7 feet clear above rail, $14.00 per lineal yard.

Chutes to be driven 7 x 10, $5.50 per lineal yard.

First length of chute and battery, $5.00 if not built by Company.

Monkey Gangway: To be driven 6 x 6 from outside end, by car, $3.50 per lineal yard.

CROSSCUTS: To be driven 6 x 6 both sides, $3.00 per lineal yard.

BREASTS: To be driven 9 x 20, "Up the Pitch" including timbering, chute and air-tight brattice, $10.00 per lineal yard.

Breasts of greater dimensions to be paid for in proportion.

No. 1 Seam, Bellevue.

The mining price on pillars "Up the Pitch," including setting of 5 rows of props, where necessary, 45 cents per cubic yard.

SUPPLEMENTARY CONTRACT: As approved by Joint Committee, July 8th, 1908. Other contracts now in force between the Company and Dist. 18, U.M.W. of A.

THE H. W. MCNEILL CO., LIMITED.

No. 1 Seam.

BREASTS: 20 feet wide, 4 feet high, $5.77½ per lineal yard.

PILLARS:: 30 feet wide, 4 feet high, $6.30 per lineal yard, increasing or decreasing thickness of seam, to be paid for proportionately at 75 cents per lineal yard per foot, down to a minimum thickness of 3 feet, including dirt or rock.

SKIPS: $2.62½ per lineal yard, 10 feet wide, 4 feet high, increasing or decreasing thickness of seam, to be paid at rate of 25c. per foot per lineal yard, down to a minimum thickness of 3 feet, including dirt or rock.

No. 2 Seam.

BREASTS: 20 feet wide, coal to be paid in proportion at $1.05 per foot per lineal yard, for each foot in thickness.

PILLARS: 30 feet wide, coal to be paid for in proportion, at $1.31¼ per foot per lineal yard, for each foot in thickness.

SKIPS: 10 feet wide, coal to be paid for in proportion at 52½ cents per foot, per lineal yard, for each foot in thickness. Rock in this seam to be paid for at 10 cents per inch per lineal yard.

No. 3 Seam.

Prices to be the same as No. 1 seam. The basis of measurement to be a maximum thickness of seam at 5 feet, instead of 4 feet as in No. 1 seam.

No. 4 Seam.

BREASTS: 20 feet wide, $6.30 per lineal yard; 4 ft. thickness increasing or decreasing thickness of seam to be paid proportionately at 75 cents per foot per lineal yard.

PILLARS: 30 feet wide, 4 feet thickness, $6.30 per lineal yard; increasing or decreasing thickness of seam to be paid proportionately at 75 cents per foot per lineal yard, down to a minimum thickness of 3 feet, including dirt or rock.

SKIPS: 10 feet wide, 4 feet thickness, $3.15 per lineal yard, increasing or decreasing thickness to be paid proportionately at 25 cents per foot per lineal yard.

The following prices to prevail in all seams:—

Chute building, 50c. per lineal, yard, to be built according to present practice, 4 feet wide, unless otherwise ordered by the Pit Boss. First length of chute, 16 feet, $2.50.

Bulkheads, according to present practice, $2.50. All re-timbering and replacing broken timbers in breasts to be done by contract work, 8-inch or 10-inch timber at 5 cents per foot.

Gob or brattice building in breasts, 30 cents per lineal yard.

All horizontal breasts driven over 200 feet, to be paid 50 cents per yard extra, up to 300 feet.

Chutes to be driven 12 feet wide at present rates.

Gangways to be driven by special contract.

Carey Seam.

GANGWAY: 6 ft. collar, 10 ft. spread, 6 feet 6 inches high in the clear, as driven at present, and including coal, rock, timbering and laying of track, per lineal yard, $12.50.

BREASTS (up the pitch): 12 feet wide and 7 feet thickness of coal, including timbering, chute and stairway, and brattice building ,per lineal yard, $6.75.

BREASTS (across the pitch): 12 ft. wide and 7 ft. thickness of coal, including timbering, brattice, tracklaying and handling of coal, per lineal yard, $6.25.

PILLARS: 30 ft. wide and 7 ft. thickness of coal, including timbering and handling of coal, per lineal yard, $10.00.

These prices are based upon the present system of working. If seam is more than 7 ft. or less than 7 ft. to be paid for proportionately.

THE BANKHEAD MINES, LIMITED.

No. 2 Seam.

GANGWAYS: 7 ft. collars, $5.50 per lineal yard, which ludes single timber, and $1.00 per set for square sets, of three pieces lagged. All coal to be forked, and the slack and other refuse to be loaded in separate cars from the coal.

COUNTER GANGWAYS: $5.00 per lineal yard, which includes single timber, 50 cents per set of two pieces lagged; $1.00 per set of three pieces lagged. All coal to be forked, and the slack and rock to be loaded separately from the coal.

BREASTS (up the pitch): 30 feet wide, with airway on each rib and coal chute and gob. All coal, when required to be forked, and the slack and other refuse gobbed, and coal put into coal chute, $8.00 per yard, and 50 cents per yard for building chutes, when vein is from 8 to 10 feet thick. If less than 8 feet or more than 10 feet, to be paid proportionately.

PILLARS: 30 feet wide. All coal to be forked and slack and other refuse gobbed, by working pillars on a slant, and gobbing slack and other refuse behind wing boards, wherever practicable. Price $6.50 per yard, where vein is from 8 to 10 feet thick; if less than 8 feet or more than 10 feet, to be paid proportionately.

CHUTES: 12 ft. wide, $4.50 per lineal yard; building chute and stairway, 50 cents per lineal yard; and placing of bulkheads, $2.50.

CROSSCUTS: Between breasts, 6 feet wide, and the height of the vein, including single timber, $4.50 per lineal yard.

No. 4 Seam.

MAIN GANGWAY ("A" Level): 12 feet wide, which includes single timber lagged. All coal to be forked, and the slack and other refuse to be loaded in separate cars from the coal, $8.50 per lineal yard.

MAIN GANGWAY ("B" Level): 10 feet wide, which includes single timber lagged. All coal to be forked, and the slack and other refuse to be gobbed, or loaded in separate cars from the coal, as required, $7.00 per lineal yard.

COUNTER GANGWAYS: 10 feet wide, which includes single timber lagged. All coal to be forked, and the slack and other refuse gobbed or loaded in separate cars from the coal, as required, $6.00 per lineal yard.

CHUTES: 10 feet wide, $4.50 per lineal yard; building chutes and stairway, 50 cents per lineal yard; building bulkheads, $2.50.

BREASTS (up the pitch): 30 feet wide, including timbering, chute, air-tight brattice, and stairway. All coal to be forked, and the slack and other refuse to be gobbed in front of wing boards, and the coal to be put into chute, $9.00 per lineal yard for the coal and timbering, and 50 cents per lineal yard for the building of the chute and stairway.

CROSSCUTS (between breasts): 6 feet wide, and the height of the vein, including single timber lagged, $5.00 per lineal yard.

PILLARS: 30 feet wide, including necessary timber. All coal to be forked, and slack and other refuse gobbed behind wing boards, and the coal put into the chute, $ per lineal yard.

The above prices are based on the seam being 9 feet thick; if more or less than 9 feet, to be paid for proportionately.

No. 5 Seam.

MAIN GANGWAY ("A" Level): 10 feet wide, including single timber lagged. All coal to be forked, and the slack and other refuse to be loaded in separate cars from the coal, $6.000 per lineal yard for the coal. Brushing, $3.50 per lineal yard; taking down cap rock, when same exists, 50 cents per lineal yard.

MAIN GANGWAY ("B" Level): 10 feet wide, including single timber lagged. All coal to be forked, and the slack and other refuse to be gobbed, or loaded in separate cars from the coal, as required, $6.00 per lineal yard for the coal; taking down cap rock, when same exists, 50 cents per lineal yard.

COUNTER GANGWAYS: 10 feet wide, which includes single timber lagged, $6.00 per lineal yard. All coal to

be forked, and the slack and other refuse to be gobbed, or loaded in separate cars from the coal as required.

CHUTES: 12 feet wide, $4.50 per lineal yard; building chute and stairway, 50 cents per lineal yard; building bulkhead, $2.50.

BREASTS (up the pitch): 30 feet wide, including timbering, chute, air tight brattice, stairway, and the cap rock; all coal to be forked and the slack and other refuse to be gobbed in front of wing boards, and the coal to be put into the chute, $9.00 per lineal yard for the coal and the rock, and 50 cents per lineal yard for the building of the chute and stairway.

CROSSCUTS (between the breasts): 8 feet wide and the height of the vein, including single timber, lagged, $4.50 per lineal yard.

PILLARS: 30 feet wide, including necessary timber, building of chute, and taking up of old chute in breast, all coal to be forked, and slack and other refuse, gobbed bed in wing boards, and the coal put in the chute, $8.00 per lineal yard, based on the seam, including the cap rock, where necessary to be taken down, being 8 feet thick; if more or less than 8 feet thick, to be paid for proportionately, and if pillars are more or less than 30 feet wide, to be paid for proportionately.

The above prices are based on the seam, including the cap rock, being 8 feet thick, if more or less than 8 feet to be paid for proportionately.

No. 6 Seam.

GANGWAYS: 12 feet wide, including single timber lagged, all coal to be forked, and the slack and other refuse to be loaded in separate cars from the coal, $8.00 per lineal yard.

COUNTER GANGWAYS: 10 feet wide, including single timber lagged, all coal to be forked and the slack and other refuse to be gobbed or loaded in separate cars, as required, $6.00 per lineal yard.

CHUTES: 10 feet wide, $4.50 per lineal yard; building chute and stairway, 50 cents per lineal yard; building bulkhead, $2.50. Where the chute is built above the bottom of the seam, except for the first length, 50 cents per yard for the extra work of lifting the coal up into the chute.

BREASTS: 30 feet wide, including timbering chute, air-tight brattice and stairway; all coal to be forked, and the slack and other refuse to be gobbed, and the coal put into the chute. $9.00 per lineal yard for the coal, and 50 cents per lineal yard for the building of the chute and stairway.

CROSSCUTS (between breasts): 8 feet wide, and the height of the seam, including single timber lagged, $4.50 per lineal yard.

The above prices are based on the seam being 8 feet thick; if more or less than 8 feet to be paid for proportionately.

ALL SEAMS: Pushing and dumping coal over 200 feet and up to 300 feet, 50 cents per lineal yard.

It is understood that the coal, in all places, is to be mined with the use of as little powder as possible.

Gangways in faults to be driven by special contract.

Hosmer Mines Tunnel.

	Per day.	Hours.	Wet places: Per day	Hrs.
Machine Runners	$3.50	8	$4.00	8
Machine Helpers	3.00	8	3.50	8
Muckers	2.75	8	3.00	8
Drivers	2.75	8	3.00	8
Miners (Rock)	3.50	8	3.75	8
Outside labour	2.50	10		
Blacksmiths	$3.50–$4.00	10		
Timber farmers	3.50	10		
Tracklayers	3.00	8		
Bratticemen	3.00	8		
Hoistmen	2.89	8		
Firemen	2.75	8		

Which rates are to apply only to the present rock tunnels. The tunnels are to be driven continuously, with three shifts of eight hours each, seven days per week, except the shift from Midnight Saturday to 8 a.m. Sunday, which will be discontinued for the purpose of changing shifts. The shifts to commence at 8 a.m., 4 p.m., and Midnight.

COAL DEPARTMENT OF THE ALBERTA RAILWAY AND IRRIGATION COMPANY.

All coal to be paid for on screened basis, one ton being considered 2,000 pounds.

PICK MINING:

Pillars and stumps, 66 cents per ton.

MACHINE MINING:

Runners (rooms), 13 cents per ton.
Runners (narrow work), 19 cents per ton.
Scrapers, (rooms), 9 cents per ton.
Scrapers (narrow work), 14 cents per ton.
Loaders (rooms), 50 cents per ton.
Loaders (narrow work), 77 cents per ton.
Loaders, bone coal over four inches thick, 42 cents per running yard in entries and rooms.
Loaders, square booms in entries, 20 cents per set.
Loaders, round booms in entries, 40 cents per set.
Loaders, room crosscuts, $1.50 per lineal yard.
Loaders, lifting bottom, 75 cents per lineal yard, for each foot in depth.
Loaders, laying rails in entries, 50 cents per pair.
Loaders, cutting through faults, entry width and height, 77 cents per lineal foot.
Loaders, unweighed coal, entry width and height, 77 cents per lineal foot. Loaders, room necks, each $4.00.
Loaders, entries, where necessary to use dynamite, on account of water, the Company to furnish dynamite free, 10 cents per ton extra.
Machine runners, cutting through faults, entry width and height, 19 cents per lineal foot.
Machine runners, unweighed coal, entry width and height, 19 cents per lineal foot.
Machine scrapers, cutting through faults, entry width and height, 14 cents per lineal foot.
Machine scrapers, unweighed coal, entry width and height, 14 cents per lineal foot.
Other prices and conditions to remain as existing March 31st, 1909.

THE HILLCREST COAL AND COKE CO., LTD.

Mining rate to be 50 cents per gross ton.

YARDAGE: Levels to be 10 feet wide, 7 feet high on low side, and thickness of coal on upper side, $1.75 per lineal yard.

PARALLEL AIRWAYS: To be 6 feet by 10 feet, $1.75 per lineal yard.

CROSSCUTS (between levels): To be 6 x 8 feet, $1.50 per lineal yard.

ROOM CROSSCUTS: To be no less than 8 x 8 feet, not to be driven more than 25 feet from one side, no tracks, $1.00 per lineal yard.

TIMBERING: Room timber, maximum to be 10 inches in diameter at butt, and 16 feet in length, $1.00 per set. If required to set timbers of larger dimensions, to be paid for in proportion, or be set by the Company.

ENTRY TIMBER: Maximum to be 12 inches in diameter at butt, and 14 feet in length, $2.00 per set with lagging; if required to set timber of larger dimensions, to be paid for in proportion, or set by the Company.

PROPS: All props, exclusive of those used to set brattice, or chutes, 5 cents per lineal foot.

TRACK LAYING: All track to be laid by the Company, except a pair of temporary rails to the face, which shall be laid by the miner without charge.

CHUTES: 30 cents per lineal yard, 5 planks, 2 inches by 12 inches, 2 posts every 8 feet with cross pieces. This includes sheet iron.

BRATTICE: 5 cents per lineal yard for each foot in height.

BRUSHING: 6 feet wide, 5 cents per inch per lineal yard; 12 feet wide, 10 cents per inch per lineal yard.

The above prices are based upon the present method of working.

INTERNATIONAL COAL AND COKE CO., LTD.

Local Conditions.

Dockage for loading rock in coal.

All conditions to remain as at present.

The Company will deliver workmen's house coal at $2.50 per ton.

BRUSHING: Present prices paid, and conditions at Coleman, to remain during this agreement.

WEST CANADIAN COLLIERIES.

Lille and Bellevue Mines.

Local Conditions.

The Company will deliver to their workmen, run of mine coal at $2.50 per ton, and screened coal at $3.00 per ton.

The Company will sell to its employees, 40 per cent. dynamite at $10.00 per box (50 lbs.), and Monobel powder at $15.00 per box (50 lbs.)

Fuse, caps, and other supplies to be at present rates.

DOCKAGE: All miners agree to deliver their coal as free from rock as possible. Serious or repeated contravention to this clause shall be taken up with the Pit Committee, and if found to be through the negligence of the miner, he may be discharged.

All other local conditions to remain as at present.

THE H. W. MCNEILL COMPANY, LTD.

Local Conditions.

Mine run coal, $2.50 per ton.

Dynamite, 25 cents per pound.

Monobel, 30 cents per pound.

Other conditions to remain as under the agreement ending March 31st, 1909.

BANKHEAD MINES, LIMITED.

Local Conditions.

Penalties for Loading Impurities.

The men are to deliver their coal as free from slack and rock, or other impurities, as it is practicable, and in case of a miner failing to do so, he shall be warned for the first and second offences, for the third offence he shall be fined one dollar, for the fourth offence he shall be fined two dollars, and for continued and aggravated cases, it shall be taken up with the Pit Committee, and if found to be through the negligence of the miner, he may be discharged.

Supplies, etc.

The Company will deliver coal to their employees residing at Bankhead, at the following prices:

Nut coal, $3.00 per ton.

Stove or Egg coal, $4.00 per ton.

Briquettes, $4.00 per ton.

House rents to remain as at present.

Electric light, 50 cents per 16 c.p. light per month.

30 per cent. dynamite, 25 cents per pound.

Monobel powder, 30 cents per pound.

Caps, to remain as at present.

Fuse, to remain as at present.

Wash house, $1.00 per month.

Company men to furnish their own tools, which the Company agrees to take back when they leave.

All other conditions to remain as at present.

THE HOSMER MINES, LTD.

Local Conditions.

House rents to remain as at present.
Mine run coal, $2.50 per ton delivered.
Screened coal, $3.00 per ton delivered.
Water (outside tap), $1.00 per month.
Water (inside tap), $1.50 per month.
Electric lights, 50 cents per 16 c.p. light per month.
Sanitation $1.00 per month for each house.
Wash house, $1.00 per month.

COAL DEPARTMENT OF THE ALBERTA RAILWAY AND IRRIGATION CO.

Local Conditions.

DOCKAGE: A loader will be fined 25c. for each offence for sending out dirty coal, and after the third offence he may be discharged. When fined, his number will be placed on the dock board on the bankhead. The placing of his number on the dock board will, be considered as due warning.

ABNORMAL CONDITIONS: An abnormal condition shall be considered as a condition where the seam is faulty, or thins out to a point less than forty-eight inches in thickness.

INSIDE DAY WAGES: To be computed from the time at which the first workman in the shift leaves the surface, to the time the first workman in the shift returns to the surface.

THE HILLCREST COAL AND COKE CO., LTD.

Local Conditions.

The Company will deliver coal to miners living within the limits of the townsite of Hillcrest Mines, at $2.50 per ton for run of mine coal, and screened coal, when possible, at $3.00 per ton.

The Company will sell to its employees, 40 per cent. dynamite at 25 cents per pound. Monobel powder at 30 cents per pound. Fuse, caps, and other supplies as at present rates.

DOCKAGE: Same dockage clause as at Coleman mine.

House rents to remain as at present.

All other conditions to remain as at present.

In witness whereof, the parties hereto, have hereunto set the hands of their proper Officers, this Thirtieth day of June, 1909.

The United Mine Workers of America, District No. 18.

WILLIAM POWELL,
President.

CLEM. STUBBS,
Vice-President.

A. J. CARTER,
Secretary.

The Western Coal Operators' Association.

LEWIS STOCKETT,
President.

P. L. NAISMITH,
Vice-President.

O. E. S. WHITESIDE,
Acting Secretary.

Witnesses as to all signatures.

T. E. JAMES,
Nat. Organizer.

HAMILTON B. FULLER.

Arbitration of Difficulty at Hillcrest.

Under the clause of the above agreement requiring that difficulties between the operators and the men be submitted to a joint committee, the following award was given out in the matter of the differential on pillars at the Hillcrest Coal and Coke Company's mine at Hillcrest:

To the Joint Committee,—

Representing the Western Coal Operators' Association and District 18, United Mine Workers of America.

Gentlemen:

In the matter of the Differential on Pillars at the Hillcrest Coal and Coke Company's mine at Hillcrest, Alta., heard before your committee at MacLeod, July 6th, 1909, as chairman of the above committee, I have the honour to report as follows:—

During the sitting of the board, I examined the mine at Hillcrest, and being somewhat familiar with mining, it seems to me the mine was in remarkably good condition after two months idleness. It ought to be so far as mines go, a most desirable one in which to work. The evidence shows that there have been no fatal accidents in it. In his evidence before the committee, Mr. Hill has shown that up to the present owing to conditions of cost of mining he has not had adequate returns on his operations. These profits he expected from his pillars, but when he experimented in December he found that pillar coal cost more than room coal. Before the committee he made it plain that he did not desire to grind labour; and he made an appeal for justice, so that he, as well as his employees, might have a just return for his outlay. We must remember that money is put into coal mines for profits, and unless profits are the outcome of operations, money will seek some other channel in which it may adequately get its increase. When we view outside conditions at Hillcrest we find that it requires a large outlay to put the coal in the cars and on the C.P.R. track. This acts as a handicap in competition in open market with other mines in the same competitive field, and these embrace not only local mines, but also eastern ones that enter into competition in the western market with our local mines. I believe the employes, if they look at the matter squarely and justly will see that they ought to help the Hillcrest Company overcome the handicap they are under in the costly handling of their coal after it is mined. I believe they can give a reduction on the pillars without materially decreasing their earnings. And, at least, they will have the satisfaction of knowing they will be saving an industry that has been good to them in the past and which will in the future even under a reduction give them very satisfactory returns for their labour.

Taking these things into consideration and after carefully weighing the interests of both parties my decision is, that the price of pillar work at Hillcrest Mines should be 40 cents per ton for mining coal, and that props should be paid for at the rate of 4 cents per lineal foot.

Yours truly,

(Sgd.) H. R. GRANT,
Chairman of Joint Committee.

ALBERTA LEGISLATION AFFECTING LABOUR, 1909.

THE fourth session of the first legislative assembly of the province of Alberta was begun at Edmonton on January 14, and closed on the 25th day of the ensuing month. A copy of the various statutes passed by the assembly in the form in which they received the royal assent was received by the department, by courtesy of the Government Printer of Alberta, during the past month. The following is a brief review of the legislation of the session of importance to industry and labour.

Neglected and Dependent Children.

A comprehensive act was passed for the protection of neglected and dependent children, the term *child* being defined as meaning a boy or girl actually or apparently under 16 years of age. The act provides for the appointment of a superintendent of neglected and dependent children to encourage and assist in the establishment of children's aid societies, to advise these societies as to their duties, to see that a record is kept of children placed in foster homes and visited, etc. For the better protection of neglected children the corporation of any city or town, having a population of 10,000 or over, is required to provide one or more temporary homes or shelters, separate from any penal or pauper institution, designed for the temporary protection of neglected children only for so long a time as shall be absolutely necessary for placing them in foster homes, in no case to exceed three months. On the application of a children's aid society, to whose custody a child has been committed, a judge may order the municipality to which the child belongs, to pay a reasonable sum, not less than $1.00 weekly, towards its maintenance, the municipality being empowered to recover the amount from the parent of the child. The act contains full provisions with reference to the apprehension of neglected children, the selection of foster homes, the surrender of children, the right of inspection, the transportation of children to institutions, the imposing of penalties for ill-treatment or for causing children to be neglected, the power of search, etc. Municipal councils may pass by-laws regulating the time after which children are not to be allowed in a public place at night without proper guardianship. A parent for permitting his child to violate such a by-law may be summoned and fined. The act also provides for the separate custody of juvenile offenders and for the establishment of children's courts.[1]

Mechanics' Lien.

The provisions of the Mechanics' Lien Act of 1906 with reference to the enforcement of liens are amended in three sections relating to proceedings to enforce a lien. Such proceedings may be taken in a summary way by originating summons. The judge may thereupon either proceed to make the necessary inquiries or he may try to direct the trial of any issue that may be thought necessary. In default of the payment of any amount found due, the sale of the estate or interest charged may be directed, all proceedings to be as nearly as possible according to usual practice and procedure. Proceedings to enforce a lien may also be taken by suit in the ordinary way, providing that the court may take into consideration any difference in cost involved. An appeal to the Supreme Court *en banc* is allowed where the amount is $200 or over. Where the total claim, however, is less than that amount the decision of the court or judge of the first instance is final. Under the law as previously, the enforcement of all claims over $200 was under the Supreme Court, and no appeal was allowed from the lower court to which the adjudication of cases involving less than $200 was referred.[2]

Steam Boilers' Act Amendment.

In 1907 hydrostatic tests of steam boilers were required to be not less than 50 per cent. above the working steam pressure according to the type of the boiler. This provision is now repealed. The regulation as to the fire line in boilers is also changed, as is also the regulation with regard to the construction of steam domes. The section of the Act of 1906 requiring inspectors, when subjecting boilers to hydrostatic pressure to assume 110 pounds to the square inch as maximum pressure in new boilers 42 inches in diameter made of plate ¼ of an inch thick, is repealed. The provision of the old act with reference to the working pressure is also repealed.[3]

Bartenders' Licences.

The Liquor License Ordinance is amended by the addition of a section requiring

[1] Alberta statutes, 1909, chap. 12.

[2] Alberta statutes, 1909, chap. 4, sec. 10.

[3] Alberta statutes, 1909, chap. 5, sec. 8.

the licensing of bartenders and prohibiting the employment of unlicensed bartenders under a penalty of a minimum fine of $10 per day. A licensed bartender is made liable to a penalty of $50 for a violation of the law. Licenses are not to be issued to females or to any one who is not of the full age of 21 years, and of good character. Unlicensed persons may be employed by bartenders in cases of temporary emergency, but not for a period of more than two days in any one calendar month.[4]

Sunday Cars.

The section of the Railway Act prohibiting the operation of street or electric railways on Sundays is not to apply to the cities of Calgary, Edmonton and Strathcona upon the majority of the rate-payers voting upon a plebiscite that they are desirous of having their street railway systems operated on Sundays.[5]

Railway Legislation.

Three separate acts were passed guaranteeing certain securities of the Canadian Northern Railway Company, the Grand Trunk Pacific Branch Lines Company, and the Alberta and Great Waterways Railway Company.[6]

By an amendment of the supplementary revenues act no tax is to be payable under the act with respect to any portion of a line of railway aided by a guarantee of bonds, debenture stock or other securities for a period of 15 years from the date of the commencement of the operation of the portion of the line which was aided. Thereafter during the currency of the guarantee the amount of taxation payable is not to exceed $30 per mile. The periods provided for is not to exceed altogether the full period of 30 years.[7]

The following acts were passed incorporating or otherwise relating to railway companies:—

An Act to incorporate the Royal Collieries Railway Company.

An Act to incorporate the Pincher Creek & Southern Railway Company.

An Act to amend Chapter 29 of the statutes of Alberta, 7 Edward VII, incorporating the Red Deer Railway Company.

An Act to incorporate the Southern Alberta Railway Company.

An Act respecting the Calgary and Knee Hill Railway Company.

An Act to incorporate the Strathcona Central Railway Company.

An Act to incorporate the Kootenay and Alberta Railway Company.

An Act to incorporate the Alberta Midland Railway Company.

An Act to incorporate the Alberta and Great Waterways Railway Company.

An Act to further amend Chapter 53 of the statutes of 1906, Alberta, being an Act to incorporate the Alberta North Western Railway Company, as amended by chapter 29 of the statutes of 1908.

An Act to incorporate Lacombe and Blindman Valley Electric Railway Company.

An Act to incorporate the Lacombe, Bullocksville and Alix Electric Railway Company.

An Act to amend Chapter 48 of the statutes of 1906 of the province of Alberta, being an Act to incorporate the Alberta Oil, Coal and Wheat Railway Company.

Miscellaneous.

An Act respecting constables was passed.[8]

The hail insurance ordinance is amended, an option being allowed in the amount of insurance taken out. Rye is now included among crops which may be insured[9].

The ordinace respecting masters and servants is amended in the section relating to counter claims by employers. Previously such claims were required to be submitted to the Supreme Court; the law now requires them to be submitted to the District Court.[10]

Certain amendments to the stray animals ordinance are enacted. The law now provides for the appointment of brand readers, to be paid by a fee of

[4] Alberta statutes, 1909, chap. 5, sec. 3.
[5] Alberta statutes, 1909, chap. 4, sec. 16.
[6] Alberta statutes, 1909, chap. 14, 15 and 16.
[7] Alberta statutes, 1909, chap. 5, sec. 10.
[8] Alberta statutes, 1909, chap. 7.
[9] Alberta statutes, 1909, chap. 5, sec. 5.
[10] Alberta statutes, 1909, chap. 4, sec. 4.

$2.00 and mileage in each case, payment to be made by the finder who is to be reimbursed by the owner or out of the proceeds of the sale of the animal[11].

An act authorizing the payment of a bounty on timber wolves of $10 a head and a bounty on prairie wolves and wolf pups of $1.00 a head was passed. Any person making a claim for bounty on a wolf killed elsewhere than in the province of Alberta is to be liable to a penalty of $100 and costs[12].

Among the estimates brought down by the government during the session was an item of $50,000 for the establishment of a government packing industry and to provide for cold storage facilities. A revision of the Consolidated Municipal Act was tabled in the legislature but was held over for more complete discussion throughout the province.

[11] Alberta statutes, 1909 chap. 5, sec. 18.

[12] Alberta statutes, 1909, chap. 13.

THE PEAT FUEL INDUSTRY IN CANADA.

THE importance of the peat fuel industry to the central portion of Canada, where coal fuel is non-existent and its importation so comparatively costly, requires no demonstration.

The Mines Branch of the Department of Mines, Ottawa issued a year ago a report on "Peat and Lignite, their Manufacture and Uses in Europe," with the object of giving to Canadians as complete a review as possible of this industry in those countries in which it has been most successfully carried on.

This report is now followed by a bulletin entitled "The Investigation of the Peat Bogs and Peat Industry of Canada during the season of 1908-09, by Erik Nystrom, M. E., Peat Expert. This Bulletin comprises 25 pages of text, and includes 6 large scale maps of the following peat bogs:—

1. Mer Bleue, near Ottawa.
2. The Alford Peat Bog, about 40 miles from Ottawa.
3. The Welland peat bog, about 6 miles north of Welland.
4. The Newington Bog, on the New York & Ottawa Ry., and about 40 miles from Ottawa.
5. The Perth Bog, a mile and a half from Perth.
6. The Victoria Road Bog, about a mile from Victoria Road station on the Midland division of the Grand Trunk Ry.

The Bulletin contains a descriptive report of each bog showing the location, area and structure, and giving an estimate of the available supply of peat fuel with records of analysis, calorific values, etc., and should be of particular interest to those engaged in, or connected with, the development of Canadian peat resources.

A fuel testing plant is now being erected at Ottawa, in which the value of peat for the production of power gas will be demonstrated, and the Department proposes to carry on a very thorough investigation of this subject.

Copies of the above Bulletin and Report on Peat may be had on application to Dr. Haanel, Director of Mines, Ottawa.

THE IRON ORES OF NOVA SCOTIA.

THE Mines Branch of the Department of Mines, Ottawa which was organized for the purpose of devoting special attention to the economic features of Canada's mineral resources, has just issued a comprehensive report on the iron deposits of Nova Scotia, prepared by Dr. J. E. Woodman, until recently Professor of Geology at Dalhousie University, Halifax.

This report, which covers very thoroughly the more important iron deposits of the province, consists of 222 pages of text, 63 illustrative photographs, diagrams and maps, and a copious index. The scope and economic impo tance of

the work may be judged from the detailed instructions given to the author who was requested to give special attention to:—

1. Localities of iron ore deposits so far discovered and names and addresses of owners.
2. History of development of mines and companies (if any).
3. Geological description.
4. Analysis of ores.
5. In cases of mines which have been worked, output and statistics.
6. Transportation facilities.
7. Limestone in neighborhood of deposits.
8. State in general terms character of forest in neighborhood, i. e,. whether the supply is sufficient for mining purposes and for the production of charcoal in the event of the introduction of electric smelting.
9. Maps of mines (and drill holes, if any).

The Report itself is divided into two main parts:

Part I, deals with the geographic relations of the deposits, their mineralogy and geology, and questions relating to mining policy, bounties and mining laws.

Part II, is entitled "Details of Iron Districts," and covers more particularly the ores of the Clementsport basin, the Nictaux-Torbrook field, the deposits of Hants and Colchester counties, the ores of the Western Cobequid mountains and of Arisaig, and the ores of Cape Breton and is replete with analysis of ores, records of bore holes and geological sections, and other statistical data.

A second volume covering iron ore deposits not referred to in Volume I, and devoting special attention to limestones of value for metallurgical purposes will shortly be issued.

In view of the present condition of the iron ore industry of Canada and particularly Nova Scotia, where so much imported iron ore is being used, this report should be of special value to mining engineers, investors and others interested in the development of the iron resources of this province.

Copies may be obtained on application to Dr. Haanel, Director of Mines, Ottawa

THE MONTREAL STREET RAILWAY COMPANY'S MUTUAL BENEFIT ASSOCIATION.

THE annual report of the Montreal Street Railway Mutual Benefit Association for the year ended April 30, 1909, shows that 554 members were disabled through sickness or injury, to whom $9,457.40 was paid. Of this amount, $6,566.67 was paid for death and burial insurance. Since the organization of the Association, $27,192.72 has been paid for death and burial insurance, and $44,511.45 for sickness and injury benefits. The 5th annual picnic realized a net profit of $7,325.35. During the year, $15,509.25 was invested, which with the sum previou ly invested amounts to $48,725.50. The securities are held by the Royal Trust Co., for safe keeping. The committee of management acknowledged a special Christmas donation received from the Montreal Street Railway, making the total contributions received from the company $13,910.27. This amount, added to the fees and dues received from the members, $13,008.50, the proceeds of the picnic, and interest on investments and bank deposits, makes a total revenue for the year of $37,314.46. The expenses were $24,400.76, leaving a surplus of $12,913.70.

ST. JOHN, N.B., SHIPPING STATISTICS.

THE St. John, N.B., Board of Trade has issued a pamphlet giving a record of the shipments from the port during the 1908–09 winter season and a comparative table of exports for the past 12 years. The summary for the 1908–09 season is as follows:—

	VALUES.
Wheat, 6,806,485 bush....	
Barley, 527,998 bush.....	
Oats, 341 bush.....	$8,345,343
Peas, 10,893 bush.....	
Hay, 12,068 tons.....	150,338
Flour and meal, 678,754 packages	2,034,346
Cheese, 90,022 packages...	957,084
Butter, 2,551 packages....	23,985
Eggs, 1,228 packages.....	8,924
Meat, 80,327 packages....	4,278,117
Cattle, 22,923.....	1,684,160
Sheep, 149.....	745
Horses, 63.....	15,400
Lumber, 21,169 stds.....	641,385
Other lumber, 3,583 tons..	352,329
Apples, 78,934 barrels.....	236,927
Lard, 222,554 packages....	1,339,239
Manufactures, 285,274 packages	2,873,046
Miscellaneous, 84,393 packages..	1,023,467
Furs estimated.....	600,000
	$24,564,840

During the past season the number of sailings was 108, showing a total registered tonnage of 474,620 tons, against 111 sailings and 473,934 tons for the previous season. In 1895–96, there were 22 sailings from the port with a register tonnage of 50,892, and the increase has been gradual each year since. The record season was that of 1906–07 when there were 116 sailings with a register tonnage of 482,895. It is interesting to notice the average tonnage per vessel, which in the first mentioned season was approximately 2,315 tons, in 1906–07 the record season, 4,165 tons, and in the 1908–09 season 4,395 tons. For the season 1897–98 the number of sailings was 58, with a register tonnage of 102,316 tons, and cargo value, $4,848,768; so that the past season shows an increase of approximately 100% in the number of sailings, 365 % increase in the register tonnage, and 410 % in the cargo value.

INTERNATIONAL ARRANGEMENTS RE PACIFIC COAST DEEP-SEA FISHERIES—PURCHASE OF BAIT BY U.S. FISHING VESSELS FORBIDDEN.

UNDER the Treaty of 1818, which defines the privileges of United States fishing vessels in Canadian waters, such vessels are allowed to enter Canadian territorial waters on the Pacific coast for the following four purposes only, *viz.*: for wood, water, shelter and repairs.

For some years previous to 1898 the New England Fish Company, a United States concern, did a considerable business in shipping fish to United States markets through the port of Vancouver, the fish being brought to that port in Canadian bottoms and shipped over the Canadian Pacific Railway to eastern markets in the United States, thus having to pay duty on entering that country as Canadian fish. Though representations had been made previously to the Canadian Government to allow such fish to be brought in in American bottoms and shipped in bond, such concession was refused.

In 1897, however, the duty on fresh fish entering the United States was raised from one-half cent to one cent per pound, and it was represented that unless the Company in question were allowed to use American bottoms and thus be in a position to ship the fish in bond to United States markets it would be impossible to continue to carry on the business from Vancouver, and thus the business done in that city, involving very considerable expenditures, would be lost to it, and the fish instead of being carried over a Canadian railway would be transferred to a United States road.

After full consideration of the matter an Order-in-Council was adopted for the season of 1898, which allowed foreigners or foreign corporations to land fish in American bottoms, and ship the same, in bond, to the United States, and such vessels as took advantage of the bonding privilege were also allowed to purchase supplies at any port in British Columbia.

The privileges conveyed by this Order-in-Council have been renewed from year to year since that time. The Order-in-Council at present conveying the privileges expires on the 31st December next.

It appears, however, that in the past United States fishing vessels which were not availing themselves of the bonding privileges, and were consequently not entitled to enter Canadian waters for any other than the four purposes mentioned above, were allowed to come into British Columbia ports and purchase supplies of bait; but as such practice was neither covered by the Treaty nor the Order-in-Council steps have been taken by the Customs Department, Canada, to confine in the future the privilege of obtaining bait by United States fishing vessels to such vessels as entitle themselves thereto, *viz.*, to those which bond their fish from Canadian ports.

ANNOUNCEMENT OF OGILVIE FLOUR MILLS COMPANY TO EMPLOYEES REGARDING JOINING THE MILITIA.

THE following circular was issued during July by the Vice-President of the Ogilvie Flour Mills Company to its employees regarding the latter joining the Canadian Militia:

"As an incentive for the members of our permanent staff to join the Canadian Militia, the management have decided to grant to those joining any Militia Corps one week's extra holiday each year during their Militia service, and in the event of any of them being called out on active duty, their position with the company will be held open for them and without prejudice to their promotion until they are relieved from such active service. This order to become effective at once."

WAGES AT SYDNEY, N.S.

THE city council of Sydney, N.S., adopted during July, the following schedule of wages to be paid on work done for the city:

Trade or Class of Labour.	Rate of Wages, Per Hour, Not less than:
Bricklayers	$.45
Masons	.40
Stonecutters	.45
Carpenters	.27½
Plumbers	.30
Painters	.25
Tinsmiths	.27½
Building labourers	.22½
Ordinary labourers	.17½
Excavators	.17½
Blacksmiths	.27½
Moulders	.27½
Machinists	.27½
Pattern makers	.27½
Tailors	.27½
	Per Day.
One horse and driver	2.50
Double team	4.00

A day shall consist of not more than nine hours.

IMMIGRATION AND COLONIZATION.

The official statements given below with regard to recent immigrant arrivals in Canada, number of homestead entries made, land patents issued, etc., are published, except where otherwise stated, by courtesy of the Department of the Interior, Canada.

THE following table gives a detailed return of immigrant arrivals during the months of April and May, 1909, compared with the corresponding months of 1908:

IMMIGRATION TO CANADA DURING APRIL AND MAY, 1909, COMPARED WITH THE CORRESPONDING MONTHS OF 1908, SHOWING OCEAN PORTS AND U.S.A. IMMIGRATION SEPARATELY.

	1909.				1908.				Increase or Decrease.								Percentage of Increase or Decrease.	
									Increase	Decrease	Increase	Decrease	Increase	Decrease	Increase	Decrease		
	Males	Females	Children	Totals	Males	Females	Children	Totals	Males	Males	Females	Females	Children	Children	Totals	Totals	Increase	Decrease
Ocean ports—																		
April	13,635	3,811	3,223	20,669	8,057	2,021	1,550	11,628	.....	5,578	.....	1,790	.....	1,673	.....	9,041	.....	44
May	9,245	4,209	3,691	17,145	10,513	4,283	3,127	17,923	1,268	.....	74	.....	.....	564	778	.....	4⅓	.....
Totals	22,880	8,020	6,914	37,814	18,570	6,304	4,677	29,551	.....	4,310	.....	1,716	.....	2,237	.....	8,263	.....	22
U.S.A.—																		
April	5,676	1,531	1,877	9,084	7,642	2,361	2,606	12,609	1,966	.....	830	.....	729	.....	3,525	.....	39	.....
May	3,923	1,209	1,307	6,439	7,115	1,925	2,067	11,107	3,192	.....	716	.....	760	.....	4,668	.....	72	.....
Totals	9,599	2,740	3,184	15,523	14,757	4,286	4,673	23,716	5,158	.....	1,546	.....	1,489	.....	8,193	.....	53	.....
Grand totals	32,479	10,760	10,098	53,337	33,327	10,590	9,350	53,267	848	.....	170	.....	748	.....	70	.....	.....	13-100

Homestead Entries During June.

The following statement shows the number of homestead entries made during the month of June, 1909, as compared with June, 1908.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF HOMESTEAD ENTRIES MADE DURING THE MONTH OF JUNE, 1909, AS COMPARED WITH JUNE, 1908.

Agency.	1909	1908	Increase.	Decrease.
Battleford	171	436	.....	265
Brandon	13	12	1	
Calgary	710	145	565	
Dauphin	98	56	42	
Edmonton	374	472	.....	98
Estevan	126	44	82	
Humboldt	138	194	.....	56
Kamloops	19	52	.....	33
Lethbridge	291	294	.....	3
Moose Jaw	1,115	852	263	
Saskatoon	473	.....	473	
New Westminster	2	3	.....	
Prince Albert	128	173	.....	45
Regina	75	103	.....	28
Red Deer	194	254	.....	60
Winnipeg	157	52	105	
Yorkton	121	105	16	
Total	4,205	3,247	1,547	589

It will be seen that there has been a net increase for June, 1909, of 958 in the number of entries made.

A statement of the entries made during the first six months of the calendar year, 1909, compared with the corresponding months of 1908, is as follows:—

STATEMENT OF HOMESTEAD ENTRIES JANUARY-JUNE, 1908–1909.

Month.	1909	1908	Increase	Decrease
January	1,308	1,453	.....	145
February	1,364	1,420	.....	56
March	2,592	1,869	723	
April	4,602	2,987	1,615	
May	3,243	2,773	470	
June	4,205	3,247	958	
Total	17,314	13,749	3,766	201

It will be observed that there has been a net increase of 3,565 in the number of homestead entries made during the first six months of 1909, as compared with the same months of 1908.

Nationalities of Homsteaders.

The nationalities of the homesteaders during the month of June, 1909, as

reported by the several agencies of the department in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia were as follows:—

Nationalities.	No. of Entries.
Canadians from Ontario	428
" Quebec	64
" Nova Scotia	20
" New Brunswick	19
" Prince Edward Island	8
" Manitoba	160
" Saskatchewan	402
" Alberta	125
" British Columbia	24
Persons who had previous entry	251
Newfoundlanders	
Canadians returned from the United States	95
Americans	1,306
English	508
Scotch	140
Irish	55
French	46
Belgians	8
Swiss	6
Italians	3
Roumanians	3
Syrians	7
Germans	52
Austro-Hungarians	198
Hollanders	9
Danes (other than Icelanders)	15
Icelanders	10
Swedes	68
Norwegians	80
Russians other than Mennonites and Doukhobors)	93
Mennonites	1
Doukhobors	
Chinese	
Japanese	
Persians	
Australians	
New Zealanders	1
Total	4,205

Representing 10,184 souls.

Of a total of 1,401 entries made in June, 1909, by persons coming from the United States, there were 647 from North Dakota, 256 from Minnesota, 68 from South Dakota, 55 each from Washington and Michigan, 49 from Wisconsin, 33 from Iowa, 29 from Illinois, 26 from Idaho and 22 from Montana.

Lands Patented During June, 1909.

An abstract of Letters Patent covering Dominion lands situate in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, British Columbia and the Yukon Territory issued from the Department of the Interior during the month of June, 1909, as compared with June, 1908, is as follows:—

LANDS PATENTED DURING JUNE, 1909.

Nature of Grant.	June, 1909.	
	No. of Patents.	No. of Acres.
Alberta Ry. and Irrigation Co.'s sales	13	6,897.00
British Columbia homesteads	7	854.25
British Columbia sales	4	2.31
Coal lands sales	2	154.87
Commutation grants	.....	.....
Homesteads	1,432	226,423.54
Leases	.....	.....
License of occupation	.....	.....
Manitoba Act grants	1	63.45
Military homesteads	1	297.50
Mineral rights (271.25 acres)	3	.....
North West half-breed grants	28	4,881.15
Parish sales	4	872.32
Quit Claim, special grants (480 acres)	3	.....
Railways:		
Calgary and Edmonton Ry	.....	.....
Canadian Northern Ry	4	24.60
Can. Pac. Ry. grants	.....	.....
Can. Pac. Ry. grants, Souris Branch	1	640.00
Grand Trunk Pacific Ry	1	11.25
Man. South Western Col. Ry	1	6.20
Qu'Appelle Long Lake and Sask. Rd. and S. Co.	.....	.....
Sales	62	6,200.25
School lands sales	29	3,172.57
Special grants	39	713.96
Yukon Territory sales	1	10.90
Total	1,636	251,226.12

In June, 1908, the number of patents issued was 1,911 covering an area of 405,075.22, showing a decrease for the month of June, 1909, of 275 in the number of patents issued and of 153,849.10 acres in the area patented.

Land Sales.

The following is a statement of the farm land sales made by the Canada Northwest Land Company, Limited, during the month of June, 1909, compared with the corresponding month of 1908.

LAND SALES OF CANADA NORTHWEST LAND COMPANY.

	Acres.	Prices obtained.
June, 1909	1,519.53	$16,965.76
June, 1908	646.75	7,107.50
Increase, June, 1909	872.78	$9,858.26
From Jan. 1 to June 30, 1909	7,157.88	$81,645.65
From Jan. 1 to June 30, 1908	4,067.76	45,195.44
Increase, 1909	3,090.12	$36,450.21

It is estimated that upward of 70,000 settlers will enter the Canadian west this year from the United States. The opening for homestead entry of twelve sections, near Bow Island and Burdette, and two townships in Bad Water Lake district, Alta., was the occasion of keen competition during July.

INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS DURING THE MONTH OF JULY, 1909.

Under this heading account is taken of such accidents only as were sustained by workmen in the course of their employment, and resulted in loss of life or limb or other serious impairment to industrial efficiency. The accidents reported are such as have come to the notice of the Department through the press of the country or correspondents of the *Labour Gazette*. The Department is also indebted to the Bureau of Mines of Ontario and British Columbia, to the office of the factories' inspectors of the Province of Ontario, the Ontario Railway and Municipal Board and to the Department of Railways and Canals for their kind assistance of furnishing the Department with the statements of returns of accidents reported to them.

INDUSTRIAL accidents occurring to 358 individual work people in Canada during the month of July, 1909, were reported to the Department of Labour. Of these, 100 were fatal and 258 resulted in serious injuries. In addition, 1 fatal accident was reported as having taken place prior to the beginning of the month, information not having been received by the Department before July, 1909.

In the preceding month there were 129 fatal and 292 non-fatal accidents reported, a total of 421, and in July, 1908, there were 92 fatal and 191 non-fatal accidents, a total of 283. The number of fatal accidents reported in July, 1909, is, therefore, 29 less than in the preceding month and 8 more than in July, 1908. The number of non-fatal accidents reported in July, 1909, was 34 less than in the preceding month and 67 more than in July, 1908. Altogether there were 63 less industrial accidents reported in July, 1909, than in the preceding month and 75 more than in the same month of the preceding year.

Of 187 returns received during the month giving the ages of the victims of industrial accidents, 31 referred to persons under twenty-one years of age, 66 to persons between twenty-one and forty-five, and 16 to persons over 45. Seventy-four persons were over twenty-one years of age, but their exact ages were not specified.

The following is a record of the accidents of the month by industries and trades:—

STATEMENT OF ACCIDENTS DURING JULY, 1909, BY INDUSTRIES AND TRADES.

Trade or Industry.	Killed.	Injured	Total.
Agriculture	22	33	55
Lumbering	5	13	18
Mining	6	23	29
Building trades	6	24	30
Metal trades	6	64	70
Woodworking trades	2	10	12
Printing trades	.....	3	3
Clothing trades	.....	1	1
Textile trades	.....	4	4
Food and tobacco preparation	.....	9	9
Leather trades	.....	1	1
Railway serivce	29	25	54
Navigation	5	8	13
General transport	3	19	22
Civic employees	2	1	3
Miscellaneous	5	10	15
Unskilled labour	9	10	19
Total	100	258	358

Nature of Fatalities and Accidents.

The chief disasters of the month, causing the death of more than one workman, were, the deaths of three settlers in a cyclone which swept over Southern Saskatchewan; the killing by lightning of two cottage builders at Penetanguishene, Ont.; the death of a locomotive engineer and his fireman in a railway wreck caused by a rock slide at Bear Creek, B.C.; and the killing of two trackmen in a rock slide at Grand Forks, B.C.

Cyclone in Southern Saskatchewan.

In the opening days of July a violent windstorm swept over Southern Saskatchewan, causing the death of three settlers in the Gainsboro District, and injuring about 50 others. Several buildings were demolished.

Derailment at Bear Creek, near Glacier, B.C.

On July 13, a train of eight empty passenger coaches was wrecked and destroyed at Bear Creek, near Glacier, B.C., by a rock in the track causing a derailment over an embankment. The engineer and fireman of the train were both killed.

Rock Slide near Grand Forks, B.C.

On July 22, while a gang of railway trackmen were clearing the track a few miles east of Grand Forks, B.C., a rock slide occurred, instantly killing two of the workers and injuring another.

Two Workmen killed by Lightning near Penetanguishene.

On July 10, while some workmen were building a cottage on a small island off Penetanguishene, Ont., an electric storm arose. The workmen sought refuge under a verandah. Lightning struck the building killing two of the workmen and injuring another.

Record by Industries and Trades.

Agriculture.—In this industry there were during July, 1909, 22 fatal and 33 non-fatal accidents, compared with 29 killed and 27 injured in June, and 16 killed and 45 injured in July, 1908. Five farmers were killed by falls and by being run over, respectively, 4 by exposure, 2 by electric shock and 1 each by falling material, by tools, by drowning, by machinery, by live stock, and by a runaway. Of the serious accidents, 9 were caused by live stock, 8 each by runaways and by machinery, 5 by falls and 3 by tools.

Lumbering.—Five workmen met death by accident during July, 1909, and 13 were injured. The record for the previous month was 23 killed and 26 injured, and in July, 1908, 7 killed and 5 injured. Three of the fatalities were due to machinery, and 1 each to a fall and to an explosion. Five of the injuries were due to machinery, 3 to explosions, 2 each to falling material and to falls, and 1 to a tool.

Mining.—Six mine workers were killed and 23 injured during July, compared with 16 killed and 18 injured in June, and 7 killed and 14 injured in July of last year. Two each of the deaths were caused by falls and explosions of dynamite, and 1 each by machinery and asphyxiation by gas. Of the other accidents, 9 were caused by asphyxiation, 4 by falls, and 2 each by explosions of dynamite, by falling material, by cars, by machinery and by explosions of powder.

Building trades.—In this group there were 6 fatal and 24 non-fatal accidents in July, 1909, compared with 4 fatal and 39 non-fatal accidents in the previous month, and 3 fatal and 34 non-fatal accidents in July, 1908. Three each of the fatalities were due to electric shock and to falls. Of the minor accidents, 20 were due to falls, 2 to falling material and 1 each to a runaway and to machinery.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—During July, 1909, there were 6 fatalities and 64 accidents among these workers, compared with 6 killed and 39 injured in the previous month and 9 killed and 15 injured in July of last year. Electric shock caused 4 of the deaths and flying material and falling material 1 each. Machinery caused 23 of the accidents, falling material 14, explosions 8, molten metal 7, flying material 5, elevators and electric shock 2 each, and falls 3.

Woodworking trades.—In July, 1909, 2 woodworkers were killed and 10 injured accidentally, compared with 1 killed and 28 injured in the month before and 1 killed and 8 injured in July a year ago. One of the deaths was due to an explosion of steam and the other to a fall. Of the injuries, 7 were due to machinery and 1 each to a fall, to falling material, and to flying material.

Printing and allied trades.—Machinery injured 2 workers in this group during July, 1909, and falling material 1. In the previous month there was 1 accident, and there was also 1 in July, 1908.

Clothing trades.—In July, 1 worker

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TABLE OF FATAL ACCIDENTS DURING THE MONTH OF JULY, 1909.

Trade or Industry.	Locality.	Date.	No.	Cause of Fatality.
Agriculture—				
Farmer	Lethbridge, Alta	July 1	1	In a runaway.
"	Napanee, Ont	" 2	1	Beam fell on head.
"	Carievale, Sask	" 3	1	In a cyclone.
"	Gravelburg, Sask	" 3	1	In a cyclone.
"	Palestine, Ont	" 10	1	Struck by lightning.
"	Clarkson, Ont	" 12	1	Run over by train.
"	Dunn Tp., Ont	" 15	1	Impaled on hay fork.
"	Wicklow, Ont	" 17	1	By fall from load.
"	Winnipeg, Man	" 8	1	Head crushed by door of box car.
"	St. Aubert, Que	" 27	1	Struck by lightning.
"	Falkland, Ont	" 23	1	Found drowned in river on his farm.
"	Rosthern, Sask	" 24	1	Fell 18 feet in barn.
"	Shelburne, Ont	" 29	1	Struck by fork of hay loader.
Farmer's son	Inverary, Ont	" 5	1	Run over by load.
"	St. Antonio, Sask	" 3	1	In a cyclone.
"	Port Colborne, Ont	" 19	1	Fell down hay chute in barn.
Farmer's wife	Carievale, Sask	" 3	1	In a cyclone.
"	Barrie, Ont	" 26	1	Struck by train at crossing.
Farm hand	Laprairie, Que	" 13	1	Fell from load of hay.
"	Walkerville, Ont	" 11	1	Fell from load of hay.
"	Lucknow, Ont	" 19	1	Kicked by a horse.
"	Cornwall, Ont	" 23	1	Run over by vehicle.
Lumbering—				
Sawmill hand	Arrowhead, B.C	" 2	1	Caught in belting.
"	Arrowhead, B.C	" 3	1	Fell 35 feet in mill.
"	Vancouver, B.C	" 2	1	Steam pipe explosion.
"	Manitowaning, Ont	" 5	1	Caught in machinery.
Logger	Seymour, Inlet, B.C	" 20	1	Caught in propeller of vessel.
Mining—				
Miner	Cobalt, Ont	" 6	1	Overcome by gas in mine.
"	Cobalt, Ont	" 9	1	Crushed in mine lift.
"	Hanging Stone Lake, Ont	" 9	1	By explosion of dynamite.
"	Sulphide, Ont	" 16	1	By explosion of dynamite.
"	Extension, B.C	" 16	1	Fell under loaded box.
Refining hand	Trail, B.C	" 14	1	Fell into vat of sulphuric acid.
Building Trades—				
Carpenters	Penetanguishene, Ont	" 10	2	Struck by lightning.
"	Windsor, Ont	" 12	1	Electrocuted in tunnel.
"	Regina, Sask	" 6	1	Fell through trap door.
Roofer	Montreal, Que	" 15	1	Fell 25 feet through skylight.
Bricklayer	Montreal, Que	" 29	1	Fell, scaffold broke.
Metal, engineering and shipbuilding Trades—				
Electrical worker	Verdun, Que	" 5	1	Electrocuted.
"	Pointe aux Trembles, Que	" 15	1	Electrocuted.
"	Nelson, B.C	" 24	1	Electrocuted.
"	Montreal, Que	" 23	1	Electrocuted.
Machinist	Montreal, Que	" 20	1	By bursting emery wheel.
Moulder	Hamilton, Ont	" 29	1	Timber fell on him.
Woodworking Trades—				
Woodworker	Berlin, Ont	" 1	1	Scalded by bursting steam pipe, June 28; died July 1.
"	Goderich, Ont	" 5	1	Fell through hole in mill.
Railway employees—				
Conductor	Markstay, Ont	" 2	1	Run over by train.
"	Fort William, Ont	" 2	1	In tail-end collision.
Engineer	Bear Creek, B.C	" 10	1	In a derailment.
"	Vancouver, B.C	" 20	1	Run over by train.
Brakeman	Merritton, Ont	" 5	1	Run over by train.
"	Vancouver, B.C	" 19	1	Run over by train.

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TABLE OF FATAL ACCIDENTS DURING THE MONTH OF JULY, 1909.

Trade or Industry.	Locality.	Date.	No.	Cause of Fatality.
"	S.. Martin Junction, Que	" 19	1	Fell from train.
"	Brockville, Ont	" 19	1	Fell from train.
"	Quebec, Que	" 27	1	Run over by train.
"	Atikokan, Ont	" 25	1	Run over by train.
"	Morrisburg, Ont	" 26	1	Fell from train.
Fireman	Bear Creek, B.C	" 10	1	In a derailment.
"	Georgetown, Ont	" 12	1	Fell from engine.
Car inspector	North River, N.B	" 13	1	Fell from engine.
Car cleaner	Calgary, Alta	" 1	1	Run over by train.
Construction hand	Lethbridge, Alta	" 6	1	By a fall.
"	Windsor, Ont	" 16	1	Steel rail fell on him.
"	Grand Forks, B.C	" 22	2	In a rock slide.
"	Caldwell, Ont	" 25	1	In a collision.
"	La Vallée, Ont	" 29	1	Run over by train.
Sectionman	Portneuf, Que	" 10	1	Struck by train.
"	Welland, Ont	" 27	1	"Jigger" struck by engine.
"	Kenora, Ont	" 17	1	Run over by train.
"	Omemee, Ont	" 26	1	Run over.
Lineman	Tofield, Alta	" 15	1	Run over by train.
Yardman	Toronto, Ont	" 21	1	Run over by train.
"	Hamilton, Ont	" 29	1	Run over by train.
"	Quebec, Que	" 28	1	Run over by train.
Navigation—				
Sailor	Bonne Espérance, Que	" 17	1	Drowned, fell overboard.
"	Quebec, Que	" 19	1	Drowned, fell overboard.
Deckhand	Fort Frances, Ont	" 29	1	Drowned, fell overboard.
"	Brockville, Ont	" 29	1	Drowned, fell overboard.
Longshoreman	Montreal, Que	" 30	1	By a fall.
General Transport—				
Livery employee	Calgary, Alta	" 11	1	Thrown from horse.
Automobile driver	Woodstock, Ont	" 14	1	Fell on head from vehicle.
Teamster	Montreal, Que	" 28	1	In collision with street car.
Civic Employees—				
Hothouse keeper	Montreal, Que	" 21	1	Stepped on rusty nail, died of tetanus.
Park keeper	Brockville, Ont	" 22	1	Fell 8 feet in bathing house.
Miscellaneous—				
Wharf builder	Carleton, N.B	" 5	1	Struck on head by winch handle.
Pedler	Farnham, Que	" 29	1	Struck by train at crossing.
Brick maker	Georgetown, Ont	" 5	1	Caught in machinery.
Laundry owner	Three Rivers, Que	" 29	1	Electrocuted.
Hotel employee	Gatineau Point, Que	" 26	1	Electrocuted by live wire in cellar.
Unskilled Labour—				
Labourer	Fort William, Ont	" 1	1	Crushed to death in elevator.
"	Windsor, Ont	" 4	1	Drowned, fell out of boat.
"	Montreal, Que	" 11	1	Brick fell on head.
"	Toronto, Ont	" 14	1	Run over by train.
"	Vancouver, B.C	" 12	1	Electrocuted.
"	Kingston, Ont	" 14	1	Run over by train.
"	Longue Pointe, Que	" 12	1	Run over by train.
"	New Westminster, B.C	" 1	1	Drowned, fell from bridge while wheeling cement.
"	Fort William, Ont	" 21	1	Run over by train.

FATAL ACCIDENTS HAPPENING IN PREVIOUS MONTH, BUT ONLY REPORTED TO THE DEPARTMENT IN JULY.

Logger	Rock Bay, B.C	June 28	1	Log rolled on him.

was injured by machinery. There were no accidents in June, and only 1 in July, 1908.

Textile trades.—Machinery seriously injured 4 textile workers in July, 1909. In the previous month 2 were injured, and in July, 1908, 2.

Leather trades.—There was 1 serious injury caused by an elevator in July, 1909. There were no injuries either in June last or in July a year ago.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Nine workmen were injured during July, 3 each by elevators and by falls, and 1 each by machinery, by electric shock, and by an explosion of powder. In June, the record was 1 killed and 9 injured, and in July, 1908, 3 injured.

Railway service.—Twenty-nine railway employees were accidentally killed, and 25 seriously injured during July, 1909, compared with 23 killed and 26 injured in June last and 20 killed and 22 injured in July, 1908. Fifteen of the fatalities were due to the victims being run over, 4 each to derailments and to falls, 3 to falling material, 2 to collisions and 1 to being struck by an engine. Five of the injuries were due to falls, 4 to falling material, 6 to being run over, 3 to derailments, 2 each to machinery and to being caught between cars, and 1 each to an explosion of dynamite, to a collision and to a boiler explosion.

Navigation.—There were 5 killed and 8 injured during July, compared with 5 killed and 32 injured in the preceding month, and 9 killed and 13 injured in July, 1908. Drowning caused 4 of the deaths, and a fall the other. Falls caused 4 of the injuries, explosions of gasoline 3, and flying material 1.

General transport.—During July, there were 3 killed and 19 injured, as against 7 killed and 19 injured in June last, and 9 killed and 13 injured in July a year ago. Two of the deaths were due to falls, and 1 to a collision. Eleven of the injuries were due to falls, 3 to being run over, 2 each to machinery and to collisions, and 1 to a runaway.

Civic employees.—Blood poisoning caused by the victim stepping on a rusty nail and a fall were each the cause of one death among civic employees. Another was injured by a fall. In June the record was 2 killed and 8 injured, and in July of last year 6 injured.

Miscellaneous.—In this group the record for July, 1909, was 5 killed and 10 injured, compared with 6 killed and 14 injured in the previous month, and 1 killed and 9 injured in July, 1908. Two each of the fatalities were due to machinery and to electricity, and 1 to being run over. Four of the injuries were due to machinery, 3 to derailments and 1 each to an elevator, to flying material and to an explosion.

Unskilled labour.—Nine labourers were killed and 10 injured in July, 1909, compared with 4 killed and 4 injured in the preceding month, and 10 killed and 9 injured in July, 1908. Four labourers were killed by being run over, 2 by drowning, and 1 each by an elevator, by falling material and by electricity. Of the injuries 4 were caused by falls, 2 each by tools and by falling material, and 1 each by machinery and by an explosion.

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULES IN GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS AWARDED DURING THE MONTH OF JULY.

The following is a list of contracts awarded by the Department of Public Works, the Department of Railways and Canals, and the Department of Marine and Fisheries which have received the signatures of both parties, together with the fair wages' schedule inserted in each contract, setting forth the minimum rate of wages to be paid to the labourers engaged upon the works. A statement of orders for supplies given by the Post Office Department is added.

Department of Public Works.

VENTILATION SYSTEM, VICTORIA MEMORIAL MUSEUM, OTTAWA.

Ventilation system for Victoria Memorial Museum, Ottawa, Ont; name of contractor, George Goodwin, Ottawa,

date of contract, July 12, 1909; amount of contract, $27,460.00.

Trade or Class of Labour.	Rate of Wages, Not less than:
Stonecutters	44c. per hour, 8 hrs. p. day
Tinsmiths	30 " 9 "
Steamfitters	36 " 9 "
Electrical workers	25 " 9 "
Plumbers	36 " 9 "
Carpenters	25 " 9 "
Joiners	30 " 9 "
Bricklayers	50 " 9 "
Builders' labourers	25 " 9 "
Ordinary labourers	18 " 9 "
Plasterers	40 " 9 "
Painters	27½ " 9 "

ELECTRIC WIRING ELEVATORS, ETC., VICTORIA MUSEUM, OTTAWA.

Wiring for electric elevators, telephones, etc., Victoria Memorial Museum, Ottawa; name of contractor, George Goodwin, Ottawa, date of contract July 12, 1909; amount of contract, $15,000.

Trade or Class of Labour.	Rate of Wages. Per Day of 9 Hours, Not less than:
Steam fitters	$.36 per hour
Steamfitters' helpers	.25 "
Plumbers	.36 "
Electrical workers	.25 "
Carpenters	.25 "
Masons	.50 "
Bricklayers	.50 "
Builders' labourers	.25 "
Ordinary labourers	.18 "

HEATING APPARATUS VICTORIA MUSEUM, OTTAWA, ONT.

Heating apparatus Victoria Memorial Museum, Ottawa, Ont; name of contractor George Goodwin, Ottawa, Ont; date of contract, July 12, 1909; amount of contract, $48,000.00.

Trade or Class of Labour.	Rate of Wages, Per Day of 9 Hours, Not less than:
Steamfitters	$.36 per hour.
Steamfitters' helpers	.25 "
Plumbers	.36 "
Carpenters	.25 "
Masons	.50 "
Bricklayers	.50 "
Builders' labourers	.25 "
Ordinary labourers	.18 "

WHARF EXTENSION. PINK ROCK, N. B.

Wharf extension and breakwater at Pink Rock., N. B., name of contractor, Thos. P. Charleson, Ottawa, Ont.; date of contract, July 22, 1909; amount of contract, $10,440.00.

Trade or Class of Labour.	Rate of Wages Per Day of 10 Hours, Not less than:
Foreman carpenter	$2.50
Carpenters	1.75
Blacksmiths	2.00
Blacksmiths' helpers	1.50
Ordinary labourers	1.35
Driver with 1 horse and cart	2.00
Driver, 2 horses and wagon	3.00

Department of Railways and Canals.

HAWKESBURY-OTTAWA, ONT., RAILWAY.

For a line of railway from Hawkesbury to Ottawa, not exceeding 60 miles. Date of contract, June 28th, 1909.* Amount of subsidy, $3,200 per mile, not exceeding $6,400 per mile. Company, the Canadian Northern Railway Quebec Company.

Trade or Class of Labour.	Rate of Wages, Per Day of 10 Hours, Not less than:
Stonecutters	$4.00
Masons	3.50
Quarry men	1.50
Rock drillers	1.50
Steam drillers	1.75
Blasters	2.00
Track layers	1.50
Carpenters	2.00
Labourers	1.50
Blacksmiths	2.25
" helpers	1.75
Steam shovel engineer	3.00
" craneman	2.50
" fireman	1.75
Steam derrick engineer	2.50
" fireman	1.75
Contractors, loco. engineer	3.00
Brakeman	1.75
Fireman	1.75
Machinists	2.50
Driver, 1 horse and cart	2.50
Driver, 2 horses and wagon	3.50

* Received too late for last issue.

PORT HAWKESBURY-POINT TUPPER, N. S., RAILWAY.

From Port Hawkesbury to Point Tupper, ont Strait of Canso, to St. Peters'

31 miles. Date of contract, July 7th 1909. Amount of Subsidy, $3,200 per mile, not exceeding $6,400 per mile. Company, the Cape Breton Railway Company, Limited.

Trade or Class of Labour.	Rate of Wages, Per Day of 10 Hours, Not less than:
Concrete men	$1.50
Quarrymen	1.50
Rock drillers	1.50
Steam drillers	1.75
Blasters	1.75
Tracklayers	1.35
Carpenters	2.00
Ordinary labourers	1.35
Blacksmiths	2.00
" helpers	1.50
Steam shovel engineer	3.00
Steam shovel craneman	2.50
Steam shovel fireman	1.50
Driver, 1 horse and cart	2.25
Driver, 2 horses and wagon	3.50

LIFT BRIDGE, LACHINE CANAL, QUE.

Supply and erection of a Roller Lift Bridge for the Lachine Canal. Date of contract, July 15th., 1909. Amount of contract $9,650.00 Contractors, Canada Foundry Company, Limited, of Toronto, Ont.

Trade or Class of Labour.	Rate of Wages, Per Day of 9 Hours, Not less than:
Structural Steel workers	$ .30 per hour
Carpenters	.30 "
Labourers	.17½ "
Rivetters	2.25 per day.
" helpers	1.50 "
Blacksmiths	2.25 "
Hoisting engine driver	2.25 "
Driver, 1 horse and cart	2.50 "
Driver, 2 horses and wagon	4.00 "
Foreman of erection	No special rate.

BRIDGE AT KINGSTON MILLS, ONT.

Construction of abutments and approaches of Highway Bridge at Kingston Mills, Ont., for Rideau Canal. Date of contract, July 20th, 1909. Amount of contract, schedule rates, contractors, Fallon Bros., of Cornwall, Ont.

Trade or Class of Labour.	Rate of Wages, Not less than:
Concrete mixers	$2.00 per 9 hours per day
Drillers	2.00 " 9 "
Power men	2.00 " 9 "
Masons	3.60 " 8 "
Stonecutters	3.60 " 8 "
Blacksmiths	2.25 " 9 "
Carpenters	2.50 " 8 "
Labourers	1.50 " 9 "
Driver, 1 horse and cart	2.50 " 9 "
Driver, 2 horses and wagon	3.50 " 9 "
Foreman	No special rate.

BRIDGE AT KINGSTON MILLS LOCK, ONT.

Erection of a Highway Bridge at Kingston Mills Lock Station on the Rideau Canal. Date of contract, *July 22nd., 1909. Amount of contract $1,340.00. Contractors, the Hamilton Bridge Works Company, of Hamilton, Ont.

Trade or Class of Labour.	Rate of Wages, Not less than:
Rivetters	$2.50 per day 9 hours
Carpenters	2.50 " 8 "
Machinists	2.50 " 9 "
Blacksmiths	2.25 " 9 "
Labourers	1.50 " 9 "
Driver, 1 horse and cart	2.50 " 9 "
Driver, 2 horses and wagon	3.50 " 9 "

IMPROVEMENT OF WELLAND CANAL, ONT.

Placing of stone protection along certain portions of summit level of Welland Canal between Thorold and Port Colborne. Date of contract, June 9th., 1909. Amount of contract, Schedule rates. Contractors, David Walker of Toronto, Ont.

Trade or Class of Labour.	Rate of Wages, Not less than:
Foreman labourers	$2.25 per day 10 hours.
Labourers	1.50 " 10 "
Tug captain	70.00 per mo., b. 12 hrs. d.
Tug engineer	60.00 "
Tug fireman	45.00 "
Tug deckhands	40.00 "
Stationary engineer	2.50 per day 10 hours.

FENCING ON INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY, DARTMOUTH—WINDSOR, N. S.

Erection of fencing in District No. 10. Intercolonial Railway, Dartmouth to Windsor. Date of contract, July 23rd, 1909. Amount of Contract, Schedule rates. Contractors, F. A. Ronnan & Company, of Halifax, Nova Scotia.

*Too late for last month's report.

Trade or Class of Labour.	Rate of Wages, Per Day of 10 Hours, Not less than:
Foreman	$2.50
Labourers	1.50

INTERLOCKING SWITCH AND SIGNAL PLANT AT BUCTOUCHE JUNCTION.

Installation of Mechanical Interlocking Switch and Signal Plant with Electric Lock on Machine, at Buctouche Junction, on the Intercolnial railway. Date of contract, July 22nd., 1909. Amount of contract $5,800.00. Contractors Montreal Steel Works, Limitted of Montreal Que.

Trade or Class of Labour.	Rate of Wages,

All mechanics, labourers or other persons who perform labour in the construction of the work hereby contracted for, shall be paid such wages as are generally accepted as current for competent workmen in the district in which the work is being performed, and if there is no current rate in such district, then a fair and reasonable rate, and shall not be required to work for longer hours than those fixed by the custom of the trade in the district where the work is carried on, except for the protection of life or propetry or in the case of other emergencies. In the event of a dispute arising as to what is the current or a fair and reasonable rate of wages, or what are the current hours fixed by the custom of the trade, it shall be determined by the Minister of Labour, whose decision shall be final.

These conditions shall extend and apply to moneys payable for the use or hire of horses or teams, and the persons entitled to payment for the use or hire of horses or teams shall have the like right in respect of moneys so owing to them as if such moneys were payable to them in respect of wages.

In the event of default being made in payment of any money owing in respect of wages of any mechanic, labourer or other person employed on the said work, and if a claim therefore is filed in the office of the Minister of

. . . . . .

and proof thereof satisfactory to the Minister is furnished, the Minister may pay such claim out of any moneys at any time payable by His Majesty under such contract, and the amounts so paid shall be deemed payments to the contractors.

EXTENSION TO WHARF—CHARLOTTETOWN P. E. I.

Erection of extension to wharf at Charlottetown, on the line of the Prince Edward Island Railway. Date of contract, July 23rd., 1909. Amount of contract $2,714.55. Contractors, Thomas Campbell, of Charlottetown, P. E. I.

Trade or Class of Labour.	Rate of Wages, Per Day of 10 Hours, Not less than:
Carpenters	$1.75
Wharf builders	1.50
Pile drivers	1.50
Builders' labourers	1.50
Common labourers	1.25
Stationary engineer	1.75
Stationary fireman	1.25
Blacksmiths	2.00
Boatman	1.25
Driver, 2 horses and wagon	3.50
General foreman	No special rate.

Post Office Department.

During the month of July orders were given by the Post Office Department for the supplies below mentioned subject to the regulations for the suppression of the *sweating* system and the securing of payment to the working men and working women of fair wages and the performance of the work under proper sanitary conditions.

Nature of Order.	Amount of Order.
Making metal dating stamps and type, and making other hand stamps and brass crown seals	$590.35
Making and repairing rubber dating stamps and type, also other stamps	61.80
Supplying stamping material and wooden boxes, and repairing stamping pads	1,047.19
Supplying mail bags	1,352.26
Repairing mail bags	1,582.57
Repairing Post Office scales	45.00
Making and repairing mail locks and supplying mail bag fittings	176.79
Supplying street letter boxes and parcel receptacles, and repairing portable letter boxes, Railway Mail Clerks' tin travelling boxes, parcel receptacles and street letter boxes	6,374.46
Making and repairing miscellaneous articles of postal stores	62.60
Making and supplying articles of official uniform	13,103.25

STRIKE OF EMPLOYEES OF THE DOMINION COAL COMPANY AT GLACE BAY, N.S.

ON July 6, a strike was declared by the United Mine Workers of America at Glace Bay, N.S., against the Dominion Coal Company, on account of the refusal of the Company to recognize the Union. The matters in dispute had

already been dealt with by a Board of Conciliation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act. The report of the Board, which was presented on April 16, was, however, not accepted by the employees concerned.[1]

On June 5, a mass meeting of the coal miners at Glace Bay was addressed by Mr. T. L. Lewis, International President of the United Mine Workers of America, who had come to Nova Scotia for the purpose of making a personal investigation of existing conditions.

A district convention of the United Mine Workers was held at Glace Bay, on July 2, to consider the situation, after which the following letter was addressed to Mr. G. H. Duggan, General Manager of the Company:

Dear Sir:—

So far we have been unable to arrange a meeting between your company and our executive. We are now addressing this last request to you that you meet us on Monday the 5th instant to discuss the matters of difference between your company and ourselves and try if possible to reach some permanent understanding.

We are anxious that you should comply with our request in order that trouble may be averted, and we shall be glad to meet your convenience in regard to place and hour of meeting.

We shall be obliged, however, to act on the instructions given at our convention yesterday, and unless you agree to meet us before 2 o'clock, Monday afternoon, the inevitable result will follow that our members will cease work on the 6th day of July, A.D., 1909.

Trusting this latter course may be avoided, we remain,

Yours truly,

District No. 26, U.M.W. of A.

(Sgd.) per DAN MCDOUGALL,
District-President.

On July 5, the following proclamation was issued by the General Manager of the Company:

"Notice to employees:—Whereas Mr. Daniel McDougall, district president of the U.M.W., has made a public statement through the press that if the coal company's representatives do not meet the executive of the U.M.W. of A. on Monday, and accede to certain demands a strike will be called on Tuesday morning the 6th instant.

"These demands are stated to be the question of higher wages, shorter hours, and better conditions generally, and recognition.

"The Dominion Coal Co. is determined that it will not recognize the U.M.W. of America, and

"Whereas this company has an agreement with its workmen through the Provincial Workmen's Association to continue the rates and conditions now in existence until the 31st December, 1909.

"Therefore, this company will not accede to any demands of the U.M.W., and it is the intention of the company to mine and ship coal with the aid of those who are loyal to their undertaking. In order that this may be done, this company will extend all the protection in their power to the persons and families of the men who continue to work, and, in addition, has called upon the civil authorities to afford full protection.

"The company gives notice to all its employees that under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, it is illegal for men to go on strike without 30 days' notice of demand for a change in wages and hours; every man going on strike in contravention of this act is subject to a fine of from $10 to $50 for each day he is on strike. The company will proceed at once to fill the places of men refusing to work or absenting themselves without proper cause; and loyal men remaining at work will have first consideration in the allotment of places. When the strike is declared off a man at work will not lose his place to a man who has been on strike. Men who intend to strike must bring their tools out of the pit the night before a strike, or the value of such tools will be deducted from any wages that may be due them. Men on strike will be treated as no longer in the employ of the company as regards houses, coal or any other privileges they

[1] See *Labour Gazette* for May, page 1225.

may now enjoy. The company also gives notice to its employees that any man who does not report for work on Tuesday morning, the 6th July, is liable to be regarded as a striker, and treated as such.

(Sgd.) G. H. DUGGAN,
Second Vice-President & General Manager.

Progress of the strike.

On the second day of the strike, a disturbance took place at Dominion, No. 2 mine. The Riot Act was read and a number of arrests were made. The manager then applied to the Mayor of Glace Bay to call out the Militia, but the latter refused to do so, and offered instead to provide 500 special constables. Upon the Mayor's refusal a requisition for troops was signed by Mr. Justice Finlayson of Sydney, and forwarded to Halifax. Early on July 8, a force of 510 men and 24 officers proceeded to the scene of the trouble, and remained at Glace Bay during the rest of the month.

It is difficult to estimate the magnitude of the strike, as conditions changed from day to-day. The mines were in partial operation throughout the strike, some of the employees remaining at work, while a few of those who had gone out returned. Others who had been working joined the strikers, and the Company brought a number of men from outside points from time to time to take the places of the strikers. Many of the strikers also procured employment elsewhere. It was stated by the Company on July 14, that their pay-roll showed 6,500 workmen, and that they had working in the mine 1,339 men; on the surface as special police, 600 men; on the bank, piers, railway and in the shops, 1,500 men, leaving about 2,561 men on strike.

In a communication from the manager of the Company dated July 22, he said: "There are about 2,400 men idle, but a very large number of these have no interest in the dispute and are not on strike, but merely not working because they do not wish to risk any trouble:

"I may say that we have to-day about four thousand men who have remained at work and are not affected by the strike. This includes the men employed in and about our mines, on the railway, piers, banking station and other subsidiary operations in Cap Breton."

In the press it was reported that the output at the end of the month was in the neighborhood of 10,000 tons daily of which a considerable portion was bling drawn from the banks.

As the Company had a large quantity of coal on the banks and as its principal customers were reported to have an abundant supply in stock, the direct effects of the dispute had not begun to be of a serious nature beyond Glace Bay.

TRADE DISPUTES DURING THE MONTH OF JULY.

THE month of July was marked by the commencement of two large strikes of coal miners in Nova Scotia, and the continuance of a strike of coal miners in Alberta. In Edmonton, Alta., the building trades were seriously affected by a general strike of carpenters. The other disputes of the month were of much less consequence.

Analysis of Trade Disputes during the Month.

Number and magnitude.—The number of trade disputes reported to have been in existence in Canada during July was 15, an increase of 1 compared with the previous month, and an increase of 5 compared with July, 1908. About 73 firms and 4,398 employees were directly affected by these disputes, of which number 31 firms and 3,119 employees were affected by new disputes.

Loss of time in working days.—The loss of time to employees through trade disputes during July was approximately 118,740 working days, compared with a loss of 86,806 days in June, and 21,000 in July, 1908.

Trades affected by new disputes.—The following table shows the trades affected by the new disputes and the number of workers in each group of trades.

Trades.	No. of disputes.	No. of workers.
Mining	2	3,026
Building	1	30
Metal trades	1	160
Clothing trades	1	60
Food and tobacco preparation	1	40
General transport	1	40
Unskilled labour	2	63
Total	9	3,419

Localities Affected by new disputes. The new disputes of the month occurred in the following provinces of the Dominion:—

Province.	No. of disputes.
Nova Scotia	2
Quebec	4
Ontario	2
Alberta	1
Total	9

Causes of disputes.—The following were the causes of the new disputes of the month:—

Cause.	No. of disputes.
For increase in wages	5
For shorter hours	1
Against new method of payment	1
For recognition of Union	2
Total	9

Methods of settlement.—Of the 15 disputes in existence in July, 10 were terminated during the month, leaving 5 still unsettled, four were settled by negotiations between the parties concerned, and the remaining six were terminated without any negotiations, in three cases work was resumed, in one the places of the strikers were filled, and in two the strikers sought work elsewhere.

Results of disputes.—The employers were successful in 5 of the disputes which were terminated during the month, compromises were reached in 3, in one the employees were partially successful, and in one the result was indefinite.

Disputes which Commenced Prior to the Beginning of the Month.

The trade disputes of July which were in existence before the beginning of the month comprised strikes of coal miners at Taber, Alta., fishermen at Vancouver, B.C., carpenters at Edmonton, Alta., iron moulders at Hamilton, Ont., garment workers at Stratford, Ont., and harness makers at Victoria, B.C.

Strike of Coal Miners at Taber, Alta.

On April 23, about 300 coal miners employed by the Canada West Coal Company declared a strike owing to the failure of the two parties to reach a new agreement to replace one which expired on March 31. Upon an application from the Company, a Board of Conciliation was constituted on July 3, under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, to deal with the matters in dispute.[1] On July 13, the Board presented its report, and on July 31, a new agreement was signed by the parties and work was resumed on August 2.

Strike of Carpenters at Edmonton, Alta.

A strike of carpenters which took place on June 8, at Edmonton, Alta., continued throughout July. The cause of the dispute was the refusal of the employers to grant an advance in minimum wages from $3.36 to $3.75 per day of eight hours. According to the employers 400 men were involved in this dispute. According to the employees, 33 firms and 250 men were directly affected by the dispute and 68 firms and 400 men were indirectly affected.

Strike of Garment Makers at Stratford, Ont.

On June 28, a strike of garment makers took place at Stratford, Ont., on account of the refusal of the employer to sign an agreement presented to him by his foreman. According to the employer about 7 males and 23 females employees were affected by this strike. No settlement of the dispute was reported during the month but the employer stated on July 15 that he had begun work again with two hands and was adding to them as quickly as possible.

[1] See article on "The Industrial Disputes' Investigation Act, 1907, Proceedings under the Act," on another page of this issue.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA,
STATISTICAL TABLE SERIES C., No. 106.

TABLE OF TRADE DISPUTES DURING THE MONTH OF JULY.

Occupation.	Locality.	Alleged Cause or Object.	No. of Firms or Establishments affected.		Approximate No. of Employees affected.				Date of commencement.	Date of termination.	Result.
					Directly.		Indirectly.				
			Directly.	Indirectly.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.			
DISPUTES WHICH COMMENCED PRIOR TO THE BEGINNING OF THE MONTH.											
Mining—											
Coal miners	Taber, Alta.	Failure to reach new agreement as to wages and conditions of labour	1	.....	300	.....	.....	.....	April 23	July 31	A new agreement was signed. Work resumed August 2.
Fishermen	Vancouver, B.C.	Against employment of non-unionists	1	.....	72	.....	.....	.....	June 21	July	Strike was declared off.
Building Trades—											
Carpenters	Edmonton, Alta.	For increase in wages	33	68	400	.....	.....	.....	" 8	.....	No settlement reported at end of month.
Metal Trades—											
Iron moulders	Hamilton, Ont	Against a reduction of 20 per cent. in wages	4	8	170	.....	.....	.....	Feb. 22	.....	No settlement reported at end of month.
Clothing Trades—											
Garment workers	Stratford, Ont.	Refusal of employer to sign an agreement	1	.....	7	23	.....	.....	June 28	.....	No settlement reported, but places of many strikers were filled.
Leather Trades—											
Harness makers	Victoria, B.C.	For increase in wages and shorter hours	2	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	May 3	.....	No settlement reported, but strikers sought other employment, demands of four men had been granted.

DISPUTES WHICH BEGAN DURING THE MONTH.

Mining—													
Coal miners	Glace Bay, N.S	For recognition of the United Mine Workers of America	1		2,500				July	6			No settlement reported at end of month, but company had filled the places of many strikers.
"	Inverness, N.S	For recognition of the United Mine Workers of America	1		526				"	9			No settlement reported at end of month, but many strikers returned to work and conditions ceased to be affected.
Building Trades—													
Plumbers	Calgary, Alta	For increase in wages from 54 to 56¼ cents per hour	20		30				"	1	July	16	Work resumed at 55 cents an hour.
Metal Trades—													
Boilermakers, blacksmiths and steamfitters	Longue Pointe, Que.	Against new system of payment of wages	1		160				"	1	July	27	Work resumed under new system, but increase in wages granted.
Clothing Trades—													
Cloakmakers	Montreal, Que	For increase in wages	1		60				"	22			No settlement reported at end of month.
Food and tobacco preparation—													
Jewish bakers	Montreal, Que	For shorter hours	4		40				"	23			No settlement reported at end of month.
General Transport—													
Longshoremen	Hamilton, Ont	For increase in wages from 25 to 37½ cents an hour	1		40				"	6			No settlement reported, but strikers sought work elsewhere.
Unskilled Labour—													
Labourers	Woodstock, Ont	For increase in wages from $1.35 to $1.75 per day	1		28				"	7	July	10	Strikers accepted old rate.
"	Quebec, Que	For increase in wages from $1.50 to $1.75 per day	1		35				"	6	"	7	Increase granted to some of the strikers.

* Considerable difficulty has been experienced by the Department of Labour in making an exact classification of existing trade disputes, particularly in cases where after the declaration of a strike, some of the original strikers have returned to work or had their places filled with new hands, or where establishments affected have found that for either of these reasons, or both, or for the other causes, their business is no longer seriously affected. In such cases while, in one sense, it may be true a strike may be regarded as still in existence because of no formal declaration by either of the parties of its termination, yet so far as the actual effect upon, the business interests of the community is concerned a record of the continuance of such a dispute might be misleading. The list of trade disputes published in the present table therefore, includes mention only of such disputes as during the month or at its termination affected, to an appreciable degree, the carrying on of the industrial or business operations of the firm or establishments concerned. Mention moreover, is not made of disputes involving less than six employees, or of less duration than 24 hours.

Strike of Harnessmakers at Victoria, B.C.

A strike of harness makers at Victoria, B.C., which began on May 3 continued throughout the month. The cause of the dispute was the refusal of the employer to grant a demand for an increase in wages. Of the 11 men who were originally involved, 4 returned to work under the new schedule of wages which they had demanded and the remaining 7 found other employment. Two shops were affected by this dispute during July.

Strike of Copper Miners at Greenwood, B.C.

On June 26, a strike of copper miners employed by the British Columbia Copper Company was declared at Greenwood, B.C., after a failure to arrive at a settlement through a Board of Conciliation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act.[2] According to a report received from Greenwood Miners' Union, Western Federation of Miners, the dispute arose from a demand on the part of the men for recognition of their union, and on account of alleged discrimination against its members by the Company. It was stated in this report that about 410 employees were affected, and that the dispute continued until July 24, when after negotiations a settlement was reached in favour of the Union. Another subject of dispute was with regard to medical attendance, the Union asking for the free choice of a doctor, as guaranteed by the laws of British Columbia. In their final reply to this demand, the Company insisted only on the one point that the work should be handled by one physician, who should have one or more assistants.

In a communication received from the company, it was stated that the local union declared the strike off as soon as the first shipment of coke arrived in Greenwood from the Crow's Nest Pass coal fields. The strike had been called when there were no men at work, the properties of the company being closed down on account of a strike of coal miners in the Crow's Nest Pass.

Strike of Coal Miners at Glace Bay, N.S.

On July 6, a strike of coal miners was declared at Grace Bay, N.S., on account of the refusal of the Dominion Coal Company to recognize the United Mine Workers of America. It is claimed by the Company that it had an agreement with its workmen through the Provincial Workmen's Association, which would continue in force until March 31, 1909. About 2,500 men were involved in this dispute, which continued throughout the month. The mines of the Company were continued in operation with a diminished force of men, and at the close of the month the output was reported in the press to be about 10,000 tons per day; of which a portion was taken from the banks.

Strike of Coal Miners at Inverness, N.S.

On July 9, a strike of about 418 employees of the Inverness Railway and Coal Company took place at Inverness, N.S., and continued throughout the month. It was stated by the Company that in March, 1906, they had entered into an agreement with the Provincial Workmen's Association, which is still in force, and by which the Company agreed not to engage any man to work underground unless he was a member of the association. In consideration of this the Association agreed that steps would be taken by them to ensure the coal being properly cleaned, and that offenders would be dealt with by them as well as by the Company. On April 28, 1909, a local branch of the United Mine Workers of America was organized at Inverness, and 526 out of 618 men, employed in and about the coal mines, joined the union. The Company continued to collect dues from these men for the benefit of the Provincial Workmen's Association holding that all underground employees were members of the P.W.A., as otherwise, under the existing agreement, they

[2] See *Labour Gazette* for June, page 1327, and for July, page 52.

[1] An account of this dispute is given in a special article which appears on another page of this issue.

could not be employed. The strike was declared on account of an objection on the part of the members of the United Mine Workers to the collection of these dues. No settlement of the dispute was reported during the month, but a large number of the strikers had returned to work and normal conditions had been practically resumed.

Strike of Boilermakers, Blacksmiths, and Machinists at Longue Pointe, Que.

On July 1, boilermakers employed by the Montreal Locomotive Works at Longue Pointe, Que., went on strike on account of the objection to the standard time or bonus system which had been introduced by the company. Under this plan each job assigned to an employee is supposed to occupy a certain length of time. If it is completed in this time, the workman receives a bonus of two hours, but, on the other hand, if he takes 10 hours to do work supposed to occupy him 8 hours, he only gets 8 hours pay. On July 12, the blacksmiths also stopped work. According to the men, about 160 employees were involved in this dispute but, according to the company, about 300 employees were affected. On July 27, work was resumed under the new system, but an increased rate of wages was conceded by the company.

Strike of Sheet Metal Workers at Winnipeg.

On July 28, a strike of about 150 sheet metal workers was reported to have been declared in Winnipeg, Man. The cause of the dispute was a demand for an increase of wages from 39 to 42½ cents per hour. No settlement of this strike was reported during the month.

Strike of Plumbers at Calgary, Alta.

On July 1, a strike of plumbers took place at Calgary, Alta., in which 20 firms and 30 men were involved. The cause of the dispute was a demand for an increase in wages from 54 to 56¼ cents per hour. The employers offered a compromise of 55 cents per hour, which was finally accepted, and work was resumed on July 16. The strike affected all the plumbers' shops in Calgary.

Strike of Jewish Bakers at Montreal.

On July 23, a strike of Jewish bakers took place at Montreal, in which about 45 employees and 7 establishments were involved. The cause of the dispute according to the men was a demand for a ten-hour day and six days a week. It was stated by one of the employers that the men had been offered and had refused wages on a parity with Christian bakers, and they wished to exact terms beyond the earning power of the business.

Strike of Longshoremen at Hamilton, Ont.

On July 6, about 40 longshoremen employed by the Mutual Steamship Company declared a strike on account of the refusal of the employers to grant a demand for an increase in wages from 25 to 37½ cents per hour. No settlement of this dispute was reported but it was stated that the strikers sought work on other docks at the 25 cent rate. The strikers were not members of any union but were among those who took the place of union men last October when the latter went on strike for an advance from 25 to 30 cents an hour.

Strike of Labourers at Quebec, Que.

On July 6, about 35 labourers engaged on the repairing of a street declared a strike at Quebec on account of the refusal of the employer to grant a demand for an increase in wages from $1.50 to $1.75 per day. Only five of the strikers were over twenty-one years of age. On July 7, work was resumed, the increase in wages having been granted to the men, the wages of the boys remaining the same as before the strike.

Strike of Labourers at Woodstock, Ont.

On July 7 about 28 labourers working on the line of the Canadian Pacific Rail-

way near Woodstcok, Ont., declared a strike. It was reported that these men with 20 others had signed a contract with the company in Montreal early in June to do railway construction work for $1.35 per day. After working for five weeks they demanded $1.75 claiming that this price was paid by the company in other localities. The men were offered for immediate settlement $1.40 per day which they refused. After further consideration the men decided to accept this offer, but were told that it had been withdrawn. The men finally accepted the rate of $1.35 per day which they had been receiving before the strike, less $4.50 deducted for fare from Montreal. The contracts provided for free transportation if they were adhered to for four months.

Strike of Cloakmakers at Montreal, Que.

On July 22, about 60 cloakmakers were reported to have declared a strike at Montreal, Que., on account of the refusal of the employer to grant a demand for an increase of 15 per cent., in piece-work. No settlement of this dispute was reported during the month.

The table which is published herewith is a compilation of the trade disputes of the Dominion of Canada, which began or were in continuance during the month of July, and which have been reported to the department.

THE YEAR BOOK, 1909, OF THE BUILDERS' EXCHANGE OF MONTREAL.

THE annual year book of the Builders' Exchange of Montreal, Que., for the year 1909, was issued during the opening week of July, and a copy was received at the department through the courtesy of the secretary of the Exchange. The book contains the constitution, by-laws and business classification of the members of the Builders' Exchange of Montreal, together with a large amount of legal and practical information for all engaged in the building industry, Among the subjects treated in separate articles are the following:— Architect's privileges, room rules, a synopsis of the commercial law of the province of Quebec legal information for contractors, rules for painters measurements, and a code of practice for sub-estimating and sub-contracting. The book also contains an advisory programme to be followed in dealing with labour disputes. A useful index is appended.

STRIKES, LOCKOUTS AND CONCILIATION BOARDS IN GREAT BRITAIN.*

IN the report of the British Board of Trade on strikes and lockouts in the United Kingdom during 1908, it is stated that although the number of disputes was below the average of the nine previous years the amount of working time lost in 1908 was greater than any year since 1898. The great loss of time was due to a dispute in the engineering, shipbuilding and cotton industries, which accounted for 166,000 work people and the loss of 8,250,000 working days. There were in all 399 disputes which began in 1908 compared with 601 in 1907. The number of work people involved at the beginning of 1908 was 223,969 compared with 100,728 the previous year. The loss of time in working days in 1908 was 10,632,638 days compared with 1,878,679 in the previous year. Out of the total number of workpeople directly involved in disputes during 1908, 8.5 per cent. were successful, 25.2 per cent. were involved in disputes settled in favour of the employers, and 65.6 per cent. of the work people accepted compromises. Out of the 399 disputes of 1908, 247 were settled by negotiations between the parties concerned, 24 by arbitration, 33 by conciliation, 40 by returning to work on the

* Report of strikes and lockouts and on conciliation and arbitration boards in the United Kingdom in 1908. London: Wyman & Sons, Ltd., 1909. Page, 175. Price 8½d.

employers terms and 43 by the replacement of the employees. The number of disputes settled by arbitration was higher than for any of the six previous years, and the number of employees involved in these disputes was the highest of the ten years with the exception of 1903.

An account is given in the report of the work of the Conciliation and Arbitration Boards during the year. It is stated that in many of the important industries of the United Kingdom Boards of Conciliation and Arbitration, called Trade Boards, have been formed with a view to adjusting disputes in particular industries. The most important type of these are called Trade Boards, but there are also a number of district boards constituted for settling disputes in particular localities. In the building trades the principal agency of conciliation is afforded by the scheme of conciliation which came into operation in October, 1905. Under this scheme 56 local boards and committees, and 4 center boards were formed. In the coal mining industry there are three distinct classes of agencies for conciliation and arbitration:—

1. Boards which deal only with the general level of wages over a large area;
2. Boards which not only settle general changes of wages but also deal with disputes of a general or local character;
3. Boards and joint committees which deal only with disputes not involving a general rise or fall in wages.

In the textile trades the principal agencies for conciliation are in the cotton industry. In the Brookland's Agreement, signed in 1893, it is provided that disputed questions shall be settled by the secretaries of the local employers' and operatives organizations or by a joint committee of these organizations appointed *ad hoc*; failing a settlement, the question is referred to a joint committee of the employers' federation and operatives' amalgamations. No stoppage of work is permissible until the above procedure has been carried out. In 1908, 338 cases were settled locally under this agreement, and 21 by the joint committee in Manchester. In the weaving branch a joint committee has been established in North Lancashire to consider all trade disputes in their preliminary stages. In 1908, six cases were brought before this committee. The only other boards in these trades have been formed for the Nottingham lace trade and for dyers at Bradford and Leicester.

REPORTS OF DEPARTMENTS AND BUREAUS.

The following reports of departments and bureau were received at the Department of Labour, Ottawa, during June and July, 1909.

DOMINION REPORTS.

The Mines Branch.

Summary Report of the Mines Branch for the nine months ending December 31, 1908. Ottawa: King's Printer, 1909. Page, 96. Price, 10 cents.

In the summary report of the Mines Branch for the nine months ending December 31, 1908, the mineral production in Canada during 1908, is estimated to have amounted in value to $87,323,849, compared with $86,842,765 in 1907. There would have been an increase of over $8,000,000, had there not been a large decrease in the prices received for the metals. The principal features were an increase in the gold output for the first time in nine years, the increase amounting to $450,000 in the Yukon, and $726,494 in other parts of the Dominion. There was also a large increase in the production of silver, the output in 1908 having been 22,070,212 ounces, compared with 12,779,799 ounces in 1907.

The report contains an account of the investigation of a new electric high-furnace in Sweden, producer gas plants in Germany, and an experimental peat fuel plant. Tests of New Brunswick oil shale were made in Scotland for the Mines Branch, with a view of ascertaining its economic value. The preliminary report of these tests was very satisfactory, but it is pointed out that great care is needed in this industry, on account of the competition of the United States.

Insurance Statistics.

Abstract of Statements of Insurance Companies in Canada for the year ended December 31, 1908. (Subject to correction). Ottawa: King's Printer, 1909. Page, 80.

The statistics of fire insurance in Canada during 1908, show that the cash received for premiums by Canadian companies amounted to $3,829,427, compared with $3,681,335 in 1907. The premiums received by British companies were $9,919,403 in 1908, and $9,302,906 in 1907, and the premiums of American companies amounted to $3,288,499 in 1908 and $3,130,234 in 1907. The net amount at risk was $1,700,683,514 in 1908, compared with $1,614,703,536 in 1907.

The premiums for life insurance in 1908, amounted to $16,081,504 received by Canadian companies, an increase of $1,117,790; $1,546,275 received by British companies, a decrease of $21,676, and $7,066,866 received by American companies, an increase of $454,659 compared with the previous year. Two Canadian companies and one American company issued industrial insurance policies, in addition to the ordinary kind. A total of 81,021 policies of this nature were issued by the Canadian companies, and 90,852 by the American company. The total life insurance in force in Canada during 1906 amounted to $719,513,913, an increase of $33,990,428 over 1907.

Iron Ore Deposits of Nova Scotia.

Department of Mines, Mine's Branch. Report on the Iron Ore Deposits of Nova Scotia. (Part I). By J. E. Woodman, A.M., Sc. D., F.G.S.A., M.A.I.M.E., Ottawa: Government Printing Bureau, 1909. Page, 253.

An important report on the iron ore deposits of Nova Scotia by Professor J. E. Woodman of Dalhousie University, has recently been issued by the Department of Mines, in which the subject is treated in its bearing upon the development of the iron industry, The report is based on a survey undertaken during 1906, and is fully illustrated with maps and plates. It is stated that the iron ores are widely distributed over the province, except in the southern part. A few important ore bodies are known, but there are many that can never be more than of academic interest, The largest known deposits are within easy reach of transportation, and are not too remote from fuel and limestone to make smelting possible under favourable conditions. The isolated situation of the province makes possible the production of iron and steel in the absence of competition.

The cost of labour in 1906 in the iron mines of Nova Scotia is given as follows:

Quarryman or underground miner per day	$1.40–$1.50
Drillman, per day	1.75
Ordinary fireman, per day	2.00
Foreman, per month	65.00
Expert engine man and mechanic, per month	75.00

The Peat Industry.

Department of Mines, Mines Branch, Bulletin No. 1. Investigation of the Peat Bogs and Peat Industry of Canada during the season 1908–9, by Erik Nystrolm and S. A. Anrep, M. E. Ottawa: Government Printing Bureau. Page, 25.

In a report upon the Peat Industry in Canada, issued by the Department of Mines, it is stated that during 1908, only one small peat plant was in operation, and only a few hundred tons of peat fuel were produced for the local consumers. This plant was situated near Welland, Ont. At Beaverton, Ont., there is a plant which in recent seasons has been producing peat mull which is used as a filler in the manufacture of fertilizers. No fuel, however, has lately been produced there. Other plants are situated at Victoria road, Guelph, Farnham and Lac du Bonnet. An analysis is given in the report of peat bogs situated at Mer Bleu, Alfred, Welland, Newington, Perth and Victoria Road.

ONTARIO REPORTS.

The Silver Areas of Gowganda and South Lorrain, Eighteenth Annual Report of the Bureau of Mines, 1908 Vol' XVIII, Part 2, Toronto: King's Printer, 1909 Page 31.

A report has been issued by the Ontario Bureau of Mines dealing with the new mineral districts of Gowganda and Miller Lakes and South Lorrain. The report contains numerous maps and illustrations. An account is given of the means of access to these regions, the geological formation and an account of the development work which has been

carried on. In reference to Gowganda it is stated "Considering the number of claims on which high grade silver ore is to be seen, one must admit that this new area has its possibilities. Up to the present time, however, there has not been sufficient development work for one to make any definite statements as to the future. The deepest shafts are not down over fifty feet, and no drifting on the veins has been done. Any statements must be confined to the appearance of the shafts.

At several of the properties, high grade ore is seen in the shafts or pits. The veins are usually narrow, but widen in places to several inches, and in several instances were seen to pinch out in a few feet in depth or in horizontal extension. There is also a tendency for the high grade ore to be segregated in bunches over a few feet. This will necessitate considerable dead work in following tight cracks and lean portions of veins to other rich bunches or shoots.

Costs per ton of ore will be much higher than in the Cobalt camp, and it will take some months' work to prove what profit can be made in working the veins so far discovered.

UNITED STATES REPORTS.

Industrial Accidents in Wisconsin.

Fourteenth Biennial Report of the Bureau of Labour and Industrial Statistics (Second Report), Madison, Wis. State Printer, 1909. Page, 72.

According to the returns made by physicians to the Bureau of Vital Statistics, Wisconsin, the number of industrial accidents to employees in the year ending October, 1908, was 5,003 compared with 7,186 in the previous year. The cause of this decrease is attributable to the trade depression causing a decrease in the number of employees and less overtime and pressure of work. It is also stated that a large number of accidents are not reported.

A summary is given of two British Reports on industrial diseases, and the plans of two new Mutual Benefit schemes instituted by the International Harvesters Company and the J. I. Case Threshing Machine Company are described, which insure against sickness, accident and death. A summary is also given of the legislation in the United States and foreign countries relating to the prevention of industrial accidents to workmen, compensation, sickness and accident insurance.

Industrial Conditions of New York.

Report of the New York State Department of Labour, Vols. I and II. Albany; State Department of Labour, 1908. Pages, 1157, 1030.

The report of the New York State Department of Labour for 1907, contains in Volume I Reports of the Commissioner of Labour, the Bureau of Factory Inspection and the Bureau of Mediation and Arbitration, and in Volume II, the report of the Bureau of Labour Statistics. The report of the Commissioner of Labour deals with a wide variety of subjects, among which may be mentioned labour laws, child labour, hours of labour of women and tenement work. The report of the Bureau of Labour Statistics deals with the economic condition of labour, trade and labour unions, union dues and initiation fees, monthly returns of representative unions regarding the state of employment, and quarterly returns from all unions respecting employment and earnings.

Arbitration in Massachusetts.

Annual Report of the State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration. For the year ending December 31, 1908. Boston: State Printers, 1909. Page, 127.

During 1908, applications for the adjustment of 140 industrial controversies were received by the Massachusetts State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration. These were considered with 15 which were still pending at the end of the previous year. Awards were made by the board in 122 disputes, in 13 cases matters were adjusted by the parties concerned, and 20 disputes were pending at the end of the year. The number of arbitrations by the board were greater in 1908 than in any previous year.

OTHER REPORTS RECEIVED.

Canada.—Report of the veterinary director general and live stock com-

missioner, for the two years ending March 31, 1908.

Ontario.—Loan corporations' statements, being financial statements made by building societies, loan companies, loaning land companies and trusts companies for the year ending 31st December, 1908.

Great Britain.—Departmental committee on humidity and ventilation in cotton weaving sheds. Minutes of evidence and appendices.

Report to His Majesty's Secretary of State for the Home Department on the draft regulations proposed to be made for factories and workshops in which tinning of metal articles is carried on, by Edward Thornton Hill Lawes.

New Zealand.—Awards, recommendations and decisions under the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act, Vol. IX, Vol. X, Part 1.

United States.—Thirteenth biennial report of the Bureau of Labour and Industrial Statistics of Wisconsin, Part VII. Women Workers in Milwaukee Tanneries.

Fourteenth biennial report of the Bureau of Labour and Industrial Statistics of Wisconsin. Part 1, Housing conditions in Superior, Racine, La Crosse, Oshkosh and Eau Claire.

Proceedings of the second annual meeting of the American Association for Labour Legislation.

Argentine Republic. — Estadisticas Comerciales y Monetarias de los anos 1905, 1906, 1907.

Spain.—Instituto de Reformas Sociales. Memoria del Servicio de Inspeccion en 1907.

RECENT LEGAL DECISIONS AFFECTING LABOUR.

The following synopsis of recent cases affecting labour are based upon the latest reports of legal proceedings and other legal records of the different Provinces of Canada.

NOVA SCOTIA CASE.

Employer's Liability Act.

UNDER the system of operating the defendant company's coal mine, coal was brought to the surface by means of box cars, and, at intervals, what was termed a "rake of cars" was sent down to bring up men. In the latter case the rules of the company required the man in charge of the rake to give four raps upon the rope connecting the cars with the hoisting engine at the surface as a signal that men were on board, in which case the cars were raised at a much slower rate of speed than that employed in raising coal. In this case the man in charge of the rake, in violation of the rules, gave only one rap upon the rope (the signal used where *coal* was being raised), and the cars being brought up at a great speed ran off the track, resulting in the death of one man and serious injury to another.

In an action under the Employers' Liability Act, R.S.N.S., 1900, c. 179, the Supreme Court of Nova Scotia held, affirming the judgment of the trial judge: 1st, that the case was within section 3, sub. sec. (*e*) of the Act relating to the negligence of persons in the service of the employer, and having "charge or control of any points, signal, upon a railway, etc"; 2nd, that there was no such contributory negligence on the part of plaintiff in remaining upon the cars (there having been an opportunity of getting off at a stopping place) as would disentitle him to recover; and 3rd, that the principle *volenti non fit injuria*, namely, that no injustice can be done to a consenting person, could not be invoked on behalf of the defendant Company.

Bell v. Inverness Railway & Coal Co., 42 Sup. Ct. Repts., 265.

NEW BRUNSWICK CASE.

Workmen's Compensation Act.

A declaration by executrices, under Lord Campbell's Act, C.S.N.B., 1903, c. 79, claiming damages for negligence causing death and for expenses incurred and pecuniary loss sustained by deceased prior to his death, and stating

that the action is brought for the benefit of deceased's sisters is demurrable and bad in law, sisters not being beneficiaries under the Act.

The provisions of the Workmen's Compensation for Injuries Act, C.S.N.B., 1903, c. 146, place a workman who has been killed by the negligence of his employer in the same position as a stranger, but give his personal representatives no other or better right than they would have if he was a stranger.

(Murray et al. Executrices, etc., v. Miramichi Pulp and Paper Co., 39 Sup. Ct. Repts. 44.)

QUEBEC CASE.

Action Against the Crown.

The suppliant (plaintiff) was employed as a stoker on board the Dominion Steamer "Montcalm". Instructions had been given by the chief engineer of the ship, and communicated to the suppliant, that "no employee on board, including stoker or "graisseur", was to touch the machinery without a special order from the chief-engineer". On the evening before the accident to the suppliant, one of the engineers, who was ill, asked him if he was competent to start the machinery. The suppliant replied that he was, and the same engineer asked him to start the machinery for him early the following morning. To oblige the engineer, the suppliant undertook to do this. The machinery was in perfect order, but, owing to the negligence or unskillfulness of the suppliant in handling a steam pump, an accident happened by which he lost three fingers of his left hand. The Court of Exchequer (Cassels, J.) held that upon the facts, the Crown was not liable under R. S. C. 1906, c. 140, s. 20 (c.)

(Lamontagne v. The King.)

ONTARIO CASES.

Master and Servant.

An action for wrongful dismissal of plaintiff from the service of defendants as master bakers, the trial judge (Falconbrige, C. J.,) found that owing to the negligence or incompetence (or both) of plaintiff, the premises, machinery and plant of defendants were permitted to get into a condition of filth and disrepair which injured defendants' business and was a menace to the public health. A bakery and its adjuncts ought to be kept scrupulously clean. The president of the defendant company, who had been absent in Europe, found on his return the condition of affairs above mentioned, and was therefore justified in dismissing plaintiff, who had no claim on defendants. Action dismissed with costs.

(French v. Morton, 14 Ont. Weekly Reporter, 243.)

Mechanic's Lien Case.

In an appeal, in a Mechanic's lien case, from the judgment of the trial judge the question was, whether a sub-contractor is entitled to recover for the value of material sold to the contractor, but which was not actually placed in the building or upon the land upon which the building was being erected? In other words, is the sub-contractor entitled to his lien as soon as he delivers the material to the contractor, no matter whether it be placed upon the land or incorporated in the building or not? Clute, J., for the full Divisional Court, (after referring to The Mechanics' Lien Act, R. S. O., 1897, c. 153, secs. 4, 16 and 22,) was of opinion that this was not the meaning of the Act. The true meaning, in his opinion, was, that where the owner of the land receives the benefit of the labour or material a lien attaches, not to the material furnished, but to the land because the owner is benefitted thereby, and it may be that such lien attaches if the material is furnished upon the land to which the lien may attach, even although not incorporated within the building, if the same is under the control of the owner. A great mischief would follow any other view of the statute. If the lien attaches to the land as soon as the delivery takes place by the sub-contractor to his contractor, it would follow that what would practically be a mortgage upon land might be created by goods being delivered to the contractor at a distance, or even in a foreign country. It seems absurd to say that there can be a lien upon land where the material for

which the lien is created has never become incorporated with the land or been placed upon it. He thought that the wording of sec. 4 and 22 shew that the material must at least be placed upon the lands. The person furnishing the material has a lien for the price upon the land "upon which such materials are placed or furnished to be sued". Sub-section 2 of sec. 22 provides for the registration of the lien within 30 days after the furnishing or placing of the last material so furnished and placed. It is essential, before the lien can arise, that the material should be furnished and placed upon the land upon which the lien is claimed. In the present case it was conceded that the last of the material sold to the contractor was never used upon the building, or even placed upon the land, and that more than 30 days elapsed between the time any material furnished by the plaintiff was placed upon the land or used in the construction of the building. The Court was, therefore of opinion that no lien attached. Appeal allowed, and judgment of the trial judge, so far as it created a lien upon the land, reversed, with costs to the defendants of the trial court and of this appeal. Judgment directed to be entered for the defendant with a declaration that the plaintiffs are not entitled to a lien upon the lands in question.

Ludlow-Ainslie Lumber Co., v. Fallis, 14 Ont. Weekly Reporter, 273.

Railway Accident Case.

An appeal to the Ontario Court of Appeal from the findings of a jury in favour of the plaintiff, the widow and administratrix of J. B. M., in an action to recover damages for his death resulting from the alleged negligence of the defendants. The deceased, aged about 45, had been employed by defendants as yard foreman at Allandale, near Barrie, and on the night of 28th of July, 1907, was struck and killed by an engine shunting in the yard under his directions. The negligence complained of was that the engine, in charge of one E., the engineer, had been moved forward without warning of any kind, and without having received the proper signal and that there was a defective system of carrying on shunting operations at the yard. The jury found that the defendants were guilty of negligence causing the accident, in that the all-night hand signal was not observed, and also in not ringing the bell and blowing the whistle; that there was no contributory negligence on the part of the deceased, who lost his life through the negligence of the engineer in charge of the engine; that the system of moving trains by the yard engine was negligent, by moving trains around the "ducket" (the signal cabin) without proper signals, and for not ringing the bell and blowing the whistle. Damages assessed at $2,000 at common law and at $1,800 under the statute.

The night was dark. The only persons who could have seen what occurred were B. the signalman, E. the engineer, W. the fireman, and H. the helper. E. died before the trial; W. was busy firing and knew little or nothing about the matter; H., who apparently was in the best position to observe what happened, was not called; so that plaintiff's case rested almost entirely on B's evidence. Defendants called no witnesses. In a careful analysis of the evidence (too lenghty for publication here) Garrow, J. A., for the Court, was of opinion that there was no evidence reasonably to justify a finding of negligence against the defendants. The Company's rule 190 states that:"the engine bell must be rung before an engine is moved". The Court was of opinion that this rule was not intended to apply to what may be called, as this was, a continuous operation. "Why should the bell be rung in the middle of a shunt to inform the man in charge of the operation, as deceased was, that the engine is about to advance as directed by himself? He had evidently given all the directions he had intended to give; he had opened and left the switch when B. saw him turning his back upon the train and moving off diagonally across the track towards the place of ultimate destination. In the circumstances the only possible interference is, that he knew the train was about to advance, that he intended it to advance, and that he was in no way misled or deceived by the bell not having been rung or the whistle sounded, both things he knew it was not customary to do at such a stage

in such an operation. Nor had the printed instructions as to the hand-signal anything to do with the matter." B's interpretation of such instructions, understood by everyone, seemed reasonable, and was no doubt the one intended by defendants. Appeal allowed and action dismissed with costs.

(McDonald v. Grand Trunk R. W. Co., 14 Ont. Weekly Reporter, 303.

Damages not Excessive.

An appeal by an electric railway company to the Ontario Court of Appeal, from the findings of a jury awarding $30,000 to the plaintiff for personal injuries sustained by him owing to defendants' negligence, was dismissed with costs. The injuries were received by plaintiff while riding as a passenger in a street car belonging to defendants. Liability was admitted at the trial, and the only matter submitted to the jury was the amount of damages. At the time of the accident, plaintiff was in the employ of an association largely interested in Klondyke gold properties at a salary of $6,000 per annum. He was 37 years of age, physically strong, healthy and active. By his work and experience in mining occupations in South Africa, Australia and the Yukon, he had specially qualified himself as a prospector, a judge of gold-bearing soil, and an expert in examining and testing mining locations in and about the Klondyke and Yukon districts. The work he was engaged in required superior knowledge and skill of an exceptional kind, and undoubted probity of character. His employers, having the fullest confidence in him, relied and acted upon his reports in dealings with mining properties. His value to his employers was increasing every year, and was far higher than that of the ordinary mining engineer. He had developed, was sure to have his salary of $6,000 increased, and was certain to be wanted by his employers for at least five years for the same kind of work. His prospects for the future were very bright, but they had been hopelessly blighted by the accident; he was discharged from his employment and seemed wholly unqualified for any other kind of remunerative work, and was without employment or hope of any. Plaintiff had also endured much pain and suffering, had incurred $1,200 expenses at least, and would likely incur more. For these reasons, and other reasons based on the law of the case, the Court (per Moss, C. J. O.) thought the damages not excessive.

(Bradenburg v. Ottawa Electric R. W. Co. 14 Ont. Weekly Reporter, 318.

Master and Servant.

Plaintiff made two claims for damages against defendants while in their employ, one for injuries received from a fall in a tunnel which was being constructed by defendants, the other for damages from an injury to the eye caused by a piece of steel while he and his fellow-workman were cutting a bar. With respect to the first claim it appeared that a subtantial platform had been erected within the tunnel about eight feet from the floor. Along this platform were three narrow-gauged tracks used for the purpose of extending the tunnel. The tracks were planked, the outside track having two planks between the rails, and between the outer rail and the wall there was one plank leaving a space of eighteen inches or two feet between the plank and the wall. The men usually used the walk between the rails, and when a car was coming, stepped upon the single plank to allow the car to pass. On the day in question plaintiff was proceeding along the single plank instead of taking the way usually taken by the men between the rails. He observed ahead of him that one of the planks on the single plank walk was out, and suddenly the electric light went out, and, having his foot ready for the next step, he fell through the opening to the floor below and was injured. The electric light was furnished by a Power Company to the defendants, and it did not appear that defendants were guilty of negligence in regard to the light going out. But, even if they were, it did not appear to the Court that this was the proximate cause of the accident.

The proximate cause was plaintiff's falling through the open space, and the question was, whether or not defendants were guilty of negligence by permitting

a plank to be out of position. The Court thought they were not. Plaintiff chose to walk on this single plank, which was less safe than the way provided, and in so doing he was solely responsible. There was no necessity for his taking the way which he did take; it was not the usual way; the single plank was not there for the purpose of the men going in and out, but to enable them to step to one side when a car was approaching. The way, moreover, which plaintiff might have taken was not defective. The Court therefore found no breach of duty rendering defendants liable on this branch of the case.

With reference to the second claim the facts were, that plaintiff and another workman were cutting steel forms with a chisel and hammer, when the master mechanic directed plaintiff to get a diamond point chisel and a sledge in order to do the work more rapidly. At first plaintiff was holding the chisel; then a change was made, and plaintiff took the sledge. Then, as he said, he had hit two or three blows, which cut off a piece of the steel and iron, and this struck an angle iron and flew back and struck him in the eye. The evidence did not suggest that this occurred from any defect in the tools used, and it was not shown that it is usual in work of this kind to protect the workman from danger by screening the eye. The Court were of opinion that there was no negligence on the part of the defendants, and that it was a case of pure accident. Appeal from the trial judge to the Divisional Court, in respect of both claims for damages, dismissed without costs.

(Hogan v. Butler Bros. Hoff Co., 14 Ont. Weekly Reporter, 341.)

Master and Servant.

In an appeal by plaintiff from a judgment of the trial judge dismissing an action brought by the widow of deceased to recover damages for his death, caused, as alleged, by defendants' negligence, the appeal was dismissed. Deceased was in the employ of defendants, engineers and contractors, who had a sub-contract in the construction of the railway tunnel now being driven under the Detroit river near Windsor. On September 15th, 1908, a fire took place upon defendants works; the deceased came to the place of the fire and was suffocated. The trial judge dismissed the action subject to the question of contributory negligence. If a Divisional Court should be of opinion that there was no evidence of such negligence for the jury, plaintiff should have judgment for $4,000.00 and costs; but if that court should be of opinion that deceased was guilty of such contributory negligence as to disentitle plaintiff to recover, the dismissal of the action might be confirmed. It appeared from the evidence that deceased was in the employment of defendants, but at a point nearly half a mile away. He had no duty at the place where the fire occurred, and he came there without any request or command, and went down into the burning cavity with one S. Deceased went down and came back several times for different purposes, and finally, when called upon to come out, cried—"All right I will be there in a minute." He did not come and was afterwards found in a position indicating that he was trying too late to get out when overcome. After he came out the first time he was warned by one Dr. W. not to go down, and it appeared that he would have been saved had he come out when called by S., who was the foreman in charge of No. 4, where the fire took place. The Court held that deceased, having deliberately gone down into the cavity and having no duty which called him there should himself be held in law to be the author of his own misfortune, and that his action was not bettered even if he was desiring to save his life, however noble and courageous such conduct would be. The action would also fail on the ground that deceased did not obey the person in charge of the work for the defendants, and that he remained in a place of danger after having been commanded to come away. Appeal dismissed without costs.

(Kimball v. Butler, 14 Ont. Weekly Reporter, 360.)

Mechanic's Lien Case.

An appeal by defendants, the owners, from a judgment of an Official Referee in an action to enforce a mechanics' lien. The Referee declared that plaintiff was

entitled, under a contract with defendant J. M. to a lien upon the lands in question for $1,072.98, and was also entitled to a personal judgment against J. M. for that amount. The question in dispute turned upon the meaning of the Mechanics' Lien Act, and principally on sections 4 and 22. The Divisional Court (per Clute J.,) were of opinion that, with respect to the material delivered under the contract, plaintiff, by reason of not having registered alien within 30 days from the last delivery, was not entitled to a lien, and that in that respect the ruling of the Referee was wrong and should be set aside; but that plaintiff was entitled, under the decisions, to a lien for $75. for the deliveries under the last two orders on the 16th September and 8th October, 1908, respectively. The judgment, therefore, was to be modified accordingly. Section 47 of the Act provides, that all judgments in favour of the lien-holders shall adjudge that the person or persons personally liable for the amount of the judgment shall pay any deficiency which shall remain after the sale of the property adjudged to be sold, and the same may be recovered by execution against the property of such person or persons. The judgment for plaintiff against the owners was directed to be modified to conform to the terms of this section. Plaintiff declared entitled to costs of proceedings before Official Referee, and the costs of the appellants, in so far as they were increased by reason of claim to a lien for the full amount, to be set off against plaintiff's costs. Defendants entitled to costs of appeal.

(Rathbone vs. Michael, 14 Ont. Weekly Reporter, 389.

ALBERTA CASE.

Negligence of Employer.

The plaintiff in a recent appeal case received injuries in the defendant's coal mine for which he claimed $5,000 damages. The jury found that the accident was due to the defendant's negligence and assessed the damages at $3,152.80. A new trial was asked for on the ground that these damages were excessive. The appeal court found that the disability was only partial and that the plaintiff's earning power could not have been decreased by more than one-half at the utmost. As the plaintiff's expectation of life was held to be only, a reduction in the amount of damages to $652.80 was ordered with a new trial for the assessment of the damages on account of permanent injuries.

(Tinsley v.s. Canada West Coal Company, Full Court of Appeal, December 5, 1908).

SASKATCHEWAN CASE.

Master and Servant.

The hiring of a municipal servant "at the pleasure of the Council at $75 per month", is a monthly hiring at the pleasure of the municipality, and the employee cannot, upon leaving his employment in the course of any month, recover any salary in respect of that part of the month which has elapsed.

Sheddon v. City of Regina. 6 Terr. L. R. 290.

BRITISH CASES.

An action was brought against a trade union by a member for a declaration that he had not broken the rules, and to recover the sum of 2s., 6d., claimed to have been improperly withheld from him by defendants. Plaintiff was in receipt of sick pay, and was subjected to a deduction of 2s., 6d., for breach of the rules. The union was registered as a trade union. Its rules provided for the payment of sick pay to members, and for payment of "strike pay" in case of strikes. The trial judge thought that some of the objects of the union were in restraint of trade, and that under the Trade Union Act, 1871, sec. 4, he had no jurisdiction. This view was affirmed by the Divisional Court; but the Court of Appeal came to a different conclusion. They were of opinion that a trade union in itself may be lawful apart from the Trade Union Act, and that the union in question was of that character; that it was in the nature of a friendly society so far as the sick benefits were concerned; and, therefore, that plaintiff was entitled to relief. The fact that the rules provided for "strike pay" involved no illegality, a strike not being of itself un-

lawful, although it might be so in some cases such as breach of contract and intimidation. One of the appeal judges seems to be of opinion that, but for the amendment 39–40 Vict., c. 22, 3s. 6, in the definition of a trade union, the action would not be maintainable. This amendment has not been adopted in Canada.

(Gozery v. Bristol Trade and P. Society, 1909, 1 K.B. 901).

Compensation for Injury.

In an action by a workman against his employers to recover compensation for an injury sustained in the course of his employment, no notice in writing of the accident had been given to the defendants who set up this as a defence. The trial judge gave judgment for the plaintiff, but the Court of Appeal reversed his decision. They held that plaintiff was required to show that defendants had not been prejudiced by the neglect to give notice, and that not having done this plaintiff could not succeed.

(Hughes v. The Coed alon Colliery Co, 1910, 1 K.B., 957).

Accident happening during, but not arising out of, Employment.

The applicant, a sewing-maid in the service of the respondent, was sewing at night by an open window in the respondent's house. A cockchafer flew into the room, and the applicant in throwing up her hand to drive it away hit and injured her eye so seriously that permanent defective vision resulted.

Held, that though the accident happened in the course of the employment, it did not arise out of the employment, and therefore, that the applicant was not entitled to compensation under the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1906.

(Craske v. Wegan, Court of Appeal, May 28, 1909.)

Death under Anæsthetic following Accident.

A workman received an injury in the course of his employment which necessitated the amputation of one of his fingers. He was put under anæsthetics and the finger was amputated. As he was recovering from the effects of the anæsthetic the surgeons decided to remove a bad tooth of which the workman had complained; further anæsthetics were administered, and an unsuccessful attempt was made to remove the tooth. The workman was then removed to a ward, and shortly afterwards he died. In a claim for compensation by his widow the County Court Judge held on the evidence that the workman died from failure of respiration caused by the administration of an anasthetic, that it was at least as probable that his death resulted solely from a spasm induced by an attempt to swallow oozing blood in his mouth at that it resulted from the anæsthetic administered for the first operation, and consequently that the widow had not discharged the onus which rested upon her of proving that the workman's death resulted from his injury by the accident. He, therefore, refused to award compensation under the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1907. The widow appealed.

Held, dismissing the appeal, that the County Court Judge had arrived at a right conclusion.

(Charles v. Walker, Ltd., Court of Appeal, May 24, 1909.)

Workman's Compensation.

The applicant was employed by the respondents in their colliery. Owing to some accident to the machinery, the applicant and other workmen were told to ascend the pit earlier than usual. The applicant did ascend, and, his work for the day being over, he prepared to go home. There were three ways by which he could go home; one was by a bridge over railway lines; the second, which was considerably longer, led over the colliery premises on to the high road; the third, which was the shortest for the applicant, led over certain parts of the colliery premises and across some lines which were under the control of the respondents. During the time the applicant was in the respondent's employment this third way was his usual way home, and it was found that it was so used by him and others with the knowledge of the respondents. On the day in

question the applicant went by this third way. In order to cross the line he got under some trucks, and while he was so doing, the trucks were moved and some of them went over his legs, crushing them, and necessitating their amputation.

Held, that the accident arose out of and in the course of the employment and that the applicant was entitled to compensation under the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1906.

Bane vs. Rostan Hill Colliery Co. Court of Appeal, June 9, 1909.)

THE
LABOUR GAZETTE

SEPTEMBER, 1909.

INDUSTRIAL AND LABOUR CONDITIONS DURING THE MONTH OF AUGUST, 1909.

I.—GENERAL SUMMARY.

GENERAL employment was considerably more active throughout Canada during August both as compared with July and with the corresponding month of 1908. At the same time the general industrial outlook improved, and the continuance of busy conditions during the autumn season was regarded as assured. These conditions resulted from the large number of men required to assist in the harvest, and from the uniformly favourable reports that were received with respect to the extent and quality of the agricultural yield. The western crop, notwithstanding a considerable scarcity of labour for the harvest, has been saved without damage, and the return is expected to exceed that of 1908, while the quality is better than in several years past. In the other agricultural provinces, likewise, the crop return is expected to equal or exceed that of last year. The immediate effect of this intelligence was to stimulate trade and manufacturing throughout Canada. For the first time in many months past a tendency towards the expansion and improvement of factories has been manifested. Railway construction continued during August on an increasingly extensive scale, and additional labour was in demand in many sections of the western provinces owing to the large numbers withdrawn for the harvest fields. Wages for this class and for unskilled labour generally, were upward in tendency. Another important incident of the month was the sock-eye run in British Columbia, which gave employment to several thousands of men, though the catch will probably be less than in 1905, the last "big" year. In the mining industry, labour disturbances created dullness in the Nova Scotia collieries, but the collieries of Alberta and British Columbia had a good month, while mica mining in Quebec and metalliferous mining in British Columbia showed a pronounced revival in activity. Transportation employees had a good month, especially on passenger traffic, and the volume of freight moving was steadily increasing in the latter half of the month. The arrangements made by the railway companies for the moving of the 1909 crops, and by the banks for financing the movement, were stated to be making favourable progress. Building operations continued to expand; the number of permits issued and the value of the buildings represented thereby had already exceeded at many points the record for the entire year of 1908. At the close of the month the outlook was for the continuance of industrial activity throughout the rest of the season.

Changes in Wages and Hours of Labour.

The following is a statement by industries and groups of trades of the more important changes in wages and hours of labour, information concern-

The LABOUR GAZETTE, in its accounts of proceedings, abstracts of reports, legal decisions, quotations or other records of matters of concern to labour, is not to be regarded as necessarily endorsing any of the views or opinions which may be expressed therein.—Ed.

ing which was received at the Department of Labour during August 1909:

Building trades.—A number of carpenters at Winnipeg, Man., obtained an advance of ten cents per hour. The advance did not apply to the whole of the trade.(1)

Metal trades.—Stove plate moulders at Woodstock, Ont., had their piece work prices reduced. Telephone, electric light linemen and cablemen to the number of 85 at Winnipeg, Man., received an increase in wages from 30 to 32½-35 cents per hour, and had their hours reduced from 10 to 9 hours per day.

Clothing trades.—One hundred and ten cloak makers at Montreal, Que., obtained an increase of approximately ten per cent. in wages.

Railway employees.—A new agreement was signed between the Canadian Northern Railway Company and its maintenance of way employees by which advances ranging from 10 to 15 cents per day, except in the case of labourers, were granted. The agreement was signed after a reference of the wages question to a Board under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act. (2)

Miscellaneous trades.—At Ottawa, Ont., a large departmental store introduced an early closing arrangement affecting approximately 300 hands to the extent of 12 hours per week. (3)

Railway construction employees and unskilled labour.—There has been a considerable increase throughout Western Canada in the wages paid to labour employed on railway construction and at unskilled employment. The number of men affected was estimated at 12,000 and the advances ranged from 25 to 50 cents per day. (4)

Cost of Living—Prices.

Grain and fodder prices were downward, and flour decreased 40 cents per barrel. Bread remained on previous high levels. Other farm products remained high in price, butter and eggs being very firm. The autumn and winter schedule of milk prices was announced on September 1 and October 1; the in several localities, to go into effect prices prevailing last winter were announced in most localities. Meats remained high, though with a slight downward tendency towards the close of the month. New fruits and vegetables, though abundant, commanded high prices. Wool prices were somewhat more buoyant, the mills buying more freely on promising crop reports. Lumber prices increased in Ontario and on a few lines in British Columbia. The primary metal markets remained with little change. Real estate values were strong.

Interruptions to Industry.

The number of trade disputes in existence during August was the same as in July, but there was a decrease of about 12,015 in the number of working days lost. Compared with August, 1908, there was an increase of 7 in the number of disputes, but a decrease of approximately 85,875 in the number of working days lost.

Among industrial and other establishments and buildings destroyed by fire or other cause during August, as reported in the press of the Dominion, the following may be mentioned:—

Nova Scotia.—Wireless telegraph station at Glace Bay, loss, $8,000; coal sheds, coal and 15 box cars at Halifax, loss, $40,000; blacksmith shop, grocery store and two residences at Milton; church and residence at Weymouth, loss, $4,000.

Heavy gales on the Bay of Fundy did considerable damage to grain and fruit crops in the vicinity. During these gales the schooner *Myrtle* went ashore off Lingan and became a wreck.

New Brunswick.—General store at Edmunston, loss, $15,000.

Quebec.—Sawmill at Barnston, loss, $1,000; two summer houses at Charlemagne, loss, $5,000; Intercolonial railway station at Gauvreau's yard; business block at Grenville, loss, $20,000; outbuildings and six horses at Longue Pointe, loss, $10,000; general store at Longueuil. At Montreal, paint shop, loss, $2,000; iron works, barge *Glengarry* and 20,000 bushels of wheat in Lachine canal, loss, $30,000; six empty box cars; storehouse, loss, $1,000; the steamer *Prescott* burned to the water's edge, loss, $40,000. Saw-mill at St. Bruno, loss, $5,500; hardware store at St. Johns, loss, $20,000; stable and outbuildings at Stanbridge; 240,000 feet of lumber and two residences at Robertson station, loss, $8,000; tenement house at Viauville.

Barns at Cranberry and Ste. Agathe.

Ontario.—Outbuildings and contents at Camden, loss, $3,000; farm buildings and contents at Caradoc, loss, $4,000; furniture factory at Belleville, loss, $1,000; mine buildings at Cobalt; business block at Cobourg, loss, $45,000; cheese factory at Collins' Bay; church and newspaper building at Elk Lake loss, $2,000; general store at Frankville, loss, $2,000; four business blocks at

1 See report of Winnipeg correspondent.

2 The full text of the agreement will be found elsewhere in the present issue.

3 See statement in report of Ottawa correspondent.

4 See statement in report of Winnipeg correspondent.

Glencoe, loss, $60,000; outbuildings in Hamilton township, loss, $2,000; blast furnace blown out at Hamilton, loss, $50,000; amusement buildings at Hanlan's Point, loss, $200,000; general store at Hawkesbury, loss, $25,000; outbuildings and contents at Hawthorne Ridge, loss, $4,000; eight business houses at Little Britain, loss, $30,000; freightsheds, livery stables, laundry and storehouse, at London, loss, $1,000. Bakery at Kingston, loss, $2,000; boot and shoe warehouse at Milton, loss, $24,000; outbuildings at Mather' scorners, (partial); loss, $2,000. At Niagara Falls, fertilizer plan tailor shop, loss, $2,500. Hotel at Niagara-on-the-Lake, loss, $50,000; flour mills at Norwich, loss, $15,000; carriage factory at Orillia, loss, $500,000;brickyard buildings at Ottawa East, loss, $3,000; coal sheds, stables and 8 horses at Ottawa, loss, $3,000; sawmill at Parry Sound; laundry at St. Thomas, loss, $3,000; business block at Stratford, loss, $5,000; farm buildings and contents at Thorold, loss, $5,000. At Toronto, Parliament buildings, loss, $675,000; biscuit factory, loss, $2,000; rubber tire factory, loss, $2,000; clothing store, loss, $1,700. Business block at VankleekHill, loss, $5,000; stables outbuildings and contents at Woodstock, loss, $4,000.

The steamer *Collingwood* came into collision with a freighter off Sandwich and sank, loss, $346,000; the steamer *Gilphie* was burnt to the water's edge near Owen Sound; on August 2nd the steamer *Glenallah* ran on to the breakwater at Port Colborne and was damaged to the extent of $20,000.

Barns at Belmont, Petrolea, Port Credit, London township, Simcoe and Westminster.

Manitoba.—Elevator at Gretna; skating rink at Portage la Prairie, loss, $12,000; business block at Shoal Lake, loss, $14,000. At Winnipeg, the bleachers at Happyland park; McClary manufacturing plant, loss, $200,000.

Alberta.—Washhouse at mine at Frank, loss, $8,000; commercial portion of town of Lacombe, loss, $35,000.

British Columbia.—Boarding house, hotel and meat market at Grand Forks, loss, $9,000; business portion of Coal Creek, loss, $150,000. At Nelson, car repair shops, loss, $10,000; head works of mine loss, $15,000. Lumber mills and building contractor's plant at Vancouver, loss, $130,000; hotel at Vernon, loss, $25,000.

Forest fires in Southern British Columbia caused considerable damage.

Agriculture.

The condition of the western grain crops and the progress with the harvest throughout Canada were the features of the month which dominated the general industrial situation. Reports in this connection up to the close of the month were exceptionally favourable. In the Northwest provinces the danger from frost, which was feared owing to the prevailing late date at which the crops were planted this year, has been avoided, and the grain has been garnered in good condition notwithstanding the scarcity of help which was experiencced in several localities. It is generally estimated that the crop will considerably exceed in quantity that of 1908, estimates of the wheat crop ranging from 108,000,000 to 118,000,000 bushels. The average wages paid were $2.50 per day with board, but experienced help obtained considerably higher rates. It was estimated that approximately 16,000 harvesters from Eastern Canada had been distributed up to the closing week of August. An effort was made this year to limit the number of those taking advantage of the harvesting excursions to able-bodied workmen capable of labouring in the harvest fields. Tests made of the quality of the new crop showed it to be the best in several years, both in regard to strength and colour.* According to statistics compiled by the Ontario government, crops in Ontario will average well. The following is the official estimate:—

	Acres.	Yield.	Ave.
Fall wheat	663,375	15,996,562	24.1
Spring wheat	135,161	2,215,314	16.4
Barley	695,262	18,273,285	26.3
Oats	2,695,585	87,966,553	32.6
Peas	381,609	7,842,927	20.6
Beans	45,029	857,663	19.0
Rye	94,661	1,594,868	18.8
Hay and clover	3,228,445	[1]3,885,145	1.20

[1]Tons.

From Quebec and the Eastern Provinces the reports received were uniformly favourable, and the crop yield will be heavier than in 1908. The annual crop report issued by the Secretary of Agriculture for Nova Scotia showed that 5 per cent. more land was under cultivation than in 1908 in oats, barley and wheat; 6 per cent. more in potatoes, 10 per cent. more in turnips and 5 per cent. less in mangolds. Dairy cattle have increased about 5 per cent. and horses about 3 per cent. Stock of all kinds was in good condition, pastures having become luxuriant.

The condition of the fruit, root and vegetable crops was very promising throughout Canada. The quantity of fruit in sight is larger than in 1908 and the quality superior. Apples in particular are expected to yield heavily. The grape crop of the Niagara peninsula is expected to be exceptionally large and clean.

Returns with regard to the wool clip from the Alberta ranches show a falling off in the fleece compared with last year, as a result of the dry autumn and the

* For a detailed statement with regard to the labour situation in western Canada and the estimated yield of wheat see report of the Winnipeg correspondent.

TABLE SHOWING STATE OF EMPLOYMENT IN

This table is based largely on the reports of the correspondents of the *Gazette* as published in the present issue several trades and industries throughout the Dominion. The table has references only to the amount of employment headings in the *Gazette*. In tabulating the information in question, the terms employed are divided into two groups, the very active, (2) quiet and very quiet.

City and district of correspondent.	Agricultural operations.	Fishing.	Lumbering (including sawmilling.)	Mining.	Manufacturing.	Railway construction.	Building trades.
Nova Scotia—							
1—Sydney	Active	Quiet	.....	Very quiet	Active	.....	Very quiet
2—Westville	Active	.....	.....	Quiet	Active	.....	Quiet
3—Halifax	Active	Quiet	.....	.....	Active	.....	Active
4—Amherst	Active	.....	Active	Very quiet	Active	.....	Active
Prince Edward Island—							
5—Charlottetown	Active	Quiet	.....	.....	Active	Active	Active
New Brunswick—							
6—Moncton	Active	.....	Active	.....	Active	Very active	Very active
7—St. John	Active	.....	Active	.....	.....	.....	Active
8—Newcastle	Very active	.....	Active	.....	.....	.....	Very active
Quebec—							
9—Quebec	Active	.....	Very active	.....	.....	.....	Active
10—Sherbrooke	Active	.....	.....	Very active	Active	Active	Very active
11—Three Rivers	Active	Quiet	Active	.....	Active	Quiet	Active
12—St. Hyacinthe	Active	.....	.....	.....	Active	.....	Active
13—St. Johns, Iberville	Active	.....	.....	.....	Active	.....	Active
14—Maisonneuve	Active	.....	.....	.....	Active	.....	Very active
15—Montreal	Active	.....	.....	.....	Active	.....	Very active
16—Hull	Very active	.....	Very active	.....	Very active	.....	Very active
Ontario—							
17—Ottawa	Active	.....	Very active	.....	Very active	Active	Very active
18—Kingston	Active	.....	.....	.....	Active	.....	Very active
19—Belleville	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active
20—Peterborough	Active	.....	Very active	.....	Very active	.....	Very active
21—Toronto	Active	.....	.....	.....	Active	.....	Very active
22—Niagara Falls	Very active	.....	.....	.....	Very active	.....	Active
23—St. Catharines	Active	.....	.....	.....	Active	.....	Very active
24—Hamilton	Very active	.....	.....	.....	Active	Active	Active
25—Brantford	Very active	.....	.....	.....	Very active	.....	Active
26—Guelph	Very active	.....	.....	.....	Active	.....	Active
27—Berlin	Active	.....	.....	.....	Active	.....	Active
28—Woodstock	Active	.....	.....	.....	Active	.....	Quiet
29—Stratford	Active	.....	.....	.....	Active	.....	Very active
30—London	Active	.....	.....	.....	Active	.....	Active
31—St. Thomas	Active	.....	.....	.....	Active	.....	Active
32—Chatham	Active	.....	.....	.....	Active	Active	Active
33—Windsor	.....	.....	.....	.....	Very active	.....	Very active
34—Sault Ste. Marie	.....	.....	Very active	.....	Active	.....	Very active
35—Port Arthur & Fort William	.....	Quiet	Very active	.....	Active	.....	Very active
Manitoba—							
36—Winnipeg	Very active	.....	.....	.....	Active	Very active	Very active
37—Brandon	Very active	.....	.....	.....	Active	.....	Very active
Saskatchewan—							
38—Regina	Very active	.....	.....	.....	Active	.....	Very active
39—Moose Jaw	Very active	.....	.....	.....	Active	.....	Very active
Alberta—							
40—Calgary	Active	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Active
41—Edmonton	Very active	.....	.....	.....	Active	Very active	Very active
British Columbia—							
41—Nelson	.....	.....	Quiet	Active	.....	.....	Quiet
42—New Westminster	Very active	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....	Very active
43—Vancouver	Active	Very active	Active	.....	.....	.....	Very active
44—Victoria	Active	.....	Active	.....	Active	.....	Very active
45—Nanaimo	Active	Quiet	Active	Active	.....	.....	Active

CANADA DURING THE MONTH OF JULY, 1909.

and is intended to present, in brief and accessible form, a generalized statement as to the state of employment in the prevailing, no account being taken to wage changes, trade disputes and kindred phenomena treated under separate order indicating in each the degree to which general conditions were favourable or unfavourable, as follows: (1) active

	Metal engineering ship-building.	Wood-working.	Printing and Allied trades.	Clothing.	Food and tobacco preparation	Leather.	General transport.	Miscella-neous.	Unskilled labour.
1—	Active	Quiet	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	.....	Active
2—	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Quiet
3—	Quiet	.....	Quiet	Quiet	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active
4—	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Very quiet
5—	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
6—	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Quiet	Active	Active	Active
7—	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Very active	Active	Active
8—	.....	Very quiet	.....	.....	.....	.....	Quiet	.....	Quiet
9—	Active	.....	Active	Quiet	Quiet	.....	Quiet	Active	Quiet
10—	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Very active
11—	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
12—	Active	Active	Quiet	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
13—	Active	.....	Active	Quiet	Active	.....	Active	Active	Quiet
14—	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
15—	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Quiet
16—	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....	.....	Active	.....	Very active
17—	Active	Active	Active	Active	Quiet	Quiet	Active	Active	Very active
18—	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
19—	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
20—	Very active	Active	Active	Active	Quiet	.....	Very active	.....	Very active
21—	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Very active	Active
22—	Active	Active	Active	Quiet	Active	.....	Active	Very active	Active
23—	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
24—	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active
25—	Active	Active	Active	Active	Very active	Active	Very active	Active	Quiet
26—	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active
27—	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
28—	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active
29—	Very active	Very active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active
30—	Active	Active	Very quiet	Quiet	Quiet	.....	Active	Active	Active
31—	Active	Active	Very active	Quiet	.....	.....	Very active	.....	Very active
32—	Quiet	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	Active	Active
33—	Very active	Very active	Active	Very active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Very active
34—	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....	Active	.....	Active
35—	Active	Active	Active	Quiet	.....	.....	Quiet	.....	Active
36—	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....	.....	Very active	Very active	Very active
37—	Active	.....	Active	.....	.....	.....	Very active	Active	Very active
38—	Active	.....	Active	.....	Active	.....	Very active	Active	Very active
39—	Active	.....	Active	.....	Active	.....	Active	Active	Very active
40—	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
41—	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Very active	Active	Active
42—	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet
43—	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active
44—	Active	Active	Active	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Active	Active	Very quiet
45—	Active	Active	Very active	.....	Active	Quiet	Very active	Very active	Active
46—	Active	.....	Active	.....	.....	.....	Active	.....	Quiet

late spring. The price this year is two cents higher than last year. The total clip is expected to be in the neighbourhood of 400,000 pounds.

Fishing.

The month was quiet in the Maritime provinces. Since the close of the lobster season, cod-fishing increased in activity, but a number of fishermen in Prince Edward Island will remain with only partial employment until the opening of the oyster season. Some good runs of sardine herrings occurred in New Brunswick. Ice off the Labrador coast has caused serious interruption to fishing operations this year, and catches have been very light.

The incident of chief importance during the month was the sock-eye run in British Columbia. Large numbers of men were given employment, the run being that of the "big" year, which occurs every fourth season. In the opening week of the month some exceptionally heavy catches were taken by the traps and boat fishermen; later the number of fish showed a decrease. No official report of the catch was available up to the close of the month, but it was expected that the total pack would be somewhat less than that of 1905. Humpbacks were appearing in the closing days of the month.

Lumbering.*

The lumber trade showed little change in Eastern Canada during the first half of the month, conditions being generally quiet. The demand for lath and shingles showed a falling off. Mills, however were running to full capacity under favourable conditions, and there was a good demand for spruce deals in the Maritime Provinces for the British market. Later in the month, prices advanced 10 per cent. on the upper grades of pine, on account of heavy orders from Western Canada. A number of gangs have been already sent into the woods, and the hiring of men for the winter was active during the closing days of the month. Wages offered were the same as last year with an upward tendency.

A delegation representing the paper makers of the Province of Quebec waited upon the Honourable the Premier and the Honourable the Minister of Crown Lands for Quebec to request the Government to suspend its tax of 25 cents per cord on pulp wood exported from the Province in order to give time to Canadian manufacturers to meet conditions created by the United States tariff.

In British Columbia the lumber trade for some time past has been gradually resuming activity. Fir logs remained cheap during August. The mills were fairly active, especially in the coast district.

The British Columbia Forestry Commission held sessions at Nanaimo, Victoria and Vancouver, during August. The commission will later proceed to New Westminister, Revelstoke, Golden, Vernon, Cranbrook, Nelson, Fernie and Grand Forks.

The semi-annual meeting of the Mountain Lumbermen's Association was held at Nelson, B.C. An improvement in prices was reported. The meeting took into consideration the evidence to be presented by the Association before the Provincial Lumber Commission.

The Canadian Forestry Association will hold a special meeting at Regina, Sask., September 3–4, for the discussion of problems relating to forestry in Western Canada.

Mining.

The leading features of the month were, the dullness prevailing in the Nova Scotia coal fields caused by the labour disputes at Springhill and at the Dominion Coal Company's collieries; the revival of the mica mining industry in Quebec; and the pronounced increase in activity which took place in the metalliferous camps of British Columbia, following the cessation of labour disturbances in the collieries of Alberta and the Kootenay district. The disputes in Nova Scotia caused a considerable depression in general trade in the districts affected, as well as heavy

*A special bulletin issued in August by the Forestry Branch of the Department of the Interior, Canada, dealing with forest fires in Canada during 1908 is reviewed in a special article elsewhere in the present issue.

financial loss to the parties concerned. In Quebec the asbestos mines were producing steadily. The organization of the Black Lake Consolidated Asbestos Company, Limited, made up of four properties located in the serpentine belt of the Black Lake and Thetford mines district, was reported. The revival in the mica trade gave employment to several hundreds of hands at Hull and other points in the Ottawa Valley. Production continued steady at the Cobalt camp; conditions in the other mining districts of Ontario remained with little change from the preceding month, prospecting and development work at Gowganda and in other new camps being actively under way. The collieries of Alberta and British Columbia were active. The Crow's Nest Pass Coal Company was producing about 3,000 tons a day, and the Vancouver Island collieries were considerably more active than at the same period in 1908. An oversupply of labour was reported at Dawson, Y.T.

During the year ended June 30, 1909, the smelter of the Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company at Trail, B.C., produced metals to the value of $5,506,000, a larger return than in any previous year, notwithstanding that metal prices were unusually low in price. A number of important improvements, including several new blast furnaces, were completed during the year.

Manufacturing.

The manufacturing industry showed further steady improvement during August. In nearly all of the important industrial centres full staffs were employed and full time was worked. Establishments engaged in the manufacture of iron, steel and other structural materials were especially active, in view of the large amount of building and railway construction in progress. Manufacturers of food stuffs and clothing had a good month. Another feature of the month was the increasing activity of machinery plants and boiler factories, reflecting an increasing attention on the part of manufacturers generally, to the condition of their plants. In view of the favourable reports concerning the grain crops, it is expected that the coming autumn and winter season will be active in the leading branches of the industry.

A merger of the principal cement manufacturing establishments in Canada was completed during August. The new company will be known as the Canadian Consolidated Cement Company, with a capital of $30,000,000.†

The fruit and vegetable canning factories of Ontario were very active during the second half of August and anticipate a busy autumn trade. The supply of vegetables was abundant and the outlook for fruit was favourable. The acreage under production for these factories has increased from 800 acres in 1890, to over 8,000 in 1908, and the price paid the grower from $26,400 to $386,000. During the past five years the number of factories packing tomatoes has increased from 27 to 53, The average price paid the grower by the factory is 27½ cents per bushel.

Railway Construction.

Work continued very active on the various large contracts in progress, especially in connection with the construction of the National Transcontinental line. The demand for labour for the construction camps was greater than the supply in the Prairie Provinces during August owing to the large number of labourers required to assist in the harvest. Wages showed a considerable advance. Good progress, however, was reported in New Brunswick, Northern Ontario and Western Alberta. West of Edmonton steel has been laid for 40 miles and it is expected that 60 miles will be laid by September 15. Twenty-three stations are being erected on this section and several new town sites have been placed on the market. Upward of 5,000 town lots have been sold by the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company during the past year. Good progress was also reported on the several branch lines of the Grand Trunk Pacific, Canadian Pacific and Canadian Northern

†For statement with reference to the Cement industry of Canada, see the Labour Gazette for December, 1908, page 608.

Railways, under construction in the Northwest provinces.

An important event of the month was the awarding of a contract to Messrs. Foley, Welch and Stewart for the construction of the second section of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway from the coast eastward in British Columbia. Grading on the first section of the road from Prince Rupert to Copper River, a distance of about 107 miles, will be completed this year. The second section extends from Copper River to Aldermere, B.C., a distance of 140 miles up the Skeena river. Approximately $10,000,000 will be expended on the section as the construction of several tunnels is involved.

The telephone system of the Temiscaming and Northern Ontario Railway between North Bay and New Liskeard is being reconstructed. The new system will be equipped with all modern improvements and will place an efficient service at the disposal of the miners and settlers of the district.

General Transport.

Transportation employees of nearly all classes had a very active month. The volume of traffic on the railways was heavy, especially passenger traffic, the tourist and convention season having been a very active one. The volume of general freight moving was also well maintained. As an indication of the business revival in progress, there has been a steady diminution since the spring months in the number of unemployed railway cars.

A feature of the month was the preparations being made by the railways to handle the Western crop of the present year. It was stated that the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway would be able to move approximately 10,000,000 bushels this year, about 5,000 freight cars and 175 locomotives being available for the traffic; last year the company handled about 2,000,000 bushels. Officials of the Canadian Pacific and Canadian Northern Railway Companies stated that the arrangements for the moving of the crop were progressing very favourably and that there was every indication that the grain would be moved out rapidly. The former Company has added about 3,000 cars and 75 locomotives to its equipment in this connection during the past year.

The volume of traffic on the canals has shown a considerable decrease compared with last year. The decrease was in nearly all lines of freight and was noted in the returns from the Sault Ste. Marie, Welland, St. Lawrence and Ottawa canals; the Rideau and Trent canals showed an increase. During August, however, the volume of traffic increased very materially as compared with the preceding months, and the Lachine and other canals showed an increase as compared with the corresponding period of 1908. Traffic through the Sault Ste. Marie canals during July was as follows:–

	U. S. Canal.	Canada Canal.	Total.
Vessel passages, No...	1,910	993	2,903
Registered tonnage, Net.....	4,260,842	2,881,999	7,142,841
Freight—			
East bound, Net tons	2,924,884	3,954,326	6,879,210
West bound, Net tons	1,168,038	659,418	1,827,456
Total freight, Net tons	4,092,922	4,613,744	8,706,666

Longshoremen at Montreal, Que., have been less active than in 1908, outward cargoes having shown a decrease.

According to a preliminary statement issued during August, the Canadian Pacific Railway Company during the year ended June 30, 1909, earned $76,313,000, showing net profits of $22,955,000, an increase in net profits over the previous year of $1,163,266. The following statement shows the income and profits of this enterprise since the year 1900:—

Year ending June 30th.	Gross Earnings.	Net Profits.
1909.....	$76,313,321	$22,955,573
1908.....	71,384,173	21,792,366
1907.....	72,217,527	25,303,308
1906.....	61,669,758	22,973,312
1905.....	50,481,822	15,475,088
1904.....	46,469,132	14,213,105
1903.....	43,957,373	15,836,845
1902.....	37,503,053	14,085,912
1901.....	30,855,203	12,109,375

It will be seen that the gross earnings have more than doubled and that the

net earnings have increased by approximately 90 per cent. during the eight years' period.

For the first six months of the present year the total net receipts from the Temiscaming and Northern Ontario Railway were $377,529 compared with $55,113 in the corresponding period of 1908. Some unexpected expenses were incurred during the early part of last year, but there has been a very large increase in business during the present season. During June, net earnings were $55,202, compared with $38,573 in June 1908.

The Canadian Northern Railway Company inaugurated a train service between Quebec and Montreal during August.

By order of the Board of Railway Commissioners a uniform bill of lading will take effect on October 1. The board announced during August the dates for its sittings during its western circuit this autumn.

The Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees held its first annual session at Moncton, N. B., on August 24-26. About 50 delegates were present. The membership has grown rapidly since the organization of the Brotherhood in October 1908.(*) Since the beginning of the year divisions have been organized at Springhill, Stellarton, Amherst, Newcastle, Charlottetown and Bridgewater. The financial statement of the Brotherhood was satisfactory. The convention dealt chiefly with the revision of the constitution and the completion of arrangements for perfecting the organization of the Order.

The Trades.

Building. — Employment continued very active. The steady increase in the amount of building in progress noted in the earlier months of the season, as compared with the corresponding months of 1908, continued. In nearly all of the larger centres the number of building permits issued during August was larger than in August, 1908. At Toronto, for example, the value of buildings for which permits have been taken out to September 1, was upwards of $12,000,000; at the corresponding date in 1908 the value represented by permits issued was approximately $8,000,000. While all of the branches were very active there was a particularly keen demand for carpenters at several points.

Metal and woodworking.—The several branches of these trades were becoming increasingly active with the general expansion of the manufacturing industry. Especially active were the employees of sash and door factories and of other establishments for the manufacture of structural material. Coopers were very busy.

Printing.—The allied trades had a good month in most localities.

Clothing.—Journeymen tailors were only fairly active, but garment workers were busy. Boot and shoe workers were more active than in the preceding month.

Textile.—Conditions showed some improvement compared with the earlier months of the season.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers had a good month, and confectoners were becoming busy. Tobacco workers were active. Cigarmakers had a fair month.

Miscellaneous.—The tourist and convention season has been an active one and hotel and restaurant employees, barbers and laundry workers had a busy month. Preparations for the opening of the various fall exhibitions gave employment to large numbers.

Unskilled labour.—The month was a very busy one, and men were in active demand in nearly all of the large centres. In Western Canada especially, the supply of general labour fell below the demand during harvesting operations and in view of the extensive railway construction in progress. Civic improvement work has also been on a large scale, and the outlook is for busy conditions until the close of the season.

Canadian Trade and Revenue.

Foreign trade.—During July, 1909, the total value of imports entered for consumption was $30,046,443 compared with $22,967,094 in July, 1908. For the

*For a statement re the circumstances under which the Brotherhood was organized see the *Labour Gazette* for February, 1909, page 957.

first four months of the fiscal year ending July 31, 1909, the total value of imports entered for consumption was $112,148,633, compared with $91,888,201 in the corresponding period of last year. The total value of domestic exports during July was $24,071,591, compared with $23,116,234 in July, 1908. The total value of domestic exports during the first four months of the fiscal year ending July 31, 1909, was $73,398,595, compared with $67,205,010 in the corresponding period of last year. During July there was an increase in exports of the forest products, animals and their produce and agricultural products, and a decrease in exports of products of the mine, the fisheries and manufactures. The grand total of Canadian trade for July, 1909, amounted to $56,351,513 compared with $48,680,057 in July, 1908. For the first four months of the present fiscal year, total Canadian trade was $191,919,304 compared with $163,551,-024 in the same months of 1908.

A good market for Canadian condensed milk was reported in Japan by the commercial agents of the Department of Trade and Commerce. The organization of a large Anglo-Japanese Hydro-electric Power Company in Canada was mentioned; Canada was preferred by the intending organizers of this company owing to its laws regarding registration fees, etc., being less onerous than those of Great Britain. Canadian potatoes were stated to be in favour in Cuba. A good market for dairy products was reported in China.

Imperial trade.—A good demand for Canadian bacon, apples, turkeys and eggs was reported in Great Britain. The trade in Canadian lumber with the West Indies is said to have greatly increased. A serious effort on the part of Canadian exporters to secure the West Indian market for birch to be used in the place of oak from the United States for the manufacture of barrel staves was urged. In Newfoundland, increases were reported in the imports of Canadian hay and jewellery; a good opening for Canadian hardware was said to exist in this market.

Domestic trade.—Wholesale and retail trade was dull from seasonal causes during the first three weeks of the month, though the sorting business was fairly active. Country trade, as usual, was very quiet during the harvest, though the trade in builders' hardware has been generally active as a result of the large amount of building in progress. In the closing week of the month, however, with the end of the holiday season approaching, a recovery was reported. Travellers returned to their routes and city retail trade revived. The prevailing expectation with regard to fall trade was very hopeful, in view of the agricultural yields anticipated. Bank clearings showed a heavy increase compared with last year. For the first six months of the year the increase over the corresponding period of 1908 was approximately 29 per cent. The Canadian security market was quiet. Financial arrangements in connection with the moving of the crops of the present year were reported as being in a satisfactory condition.

The July bank statement was very favourable as compared both with that of the preceding month and of the corresponding month of 1908. Compared with the latter, deposits, current loans, call loans and circulation have shown considerable gains.

The Northern Crown Bank statement for the half year ended June 30, 1909, reflected the improvement in general trade conditions prevailing throughout the country. Profits were approximately nine per cent. larger than during the corresponding period of 1908.

Canadian revenue.—Canadian revenues for the month of August, 1909, amounted to $8,469,848.51, compared with $7,942,-272.55 in August, 1908. For the first five months of the fiscal year 1909-10, to August 31, 1909, the total revenue was $38,500,160.42, as against $33,444,571.81 in the same months of the preceding fiscal year. The total expenditure on capital account during August, 1909, amounted to $2,816,520.65, compared with $3,968,783.80 in the same month of 1908. The leading items of expenditure during August, 1909, were, public works, railways and canals, $2,453,858.76; bounties, $208,820.92; and Dominion lands, $108,056.32.

Notes.

The 79th annual meeting of the *British Association for the Advancement of Science* was held at Winnipeg, Man., August, 25-31.

The *Ontario Vegetable Growers' Association* held its annual convention at Guelph, Ont.

Trappers arriving at Edmonton reported the *fur catch* light, though better than had been anticipated earlier in the year.

The superintendent of education for Ontario has been sent to Europe to investigate *technical education* systems in Great Britain, France, Germany and other countries.

At Toronto, Ont., and New Westminster, B.C., convictions were recently made under the Anti-Opium law of the past session of Parliament. Fines of $100 were imposed.

The *Bell Telephone Company of Canada* has issued its annual report for the year ending December 31, 1908. An increase of $256,683 in total surplus was announced. Net earnings were $1,424,274.

The first annual convention and tournament of the *Provincial Firemen's Association of Alberta* was held at Calgary, Alta., August 4. A paper on fire prevention was read by the chief of the Calgary fire brigade. A number of hose and ladder contests were held.

Mr. Thomas M. Molloy, Saskatchewan has been appointed *Fair Wages Officer* for the province of Saskatchewan. Mr. Molloy will not be required to give his entire time to the duties of his office, but will be paid a small salary with an additional allowance for each fair wages schedule prepared.

The second annual convention of the *Canadian Pharmaceutical Association* was held at Banff, B. C. Representatives were present from the various Provinces of the Dominion. It was decided to encourage the establishment of a correspondence course in pharmacy to assist students requiring pharmaceutical knowledge where colleges are not established. The next convention will be held at Halifax, N.S.

The call of the first convention of the *Canadian Federation of Labour*, to take place at Ottawa, Ont., on September 28th, and following days, was issued under date of August 14. Among the subjects mentioned for discussion by the convention are the following; the status of foreign organizations; Imperial defence; immigration; the methods of enforcement of the Alien Labour Law of the United States; and amendments of the constitution.

Since the disastrous fire which almost totally destroyed the town of *Fernie*, B. C., during the month of August, 1908, upwards of 1,400 residences have been rebuilt at a cost estimated to exceed $1,000,000. About $750,000 have been expended on fire proof structures, and similar buildings to the value of $300,000 are under contract. A large number of business blocks, hotels, warehouses and public building have also been erected. The population of the town is considerably larger than at the time of the fire.

The Canadian union meeting of the *Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen* was held at Winnipeg, Man. Delegates were present from various provinces and states and a variety of subjects were discussed, among others, the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, and the provisions of the law with regard to the liability of railway employees for accidents. A resolution was passed requesting the Parliament of Canada to amend the law so as to place it beyond the power of a judge to sentence men to the payment of fines or imprisonment except for offences proven to have been wilfully committed.

The first annual convention of the *Southern Counties Telephone Association* was recently held at St. Thomas, Ont. The president, in his annual address, stated that the independent telephone movement had grown during the past year. A paper on "reasonable construction for small companies", was read by Myron A. Gee, Selkirk, Ont; and one on "accounting and collecting for small companies," by C. D. Adams, secretary treasurer of the Harrietsville Telephone Company. Resolutions were passed favouring public

ownership of trunk and long distance telephone lines; expressing appreciation of the action of the railway commission re the installation of rural telephones in railway stations; urging more complete organization by the Canadian independent telephone associations; expressing disapproval of the granting of exclusive franchise, and recommending the appointment of a legislative committee to watch legislation with reference to independent telephone companies and to suggest the introduction of legislation. Mr. T. L. Mayberry, M. L. A., was elected president, and Mr. W. C. Lunay, secretary treasurer.

The *Guelph Co-operative Association Limited,* held its first half-yearly meeting for 1909 on August 12. The total sales of the Association amounted to $29,795, an advance of $2,815 over the preceding half year. Profits amounted to $1,043, after paying interest on loans. A dividend of five per cent. to shareholders, and of two and a half per cent. to non-shareholders, was paid. Profits were reduced by the fact that meat cost 2½ cents per pound more than when the butchery department was started, the selling price not having been advanced. The net profit on share capital was 56 per cent. The Association has added coal to the commodities dealt with, the price charged being $6.20 per ton. The city bought its coal this year from the society. The Association is also starting two new departments, namely, granite wear and crockery. In less than 2½ years the society has paid in dividends and interests on shares over $4,700 on a share capital of $3,690. The society has a reserve fund of $2,000 and a surplus of $457 at profit and loss.

A number of German manufacturers and merchants interested in Canadian trade established at the end of 1908, under the presidency of Dr. G. Stresemann, a member of the Reichstag, a German-Canadian Economic Association. The general purpose of the Association is to further the economic relations between Germany and Canada. The efforts of the Association will be directed in the first place, towards improving commercial conditions between the two countries; beyond this it will develop and direct into new ways the business and cultural relations of the two people. The Association has already frequently succeeded in bringing German and Canadian business houses into closer and more favourable relations. The association includes in its membership a number of prominent business houses, manufacturers, importers, exporters, and economic bodies. Its efforts are encouraged by important transportation interests, for example, the Canadian Pacific Railway Co., the Hamburg-American Co., as well as by several banking institutions. The Association is desirous of bringing its existence to the notice of Canadian business and economic circles, and to invite them to consider the advisability of taking part in a common effort towards the fulfilment of the objects above set forth. The secretary is Dr. E. J. Neisser, Berlin-Charlottenburg, Germany.

The fifteenth annual meeting of the *Maritime Board of Trade* was held at Charlottetown, P.E.I., August, 18-20. The report of the secretary showed that the past year had been an active one. A new Board has been formed at Mahone Bay. In the address of the president, reference was made to the proposed formation of a Canadian Atlantic Fishery Board, the importance of the tourist trade, the encouragement of immigration, and Maritime union. With reference to trade disputes in Nova Scotia, a resolution was passed calling upon the government to amend the law so that parties to an industrial dispute should be bound by the decision of a regularly appointed board of arbitration. The acquiring of branch lines by the Intercolonial Railway was recommended. It was decided to memorialize the Dominion government to run its ferry across the Northumberland Straits the whole year instead of during the winter months only, as at present. Other subjects discussed were, the encouragement of agricultural exhibitions, the providing of continuous communications between Prince Edward Island and the mainland, the regulation of telephone rates, the exportation of pulp wood and the union of the Maritime Provinces. It was resolved that the Gov-

ernments of each of the three Provinces should be requested to appoint a committee to consider the conditions upon which union can be consummated. Mr. W. B. Snowball was elected president of the Board for the ensuing year.

In accordance with the Act of Parliament passed at the last session, the Government of Canada announced on August 31st., the personnel of the *Commission for the Conservation of the Natural Resources of Canada.* The Hon. Clifford Sifton was named chairman of the commission. The other members are, Hon. Sydney Fisher, Hon. Frank Oliver, Hon. Wm. Templeman, Premier Hassard of Prince Edward Island, Attorney-General Pipes of Nova Scotia, Surveyor-General Grimmer of New Brunswick, Hon. Jules Allard of Quebec, Hon. Frank Cochrane of Ontario, Hon. Hugh Armstrong of Manitoba, Hon. J. A. Calder of Saskatchewan, Premier Rutherford of Alberta and Hon. F. G. Fulton, of British Columbia, all appointed ex-officio, and the following members selected by the Governor-in-council: Hon. Benjamin Rogers of Alberton, P.E.I., Prof. Howard Murray of Dalhousie University, Halifax; Messrs. Frank Davison of Bridgewater, N.S.; Cecil C. Jones, Ph. D., Chancellor of the University of New Brunswick; Wm. B. Snowball, lumber merchant, of Chatham, N.B.; Dr. Henri S. Beland, M.P.; F. D. Monk, M.P.; Dr. J. W. Robertson, Head of the MacDonald college, Ste. Anne de Bellevue; Monseignor J. C. K. Laflamme, superior of the University of Laval; Sir Sanford Fleming, Senator W. C. Edwards; E. B. Osler, M. P.; C. A. MacCool, ex-M.P.; J. F. MacKay, Business Manager of the Globe, Toronto; Prof. Fernow, of the University of Toronto; Rev. Dr. Geo. Bryce, of the University of Manitoba; Dr. W. J. Rutherrford, deputy minister of Agriculture, and member of the faculty of the University of Saskatchewan; Prof. M. M. Tory, president of the University of Alberta, and John Hendrick, lumber merchant, of Vancouver. The Commission has been selected with a view to securing the very best body of men available fitted to deal authoritavely with questions fraught with the greatest importance to the industrial and commercial prosperity of the country.*

* For a detailed statement as to the powers and duties of the Commission see the *Labour Gazette* for June, 1909, page 1337.

II REPORTS OF LOCAL CORRESPONDENTS.

SYDNEY, N. S., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. John Moffatt, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

LABOUR conditions were less active than usual owing to the strike at the Dominion and Inverness Collieries, but compared with the last two weeks of July, conditions in these districts had improved. The steel industry has held its own, and the usual activity pervades every department both at Sydney and Sydney Mines. The building trades have suffered most in the colliery districts, and work in this line will continue suspended until labour conditions become more settled. The electric tramways and shipping have also been affected by strike conditions. Business generally has been very quiet. A large number have come into the district to work in the coal mines, a majority of whom are unskilled labourers. This has tended to increase the outputs.

The coal output of the Nova Scotia Steel Co., for July was 74,613 tons, being an increase over July, 1908, of 24,000 tons. The coal outputs of this Company have been largely increased during the summer months owing to the opening up of new collieries. Work in the iron and steel departments of this Company continued active.

The Sydney Steel Works had a busy month, every department being active. Excavation work on the foundations of the coke-ovens and blast furnace is being carried on as rapidly as possible.

Owing to the strike at the Dominion Collieries the Steel Company imported six cargoes of coal during August.

The woodworking factories reported business inthe colliery districts much curtailed. The foundries have been unaffected by labour unrest.

Wholesale and retail trade was quiet.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES,

Agriculture.—The hay crop owing to the long drought before cutting was not as heavy as was expected, and was therefore not a good average. Abundance of rain lately has tended to improve the other crops.

Fishing.—Fish were not plentiful during August. Lobsters were not up to the average this season and fishermen reported cod scarce except in deep waters.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

The building trades were dull, but other skilled workmen were active, with unskilled labour in demand.

WESTVILLE, N. S., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. T. Hale, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The condition of the labour market during July was very brisk; nearly all departments of industry were fully employed. The coal production in this district showed an increase over the preceding month of about 12,000 tons. The Acadia collieries reported an increase of some 4,000 tons, and the Drummond an increase of about 8,000 tons. General activity was the rule in all industries in the district, but owing to the strike in other counties the outlook is by no means bright for any increase in the coal output of the Province as a whole.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Farmers in the town and district have harvested a fair hay crop, and the grain and root crops look very good. Copious rains fell during July and August.

Lumbering.—The lumbering industry was quiet, but a fair amount of work was provided in getting out supplies of pit timber to the collieries. The local sawmill was fairly active.

Manufacturing.—Reports from the manufactories were favourable.

Mining.—This industry was active. The collieries in Westville worked 25 days during August. The supply of labour was about equal to the demand. A notice was posted at the Allan shaft, Stellarton, asking for miners and loaders. Fifty-one tons of fire-clay were produced at the Drummond Colliery during July.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Activity prevailed in the metal and engineering trades. Horseshoers were fairly well employed, journeymen tailors, boot and shoe workers found trade fair. Bakers, confectioners, butchers, meat-cutters, and ice-handlers were active. Street railway employees were busy, and teamsters were well employed.

HALIFAX, N. S., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. A. J. Smith, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The general condition of the labour market in August was favourable. All engaged in the building trades have been well employed, with the exception of stonecutters. The value of repairing and building permits showed a falling off, being but $23,827.50 from July 27 to August 27, while the figures for August, 1907, were $45,396 and for August, 1908, $159,007. Nevertheless good progress was made on the new public schools, the cathedral and other structures. The railway round house will be completed on September 1st. The structure will then be ready for occupancy by the I.C.R., as soon as some interior plant has been placed in position. Much progress has been made on the Post-Office repairs;

concrete floors are now being put in and tenders have been called for for the installing of the heating apparatus.

The Silliker Car Company, which has already constructed cars for the Canadian Northern Railway Company, has recently completed two combination baggage and passenger cars for the same Company. The Company is also constructing box cars for the Anglo-Newfoundland Development Co., and has about completed a combination sleeper and first-class passenger coach, which will be used as an official car, and is to be forwarded September 10. It will also construct two "pay-as-you-enter-cars" for the Halifax Electric Tramway Co., to be delivered during the autumn.

Work along the waterfront has been of a varied nature during August. The export trade to the West Indies has been dull, several vessels returning with empty bottoms. On the other hand importations from Great Britain, notably from Glasgow, have been above the average, and have shown a gain over 1908. The Allan Liner *Mongolian* arrived on the 24th inst., with over 1,800 tons, the largest cargo for two years, being made up partly by 8,000 packages of Scotch sugar, 140 tons boiler plate, 60,000 fire-brick, and micellaneous cargo. The export trade during the coming months is expected to be active, and in anticipation the Furness-Withy line is contemplating the placing of two more steamers on the route between Halifax and Great Britain.

Work on city improvements during the month has been above the average, the fortnightly wages paid out August 11, being $5,714.05 on streets and $1,665.35 in water dept., a total of 7,379.40, the largest of the year.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Fishing.—Has been comparatively quiet among local fishermen for the month and while herring and mackerel have been reported east and west, there have been no large catches, with the result that prices have advanced. The presence of sword fish in our waters also accounts for the prevalent scarcity, but there have been many catches of these fish, which are being sold in local markets. Halibut, haddock and codfish were taken in small quantities, by shore fishermen, while local bankers are reported doing fairly well.

Manufacturing.—Has been up to the average.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Bricklayers and masons were busy. Carpenters and joiners were better employed than in July. Painters had a fair month, but not as good as July. Plumbers had a busy month. Stonecutters were decidedly dull. Builders' labourers were busy.

Machinists and engineers were dull; this was caused mainly by the laying off of I.C.R., hands. Electrical workers were busy, boilermakers had a dull month, shipwrights and caulkers had a fair month, other lines were normal.

Printers, pressmen and bookbinders had a fair month, but there were more idle hands among the former than in July.

Tailors had the usual dullness of August, though ready-made workers were up to the average.

Butchers, meat-cutters, ice cutters, and drivers, barbers and delivery employees were busy.

Freight handlers had a fair month. Maintenance of way men were up to the average, as were railway clerks. Street-railway men were well employed. Longshoremen had a fair month, while unskilled labour had above the average amount of employment.

AMHERST, N. S., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. A. D. Ross, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The general condition of the labour market remained the same as during the two preceding months. The main industries reported conditions improving, but the closing down of the box car department of the Rhodes-Curry Company threw approximately 400 workmen out

of employment, and from present indications this department will not be opened again until near the end of the year. The Malleable Iron Company's plant, which has been closed for the past eighteen months, will resume operations about the first of September, with fifty workmen, which number will be gradually added to. Building was somewhat slack. Extensions were being made to the Maritime Winter Fair buildings at a cost of $5,300, and several dwelling houses were in course of erection. There has been a marked decrease in building compared with any year of the past decade.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—The weather was excellent for haying, and the crop was gathered in good condition. Other crops promise well, even better than last year.

Lumbering.—Shipments of lumber continued active; over 12,000,000 feet of lumber were shipped from Pugwash alone this season to the European markets.

Manufacturing.—Manufacturing industries were active, except the box car department of the Rhodes-Curry Company, which was completely closed down and between 300 and 400 workmen out of employment; it is doubtful if operations will be resumed before the end of the present year.

Mining.—The strike of coal miners at Springhill caused a pronounced business depression and much loss of employment.* The Maritime Gypsum Company's plant after being idle for two years is now working, the Company having spent $30,000 in new equipment and expecting to commence shipping to the American markets in September.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Bricklayers had little local work, but outside contracts provided them with considerable employment. Carpenters and joiners and plumbers were fairly well employed. Stone cutters were dull, having less work than at any time during the past three years. An improvement was noticeable in the engineering and metal trades. Woodworkers were fairly active, and carriage and wagon makers busy. Car builders were very dull, some 300 to 400 being out of employment. The printing and allied trades were rather dull, with no demand for additional help. Journeymen tailors were well employed and garment workers fairly busy, while boot and shoe workers were busy. Bakers and confectioners were also busy, trunk and bag makers steadily employed, and furriers busy preparing for the fall trade. There were large numbers of unskilled labourers unemployed.

*For statement in detail with regard to this disturbance see article on Trade Disputes during the month of August

CHARLOTTETOWN, P.E.I., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. F. J. Nash, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The general condition of the labour market during August differed little from that of July, the chief feature being the departure of about 500 harvesters for the Canadian West. The weather was fine for outdoor work, which was carried on briskly, In the city, good progress was made on the new Canadian Bank of Commerce building and several other lesser contracts. Both wholesale and retail merchants reported a good month. The tourist traffic was heavy, increasing hotel and other business.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—The end of the month found harvesting starting in several sections of the Province, the hay crop having been saved in good condition. The crop this year was better than the average. The outlook for wheat, oats, barley, etc., is unusually good. The harvest excursion to the North-West took away about 500 persons, only about half of the number that went last year. There is a scarcity of farm help in consequence.

Fishing.—Since the close of the lobster season in July, a number of the

fishermen have been engaged in cod fishing and other branches of the industry, but a number will be idle until the oyster season opens in October.

Mining.—Boring for coal, oil and gas was carried on near Woods' Islands and a depth of 1,800 feet reached without any minerals being met.

Railroad construction and employment.—The various works were continued and the contract let for the erection of a new engine house in Charlottetown. Work on the latter will start at once.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Bricklayers and masons, lathers and plasterers, plumbers, stonecutters, and builders' laborers were active. Carpenters and joiners, painters and paper hangers were busy.

Iron moulders, workers and helpers, machinists and engineers, steam engineers, electrical workers, linemen and sheet metal workers were active. Bicycle workers were busy.

Woodworkers, upholsterers, carriage and wagon builder's and car builders were active.

The printing, clothing, leather, food and tobacco preparation and transportation branches were active. There was a fair demand for unskilled labour.

MONCTON, N. B., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. J. C. Graves, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The labour market during August has been fairly active in most lines. The call for skilled and unskilled workmen has been good, but as heretofore the supply has been equal to the demand. A comparison with August, 1908, is favourable, though owing to the extensive public operations then in progress much outside labour was required, and a larger amount of money was paid out to workmen. Building operations have been fairly active, several houses and two large brick blocks being under construction, and carpenters and bricklayers were busy. The indications point to quieter times in the building trades. Houses seem to be more plentiful and rents will probably weaken. Local manufacturing concerns reported a very good month with normal conditions. The Provincial Bank of Canada is opening a branch office here; a large three storey block is being constructed. Retail trade has been satisfactory and wholesale trade good. Real estate was quiet and firm. J. D. Creighton & Co., have allowed their staff a Wednesday half-holiday during August. No material changes in hours of labour or rates of wages have been noticed and relations between employers and employees have been harmonious.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Farmers were very active. Upland haymaking is about over and marsh haying is fairly along. A little grain harvesting has been done. Hay is a very good crop, slightly under that of last season which was an unusually large one. Grain crops promise to exceed those of last year, and root crops are excellent. Fruit is average. Farm help and domestic servants are still in demand. The Provincial Immigration Department has already brought out a number of Scottish farm labourers and domestics, and has readily found places for them. The Western Harvest Excursions on August 11th took fewer labourers away than in previous seasons.

Railroad construction and employment.—The double tracking of the I.C. R., between Moncton and Painsec Jct., has been completed and trains are now running over it.

The estimates of the construction of the Transcontinental Railway for July, in New Brunswick, reached the highest figures for any month since work started, amounting to $646,970. As the most expensive parts of the construction are nearly completed the figures in future will probably show a falling off.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Bricklayers, masons and carpenters were busy, painters and plumbers active, and builders' labourers in fair demand.

Steady conditions prevailed in the various metal trades.

Employees in the woodworking factories have been active throughout the month. The barrel factory was active.

Printers and pressmen reported conditions active.

Journeymen tailors, garment workers and milliners were active.

Bakers and butchers were active.

Quietness prevailed in the leather trades.

Barbers were active, clerks and stenographers steady, hotel, restaurant and theatre employees and laundry workers active.

Passenger traffic has been heavy and freight traffic average. There was a good demand for train crews and fair time was made by many of the men.

For unskilled labour, there was a fair demand at $1.50 per day. The local supply was equal to the demand and few unemployed were noticed.

DISTRICT NOTES

Bathurst.—Considerable building is in progress. Three large sawmills are running with both day and night shifts. Work on the spur line from Bathurst to the Drummond mine is being rapidly pushed ahead. The dredging of the channel to the wharf is in progress.

ST. JOHN, N. B., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. W. H. Coates, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Conditions in the labour market during the month of August were very favourable, and nearly all were well employed. Building operations were carried on vigorously. Bank clearings for the five weeks ending August 26, were $7,153,623, and for the corresponding period last year $6,654,428, being $499,195 greater in 1909 than in 1908, and $1,278,108 in excess of the four weeks ending July 22, of the current year.

The following were the prices quoted for provisions on the 28th., Lamb, 11 to 14 cents per lb. by the quarter; beef, 10 to 20 cents per lb., chickens, 75 cents to $1.50 per pair; turkeys, 25 cents per lb.; pork, 14 to 15 cents per lb.; veal, 12 to 16 cents per lb.; corn, 12 to 14 cents per dozen; squash, 3 cents per lb.; tomatoes, 8 cents per lb.; potatoes, 65 cents per bushel; carrots, 3 cents a bunch; beets, 3 cents a bunch; parsnips, 4 cents a bunch; celery 8 to 10 cents a bunch; lettuce, 3 cents a bunch; cucumbers, 15 cents per dozen; cauliflower, 10 to 20 cents each; onions, 5 cents per lb.

A meeting of the Maritime Grocers' Guild was held on the 25th of August.

The city cashier paid out to civic employees and labourers the sum of $20,842.85 for the four weeks ending August 20.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Advices from Hartland and vicinity state that the grain and potatoes are in excellent state. Oats and wheat are well developed, and only need warm sunshine to make them fit for the reaper. DeWitt Brothers, produce dealers, of Hartland and Fairville, will open the potato market shortly, and will pay 90 cents to $1. per barrel at the outset. New oats have appeared in the market, bringing 45 to 50 cents per bushel.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

The building trades were active, with the exception of plumbers and steamfitters who were quiet. Sheet metal workers were dull, but other metal trades were from active to busy. The woodworking, printing, clothing, food and tobacco preparation, and miscellaneous trades were well employed. Railway employees, steamboatmen, etc., were busy. Unskilled labour was active.

DISTRICT NOTES.

New River.—A sawmill is to be erected and put in operation this fall near the bridge, on the Grand Southern Railway. L. B. Knight, of Musquash, will have supervision over the work in the interest of the Inglewood Pulp Company.

NEWCASTLE, N. B., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. James Falconer, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The month of July has not shown much improvement compared with the previous month. Business was somewhat quiet and money scarce, compared with preceding seasons, though no failures were reported. The weather has been all that could be desired for harvesting the hay crop, and for the ripening of the grain and root crops.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture. — Farmers have been busily employed the past two week harvesting the hay crop, which averaged about one-third of that of last season, but which was of excellent quality. The wheat and oat crops will be much better than those of last season, and to some extent will make up for deficiency in the hay crop. The root crop is also expected to be a good one.

Lumbering.—The lumber mills were all running full time and the product bringing fair prices. The lumbermen will soon commence operations in the woods. Sinclair Brothers have made arrangements to commence operations, and have purchased fifty horses, mostly draft horses. This firm did not operate last winter.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Bricklayers and masons were fairly busy at good wages. Carpenters, joiners, lathers and plasterers were quiet. Building mechanics were receiving from $2.50 to $3.50 per day of ten hours, and helpers from $1.75 to $2.00 per day.

DISTRICT NOTES.

In the parish of *Derby* employment is slightly more plentiful than here, a large Roman Catholic church and several tenement houses being under construction. Carriage and wagon makers were nearly all unemployed; business in this line has been almost unprecedentedly quiet, chiefly owing to the scarcity of money.

QUEBEC, QUE., AND DISTRICT.

Messrs. E. Little and P. J. Jobin, correspondents, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The month has been quiet and though the building and shoe trades showed some improvement, there was a surplus of men in most branches.

A strike took place in the planing mills and box factory of A. Gravel and Company at Etchemin, on August 2nd. About 200 men were affected.*

Another foundation crib for the west wall of the breakwater extension was placed in position early in August.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—An excellent hay crop has been gathered, the yield being heavier than last year. Roots promise to be abundant. The harvesting of the other crops was in progress, and good yields were reported, notwithstanding the late date of sowing. Ploughing was commenced in the surrounding parishes about the middle of the month.

Railway construction.—The Canadian Northern Railway began the operation of its new branch from Quebec to Harvey Junction. The approaches to Quebec of the Transcontinental Railway are about to be started anew and pushed through from Sillery to Quebec. These works have been suspended since the collapse of the bridge. The work will proceed from the Sillery end only, as the actual terminus has not yet been decided upon by the municipal and railway authorities.

Lumbering. None of the big mills have as yet finished their cut and the majority will be kept busy until the frost. Several gangs have been already sent into the woods and the indications are for a heavy cut.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

The building trades were generally active, though stonecutters were quiet. The metal trades were active with the exception of boilermakers who were quiet. Printers were active, boot and shoe workers on the whole were quiet, as were also cigarmakers. The leather trades were quiet. Miscellaneous employees, including hotel, restaurant and theatre employees, and laundry workers, were busy. Railway employees had a good month, but ship labourers and longshoremen were somewhat quiet. The supply of unskilled labour was in excess of the demand.

THREE RIVERS, QUE., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Joseph J. Ryan, correspondent, reported as follows:

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Labour conditions compared favourably with those of the corresponding month of last year, especially in the building trades. Factories and lumber mills were working full time, and the corporation was employing a number of men on the streets. Commercial activity has increased compared with the same month of last year. Both wholesale and retail merchants reported a good month. Rates of wages and hours of labour were the same as usual. There were no report of strikes or lockouts.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Hay was a very heavy crop. The grain and root crops promised well. There was rather a scarcity of farm help.

Lumbering.—There was marked activity in the lumber business.

Manufacturing.—Factories were all kept busy.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Bricklayers and masons were well employed this month, as was every one in the building trades, fine weather helping. The metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades were fairly well employed. Woodworkers of all classes were well employed. There was marked activity in the printing trades. Journeymen tailors were fairly busy, glove makers were active, and boot and shoe workers had steady employment. Bakers and confectioners were kept busy, as were butchers and meat cutters, ice drivers, cigar makers and tobacco workers. Tanners and curriers were quiet. Barbers were well employed, also clerks, stenographers, delivery employees, hotel and restaurant employees. Transportation was fairly active this month. There was a good demand for unskilled labour; the supply was about equal.

(*) See article dealing with trade disputes during the month of August.

SHERBROOKE, QUE., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. H. Logie, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Labour conditions have been very active during the month. All branches of industry have been busy, and an improvement was noted in the machine shops. Several heavy orders have been secured by the Jenckes Co., and the other shops have work ahead. The Canadian Pacific Railway Company has let the contract for the new station, and other building's which they will erect here in connection with making Sherbrooke a divisional point. In addition to this work about 150 men are employed putting in new rails and extending the yard.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Harvesting was general towards the latter part of the month. There was a heavy demand for help. The hay crop is below the average, and in many places is only about a two-thirds yield. The quality however, is good.

Manufacturing.—All branches of manufacture were busy, and in the Paton mills help is being advertised for. This company has also started up a knitting

plant, which will give employment to a number of hands.

Railroad construction.—The C.P.R. Co., is giving employment to a number of hands in connection with improvements at the Sherbooke yard.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

The building and allied trades were busy. Moulders and iron workers were active. Electrical men and linemen were busy, with blacksmiths active. The woodworking trades were busy. The printing trade was active. Journeymen tailors and garment workers were somewhat quiet. Bakers and confectioners were busy; butchers quiet, while there was more activity in the cigar trade. Barbers, clerks, hotel employees, etc., were very busy. This was due to the fact that the Exhibition was being held for a week. Railwaymen have had rather a quiet month, while street railway em ployees have been busy. Unskilled labour was very busy.

ST. HYACINTHE, QUE., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. V. Phaneuf, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

During August the condition of the labour market was more active than in the corresponding period of 1908. The building trades were active, considerable building operations having been commenced, but there was no demand for extra hands. Sash and door factories were active. Civic improvements gave employment to a large number of men. Quietness prevailed in the metal branches, but pronounced activity was reported in the leather industry, as well as in musical instrument factories. The Ames-Holden boot and shoe factory was quieter than in August last year, but the Coté establishment had a very active month. The additions being made by the latter company to its plant advanced rapidly; when they are completed a larger number of employees will be required in the factory. At the city hall there was collected during the month the sum of $6,850.78; the expenditure was $4,018.42. In the water works department the receipts were $4,100.29, and expenditure $1,926.26. The sum of $5,856.52 in arrears were collected, giving an increase of $2,647.02 as compared with the corresponding period of last year. In the month of July there was collected $3,942.47 more than in July, 1908. Wholesale and retail trade was fairly active. The banks reported a good month. There were no labour difficulties and no changes in wages or hours.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture. — Conditions continued active, the weather being propitious. Farm labour was in demand in the district. Farm produce continued to bring high prices.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

The building trades were on the whole, well employed. Iron moulders and core-makers were quiet, but the other metal trades were fairly active. Woodworkers reported an active month. Printers were fairly busy. Journeymen tailors and garment workers were active, and boot and shoe employees were busy. Bakers, butchers and ice handlers were busy, as were also the leather trades. Active conditions were reported in the miscellaneous trades. Unskilled labour had a good month.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Sorel. — Great activity prevailed in the shipyards at St. Joseph, where besides the repairing of the dredging fleet a large steel vessel was being built. This vessel is 222 feet long by 34 feet 6 inches in width and 22 feet in depth. She will have three decks made of steel. The hull is to be divided into water tight compartments. This vessel will have twin screws, will cover 11½ knots per hour, and will be furnished with a wireless telegraph system. Two boilers of the marine return tube type, 14 feet in diameter and 10 feet long, will supply the steam to the

engines which will be of the triple expansion type.

The Duhamel Brothers boot and shoe factory of Sorel was in full operation and new hands were being taken on. The tannery owned by the same firm was also very busy.

ST. JOHNS AND IBERVILLE, QUE., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. A. D. Pepin, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The condition of the labour market was more active than in the preceding month or in the corresponding month of last year. Notwithstanding the large number of carpenters and joiners at work on repairs to the convent of the Notre Dame nuns, extra hands from outside of St. Johns had to be sought. The Windsor canning factory was erecting an addition, and will give work to a larger number of employees. Activity prevails on the Government wharves; the work will not be terminated this season. Manufactories who in July laid off a number of hands have taken them on again. Wholesale trade was very active, but there was a slackening off in retail trade. Banks reported satisfactory conditions. Owing to inability to secure broken stone the corporation was compelled to abandon its cement work.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Farmers stated that the hay crop on the whole, was slightly better than last year, but did not exceed the average. On the other hand the grain crop is much superior to last year's and will be above the average. There was a good demand for farm hands.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

The building trades were well employed; there was a large increase in building activity. The metal trades were fairly busy, but without exceptional prospects. The woodworking and printing trades reported an active month. Dullness prevailed in the clothing trades. Bakers and confectioners were very busy, as well as hotel and restaurant employees, owing to the large number of tourists. Laundry workers were obliged to put in extra time. Navigation was very active, passports being granted by the Customs Department to 839 vessels coming from the the United States or ascending the Richelieu river during the month of July.

DISTRICT NOTES.

St. Lambert.—Factories were in full operation and building was very active. The Sutton County Electric Railway under construction will help this town very considerably.

MAISONNEUVE, QUE., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. J. F. Girard, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Last year very few classes of workmen were well employed during August, whereas this year all, with few exceptions, were active, and there was a keen demand for certain classes, especially in the building trades. Seventy-two building permits were granted during the month in the district of Maisonneuve, valued at $155,500, besides permits for repairs aggregating in value over $44,000. This activity has had the effect of slightly increasing wages, and those who last year were obliged to suffer a reduction returned to their former enhanced rates. There were no labour difficulties.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Bricklayers were very active; the other building trades were busy. With the exception of iron ship builders, caulkers and bicycle workers, who were quiet, metal workers had a fair month. Woodworkers had good month. Busy conditions were reported in the printing and clothing trades. Cigarmakers were quiet, but butchers, bakers and ice handlers

were busy. The leather trades had a fair month. Ship labourers and longshoremen had a fair month, with prospects for good fall trade.

MONTREAL, QUE., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. G. Audet, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The month of August has been a very active one in nearly all branches of the skilled trades, and the prospects are for a busy fall and winter season. The month, however, has been more or less uncertain for corporation labourers and unskilled labour, owing to differences between the members of the street and road committee at the city hall, preventing the necessary funds being voted for civic improvements. In consequence about 1,500 labourers have been deprived of work.

There passed through the Lachine canal during July, 1,512,814 bushels of wheat, 22,000 bushels of corn, 117,226 bushels of oats, 43,357 bushels of barley, 81,959 bushels of linseed, 1,870 boxes of eggs, 465 boxes of butter, and 59,936 boxes of cheese. This was a considerably heavier return than last year. The canal also reported 656 steamers and 500 barges of a total of 464,861 tons. The number of passengers was 24,903.

There were granted 181 building permits in July, 1909, of a value of $562,156, compared with 131 in July, 1908, of a value of $391,620, or an increase of 50 permits and a value of $170,536 in the present year. There were 76 repair permits, of a value of $147,970 granted in July, compared with 46 permits of a value of $41,785 in July 1908.

According to the valuation roll, the taxable property of Montreal has increased $17,000,000 as compared with last year. The total value of real estate has increased from $300,000,000 in 1907, to $320,000,000 during 1909. This increase was not due to the annexation of the surrounding towns but to increasing values within the city.

The monthly report of the Montreal clearing house for July showed an increase of 36 per cent as compared with July, 1908, and of 20 per cent compared with July, 1907. For the six months ending July 31, 1909, the total clearings were $1,003,808,738.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Business in farm products and in fish was active.

Manufacturing.—Conditions in this industry were good. The rubber factory reopened its doors after being closed for nearly a month and a half.

Railway construction.—The Montreal Street Railway Company was active on construction during the month.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

The building trades were active. Metal polishers, buffers, platers, boilermakers and horseshoers were busy, the other branches of the metal trades were active. Activity was reported in the woodworking, printing, leather and transport trades. Journeymen tailors and garment workers had a good month, as also had boot and shoe workers. Butchers, bakers and ice-handlers were active. Cigarmakers and tobacco workers were well employed. Hotel, restaurant, theatre and laundry employees were active. Unskilled labour was quiet.

HULL, QUE., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Rod. Laferrière, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Conditions of employment in August were very favourable, the market for labour being busier than in the previous month. The activity displayed in every branch in town made men scarce for the harvest and lumber woods. The unprecedented price of $35 per month and board was offered for farm hands, but as it was for temporary work only, few engagements were made. Lumbermen

are also refusing to hire for less than $26 per month. So far, a few gangs have been sent up at last winter's wages of $18 –$26, but their number was limited, and agents were sent down to Montreal where they were no more successful, men refusing to go up for last year's pay.

A welcome renewal of activity in the mica industry is announced for the near future. This business which has been dormant for the last three years, and the failure of which threw many hundred men and girls out of employment, will, it is asserted, resume its past activity. Mica manufacturers have started buying the sizes of mica which they refused previously. It will be remembered that large stocks of that mineral were left in the hands of the mine owners, the manufacturers refusing to buy large and small sizes alike, and the former preferring to close down their mines rather than run the risk of losing more than half their production. It appears the manufacturers are now willing to buy all the mica, and it is expected that mines and local trimming houses will soon start operations. This would mean work for about 500 Hull men and girls. As a start the Cincinnati Mica Company has opened up a trimming shop at Gatineau Point, and employs 40 girls. A local firm has kept in store for the past three years fully $25,000 worth of mica which it would not sell on the large size basis.

The price of lumber has gone up in the last fortnight $2 and $3 per thousand on the higher grades. Shipments are very brisk owing to renewed activity in the United States. Pulp manufaturers asked the Quebec Government for the removal of the 25 cents duty on pulp exported to the United States.

The prosperity of the town is evidenced by the report of the assessor for the current year. The population has increased by 1,000 and is now 16,000, and the increased assessment is $400,000, mostly all made up of new constructions or improvements to old buildings.

The customary holiday season granted to the match shop girls at Eddy's was brought to an end in the course of the month. It was about a fortnight shorter than usual, owing to the abundance of orders ahead.

On Monday the 30th, four municipal by-laws involving a loan of $115,000 were voted on and carried by the ratepayers of Hull. The main object of the loan is to build a trunk sewer for the drainage of the city.

Mr. Bourque, a contractor of Hull, has secured the contract for the completion of the Roman Catholic church at Rockland for $40,000. Mr. Bourque has his shops in Hull. Another local firm of contractors, Messrs. Caron and Pepin, have secured about $100,000 worth of new constructions in Ottawa and the suburbs. The new Normal school will be ready next week. It was built at a cost of $75,000 including site, by Messrs. Caron and Pépin. The construction of Hull's new playhouse has started and the undertaking is being financed by a local firm to the extent of $30,000. The theatre will be ready by next January.

OTTAWA, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. W. Gilchrist, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The hiring of common labourers was brisk in nearly every industry during August. The demand for harvest hands in the west took away 1,600 men from Ottawa and vicinity, a greater number than was taken a year ago. Wages were about $45 a month and board. The lumber, pulp, paper and carbide industries depending on Chaudiere water power were not hampered as last year, when many men were thrown idle from low water. Hiring for the lumber camps was more active than in 1908, also, on account of a stimulus to the lumber trade following the settlement of the United States tariff. This improvement in lumber trade is not so much due to the reduction of the tarlff on Canadian lumber as to the greater demand consequent upon the betterment of other industries. Municipal work is on an unusually extensive scale, the weekly pay roll amount-

ing to $8,000. The labourers on the Grand Trunk hotel numbering 100 were idle for a fortnight pending arrangements for proceeding with the work. The building trades were busy on large contracts for apartment houses, dwelling and business blocks. Permits issued in July totalled $760,100 in value, compared with $265,100 in the month of July last year. The permit for the new Grand Trunk station was issued in July last, the amount being over $400,000. Carpenters have been very scarce.

The early closing movement was furthered in the beginning of the month by the change of management of the T. Lindsay, Limited, establishment, which resulted in an order closing the store at 5 o'clock the first five days of the week the year round and 6 o'clock on Saturday, instead of 6 during the week and 9 on Saturday. The store will open at 8 a.m. instead of at 7.30. Subsequently a change was made in the hour of closing from 5 o'clock to 5.30 on the first five working days of each week. About 150 clerks benefit by the change. The C. Ross Co. adopted noon closing on Saturday during August. Previously, Murphy-Gamble Company, Henry Birks and Sons., A. Rosenthal and Sons and some smaller stores practiced noon closing during July and August, giving in all about 400 clerks the half-holiday in Ottawa. One of the largest stores still adheres to the limit of the city by-law and remains open till 6 o'clock, five days, and 9 o'clock on Saturday. Another big store closes at 6 o'clock the year round. The International and National Labour Councils of Ottawa passed resolutions of appreciation of the action of the Lindsay Company, in allowing its employees the extra hours and is advocating a wider application of the rule.

The plentifulness of employment in the Ottawa district is shown by the reports of the Rescue Mission whose inmates have dropped from an average of fifty to twenty. The management of the Mission has decided to purchase a farm where the men under its charge can find suitable employment.

An increase of from six to seven cents a quart in the price of milk affected the cost of living on September 1st. Potatoes dropped from $1.25 per bag to 75 cents; other vegetables were correspondingly cheap at the end of the month compared with the beginning. Eggs and butter advanced 10 per cent.

The building contractors signed an agreement with the Bricklayers' and Stonemasons' International Unions providing a wage of 50 cents an hour for five years. This rate has been in force for the last two years, the agreement declaring it having expired. In the new agreement it is provided that the present 9-hour day shall remain in force until May 1st, 1911 and after that the day shall be 8 hours. Three hundred tradesmen are affected and about 50 employees.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Farmers in the Ottawa Valley benefited greatly by rainfall in the month of August. The hay yield was only ordinary, but grain and roots promise to be an excellent yield. The fruit crop was heavy. Forty-five hogs were ordered to be slaughtered on farms near Ottawa owing to an outbreak of disease resembling cholera.

Manufacturing.—Manufacture of clothing and similar wares was brisk. The Ottawa Car Company, which turned out eight cars for Calgary, has orders for four cars for Vancouver, and for eight for Montreal.

Lumbering.—Lumber prices have advanced 10 per cent. in the upper grades of pine on account of orders from Chicago and the Canadian West. The box lumber and shipping cull pine which was slow on the market is firm in price for the first time this season and promises to rise. The production of lumber has been large. The Upper Ottawa Improvement Company reports the drive on the Ottawa well advanced and sawmills have had a better supply of logs all summer than for many seasons past. Several gangs of river drivers were released during the month, but were immediately employed as shanty hands at from $26 to $30 month.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

The building trades were busy. Iron workers, electrical workers, linemen, blacksmiths, car builders and garment workers were very active. Printers were busy, and the clothing trades were active, but the food and leather trades were quiet. Delivery and transportation employees were busy and unskilled labour very busy.

KINGSTON, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. William Kelly, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Unprecedented activity characterized the labour market in Kingston during August. This was particularly the case in the building trades. The waterworks committee called for tenders for painting the water tower, but did not receive a reply, painters being very busy. On the 6th of August the recently constructed subway at the outer Grand Trunk Railway station was completed and thrown open to the public. During the month seven blocks of macadam pavement were completed. Some difficulty was experienced in letting the contracts for the excavation for the two new buildings at Queen's University, it was left in the hands of a special committee and the work of excavating was begun. The adding of an addition to the Hotel Dieu was commenced; also the construction of several small buildings. Tourist traffic was very heavy during the month. Merchants reported receipts satisfactory. The earnings of the steamer "Wolfe Island" (the local ferry between the city and Wolfe Island) for the first month was $1,407, with an additional $95.00 for special trips. Telephone service to the Island will soon be completed. The question of adding fifteen more arc lights to the civic plant is being considered. The local import duties for the month of July amounted to $12,674.17. There were no strikes, and no changes in the rates of wages or hours of labour reported during the month.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.— Farmers had an active month. Crops of all kinds are above the average.

Lumbering, manufacturing, mining, railroad construction and other industries were active.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Activity prevailed in all the skilled trades.

BELLEVILLE, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. H. C. MacDiarmid, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Labour conditions during July were much more active than during the corresponding month last year. There were very few unemployed men in the district as all industries were in full operation. Good wages prevailed in all trades, while the supply of labour was about equal to the demand. The two cement plants were running night and day, with over 1,000 men employed. The new stone crushing industry operated by a Toronto firm of contractors at St. Ann, gives employment to many workmen, a number of whom are residents of this city. The rolling mills were running to full capacity with a full complement of skilled men, and were busy keeping up with orders for bar iron and steel horse shoes. This is the leading industry of the city, with the Belleville Hardware Company, and the Brass and Steel Works Company good seconds. The two large foundries also reported a very busy month, and the same conditions prevailed in the furniture and woodworking factories. The canning factories were very active, canning tomatoes, corn, and pears, the yields of which are heavy this year. Merchants reported business satisfactory despite the fact that the farmers are busy harvesting their crops. Banks reported money plentiful. Many skilled workmen were engaged on the erection of the new court house addition and

other buildings. There were no changes in wages or hours of labour and no unrest in the labour market.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Farmers were very busy harvesting their crops. Oats and hay were a splendid crop, and grain and roots looked well, as did pasture. Cheese factories and creameries had a busy month; cheese averaged 11½ cents in price.

Lumbering.—In North Hastings lumbering was active.

Manufacturing.—Activity prevailed in all branches.

Mining.—Many men were being employed in the mining industry, which was very active.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

The building trades were active, especially bricklayers, masons, carpenters, painters, lathers and plasterers, plumbers, stone cutters and builders' labourers. A great deal of building was under way both in the city and district. Iron moulders and helpers, machinists, electrical workers, blacksmiths, boilermakers, shipwrights and horseshoers were all active. All those employed in the woodworking trades had a busy month. Coopers were all employed, cheese boxes and apple barrels being their chief output. Cabinet makers were busy. Both newspaper and job printers were very busy getting out the usual fall fair prize lists. Machine operators and pressmen were all employed, and bookbinders reported a busy month. Journeymen tailors were active with no members unemployed. Bakers and confectioners, butchers and meat-cutters, ice-handlers, and cigarmakers were active. Harness makers were all employed full time. Barbers, stenographers, clerks, delivery, hotel, restaurant and laundry employees were active, and four small theatres gave employment to a number, but the regular theatrical season will not commence until September. Railway employees generally were active, with steamboat employees and longshoremen busy. Cabdrivers, teamsters and expressmen were active. Unskilled labour was in good demand.

PETERBOROUGH, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. J. Sharp, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Active conditions prevailed in the labour market during August, the building trades being as brisk as last month. The Peterborough Lumber Company is building a new sawmill in place of the one destroyed last month by fire; it will cost about $25,000. The city is about to build a bridge across the Otonabee river at Smith Street. Work on the erection of the waterworks dam has been commenced; a large number of men are at work installing machinery for handling the concrete. Mr. Jas. Bogue has received the contract for grading and sodding the Peterborough drill hall. W. Hickey and Sons are building a new steamer at No. 6 lock, for use at Fenelon Falls. The factories were all busy; the Canadian Electric Company was working some of the departments until ten o'clock at night. Merchants reported business very good.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—The condition of all crops is very promising, and prospects are bright for an abundant harvest. With very few exceptions the farmers were well supplied with help.

Lumbering.—The lumber mills were very busy, and big cuts are expected. The Peterborough Lumber Company expects to be running night and day as soon as it gets its new machinery properly installed.

Manufacturing.—All branches were very busy.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

The building trades were all busy. Moulders and coremakers had a good

month, and machinists were busy, with woodworkers active. Pattern makers also had a good month. Printers and tailors had a good month, and bakers and confectioners reported business very good. Cigarmakers reported a slight improvement over last month, but on the whole trade was not good. Railroad employees were very busy, also steamboatmen, teamsters and expressmen. Unskilled labour was very active.

TORONTO, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Phillips Thompson, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Conditions during August continued to improve under the influence of favorable crop reports and an increasing volume of orders for the fall trade. The activity in the building trade was well maintained and the large amount of tourist travel contributed heavily to the retail trade. Skilled and unskilled labourers were generally well employed, and relations between employers and workers harmonious. The opening of the Toronto Industrial Exhibition enabled a large number to secure temporary employment.

Building permits to the number of 707, representing an approximate value of $1,754,105 were issued in July, as compared with 506 permits representing $1,221,000 for July 1908.

The work of laying the conduits for the transmission of electric power in connection with the city's electrical distribution plant was begun on the 23rd. The contract provides for conduits extending from Dufferin St. to the Don River at a cost of $65,000.

The buildings at Hanlans' Point, on Toronto Island, a favorite recreation resort, were destroyed by fire on the 10th, with the loss of one life. The loss is about $125,000, about half covered by insurance.

The Robert Simpson Co., Ltd., is putting up another addition to its department store at a cost of $40 000.

The sale of a site in Ashbridge's Marsh by the city to the National Iron Works, Ltd., has been finally concluded, the original agreement being revised, as the area was found to be four acres larger than at first supposed. The Company paid for the additional acreage, obtaining 26½ acres for $37,400.

The Dominion Railway Commission has ordered the construction of a steel bridge 25 ft., higher than the present structure at the Queen Street crossing of the Don River. The cost which is estimated at $200,000, will be paid by the railroads, except 15 per cent. contributed by the city.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Farmers were very busy harvesting, nearly all the grain being secured in excellent condition. The yield was generally good and the grain plump. Corn was a very good crop, and the yield of potatoes promises to be large. Dairying prospects are encouraging and feed for the winter will be plentiful.

The Farmers' Dairy, recently organized with $60,000 capital, has secured a site at 367 Queen St. West, and is installing machinery, expecting to begin operations in September.

Manufacturing.—Activity prevailed in all lines. The iron and steel industries show steady improvement, an encouraging feature being the increased demand for boilers, indicating that manufacturers are renewing or extending their plants. The activity of the building trades maintained a steady demand for hardware and structural steel. The stove trade was brisk. The new American tariff on scrap iron and steel, the duty on which is reduced from $4. to $1. per ton, is likely to result in an increase in price to Canadian mills, owing to the opening of a market for scrap across the border. The trade had anticipated the change by buying heavily in advance of requirements and recent contracts have been made at increased prices.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

In the building trades all classes were busy.

Iron and steel workers were generally active especially boilermakers, blacksmiths, moulders and structural steel workers. Machinists were fairly well employed. Brass workers were busy. Jewelers and silversmiths had a good month.

Furniture workers, cabinet makers and upholsterers had plenty of work. Wagon makers and coopers were steadily employed.

Custom tailors and garment workers were slack. Boot and shoe workers were fairly active.

Printers, bookbinders and allied trades were active.

Butchers, bakers and confectioners had steady work. Brewery workers had a quiet month. Cigarmakers found trade fair.

Leather workers were actively employed.

Barbers, hotel and restaurant employees, laundry workers, stenographers, clerks and salesmen were busy, especially toward the end of the month when a good deal of extra help was required in consequence of the opening of the Toronto Industrial Exhibition.

Railway and street railway employees, sailors, longshoremen, teamsters and expressmen were well employed.

Unskilled labour was generally in good demand, with comparatively few out of work.

NIAGARA FALLS, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Hewlett Green, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The generally favourable condition of industry continued throughout August. The only apparent changes were a decline in activity in the building trades and an improvement in transportation at the end of the month.

The contractor for the erection of the Hydro-Electric Power Commission's transforming station commenced work with a considerable force of men. It was announced that work on the transmission line would be rushed and that power would be delivered in Toronto in five months from August 1st. Contractors on the transmission line employed many additional men. The International Acheson Graphite Company was increasing its plant and will use an additional thousand electric horsepower. The Corrogated Paper Company's new plant was nearly completed and the company contemplates doubling its size soon. Trade was somewhat brighter and the outlook for autumn was considered good.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Farmers were busy harvesting and threshing. The yield was generally good. Fruit growers are assured of heavy crops of practically every kind of autumn fruit.

Railroad construction.—The railways have completed their extensive repair works and employment in that line is much less. General railway employment was slightly below normal.

Manufacturing.—Factories of all kinds were busy. The American Cyanamid Company further increased its staff. The Sanitary Can Company was running overtime. The Shredded Wheat Company was very busy.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

The building trades were less active. Bricklayers and masons were fairly active. Carpenters were dull. Builders are importing much finishing lumber ready dressed and there is less shop and bench work than heretofore. All other building trades were quiet.

The metal and engineering trades were in a normal condition, all local men working.

Printers were active, but tailors were quiet.

Bakers and butchers were active. The half-dozen large fruit and vegetable canning plants in the city and district were commencing their busiest season and engaging many additional male and female employees in order to run at full capacity for six weeks or two months.

Barbers had a good season. The outlook for salespeople seemed dull. Hotel

and restaurant employees had a busy season, but September will bring quietness.

Railwaymen were expecting increased traffic early in the autumn. Steamboats on passenger service were busy; freight carriers were still dull. Electric railwaymen were busy. Cabmen were dull, and carters and teamsters active.

Unskilled labour was well employed.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Bridgeburg.—The Michigan Central Railway Company has erected a large new roundhouse, and improved and enlarged its yards.

Chippewa.—A large steel-working plant will probably be erected here. The municipality will give fixed assessment, wharfage privileges and other concessions. The rebuilt smelting plant was in full operation.

Niagara-on-the-Lake. — One of the summer hotels was burned. Many persons were employed in the canning factory and in orchards and farm work during the fruit season. A government dredge removed a shoal from the mouth of the Niagara river.

Port Colborne.—Work will be commenced on the new flour mill at once. The main building will be 270 x 70 feet in size.

Welland.—A hundred men were engaged in the erection of the steel tube works. The foundry, 150 x 75 feet in size, was enclosed and two more buildings will be added. The plant will be running in January. Sixty men were engaged in building the Dain Agricultural Machinery Factory. It will be running in November. The collapse of a furnace at the Ontario Iron and Steel works threw a hundred men out of work for a short time. The town tax rate for the year is 25 mills on the dollar. A paving by-law will be voted upon.

ST. CATHARINES, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Jas. A. Wiley, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

August was a good month for labour, all branches of industry being active to busy, and labour generally better employed than for any previous month of the season. Civic improvement work, permanent street pavement, sewer construction, etc., continued to give employment to large gangs of men. On the night of July 31st, fire destroyed the plant of the Pure Food Canning Company, Limited, causing a loss estimated at $80,000, and throwing out of employment temporarily, a large number of employees. The company will resume operations at the earliest possible date.

Wednesday, August 25, was the last mid-summer weekly half-day for the clerks this season. Practically all the clerks employed in the retail trades had the benefit of these half-day holidays during July and August. About 60 clerks had the holiday during June, July and August.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—The fruit crops look very promising. The growers by improved methods of packing and shipping are endeavouring to reach distant markets. Many meetings and conventions have recently been held in this vicinity with the above mentioned object. The results of shipments made this season have been very encouraging. About 100 persons have left the district for the North-West harvest fields, others prefering to remain here as employment was remunerative and demand for labour keen. Canneries were very busy, some working overtime.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

The building trades reported employment good, and all branches of the engineering and metal trades were active, with woodworkers, upholsterers, varnishers, and polishers, wood carvers, carriage and wagon makers, and coopers also active. The allied printing trades were active, also journeymen tailors and boot and shoe workers. Bakers and confectioners, butchers and meat cutters, ice-handlers, cigarmakers and tobacco workers reported fair conditions. Leather workers and saddlers, trunk and bag

makers, barbers, clerks, stenographers, delivery employees, hotel and restaurant, and laundry employees were active. All branches of transportation were from active to busy. Unskilled labour was active, with supply and demand about balanced.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Port Dalhousie.—Labour was well employed.

Merritton.—Employment was good. Work on the new addition to the Lybster mills is progressing satisfactorily and giving employment to a number of workmen.

Thorold.—Favourable conditions prevailed in the labour market.

Ridgeville.—A new electric light and power company has been formed for the purpose of distributing power and light to Ridgeville, Fonthill, Fenwick and other places in the townships of Thorold, Pelham and Gainsborough. The company will be known as The Ridgeville Light and Power Company, Limited, capitalized at $40,000. The charter provides also for a telephone system.

HAMILTON, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. P. Obermeyer, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The month has been a fairly busy one in nearly every line of industry, showing a general improvement over July. Increased activity was noted in the works of the International Harvester Company and the Sawyer and Massey Company, the demand for agricultural machinery in the western district showing large gains as a result of the prosperous conditions in that section. The iron and steel manufacturing plants had also orders ahead. The Hamilton Steel and Iron Company has been handicapped by the blowing out of its newest and most important furnace during the month, but repairs are being rapidly made, and the works will soon be running to full capacity again. Building operations have been steady, and abundance of work is in sight. The building permits show a decrease from those of the same month last year, the figures being: 1909, $100,250; 1908, $117,400, but a couple of permits for large buildings have been delayed for the plans, which would have almost doubled the total for the month. The canning factories are working to full capacity, providing considerable employment. The many extensions to manufactories under way or in preparation indicate confidence in a revival of busy conditions. Two of the large dry-goods firms are also making extensions to their premises that will about double their present floor space.

The labour situation has been free from unrest. The union moulders in the stove foundries are still out, and matters have undergone no change during the month. The foundries are being operated with non-union labour, of which there seems to be an adequate supply for present needs. It was reported early in the month that the strikers were starting a foundry. A new foundry is being established but the promoters deny the strike situation is responsible, although some union moulders are interested in the company.

Superintendent McKinstry, of the International Harvester Company, reports that the stock allotted by the company for subscription by employees has all been taken up. About 625 shares, representing about $60,000, of common and preference stock, in about equal proportions, have been applied for by employees. The stock is being sold to them at 75 for common, and 115 for preference, on easy terms of payment.

The 16-ounce loaf of bread is now general here. Bakers made an effort during the month to raise the price of cakes, but owing to opposition on the part of some of them to the increase, the attempt has been deferred for the present.

The equipment of the new technical school is nearly all in place, and the institution will be opened on September 7.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—The offerings on the city market would indicate that gardener

and fruit growers have a prosperous season. Berries and currants were abundant. The early varieties of peaches were abundant and sold at from 20 cents to 60 cents per basket. The later varieties, Crawfords and other freestone fruit, are also reported to be a big crop. The canning companies are said to be offering 60 cents per basket for these, which means that citizens will be able to get first quality peaches for about 75 cents. Plums are also very plentiful at about 30 cents per basket. Apples will be a fair yield. The hot weather of the first part of the month threatened the tomato crop, as the vines were drying up, but cooler weather and rains have relieved the anxiety. San Jose scale is reported to be very prevalent in the fruit district, and to be attacking all sorts of fruit trees. A severe wind storm about the middle of the month did considerable damage to fruit trees.

Manufacturing. — The International Harvester Company is very busy. The works sent out about 80 car loads of machinery to western points during July. Stock-taking interferred with operations early this month but the company was running to full capacity about the middle of the month, and expects to keep its 1,600 employees on full time during the fall and winter months.

The Sawyer and Massey Agricultural works are also sharing in the prosperity of the western farmers, being busy on orders for that district, with good prospects ahead.

The Otis-Fensom Elevator Company is to add two more buildings to its works, one 100 by 160 feet, and the other 100 by 198 feet, the first-mentioned as a machine shop, and the latter as a foundry.

The Hamilton Cotton Company will re-build its dye-house; the new structure will be three stories, and have all modern appliances.

The Tuckett Cigar Company in concentrating its manufacturing in this city, finds itself still cramped for room, in spite of a recent enlargement, and will build a large auxiliary factory building.

The W. E. Sanford Manufacturing Company has acquired the Burton-Baldwin premises on Main and Jackson streets, which have a frontage of 150 feet on Main, 150 feet on Jackson and 300 feet on Catherine. A building will be erected to accommodate the above clothing company's sub-contractors.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

The building trades have been very active during the month, and prospects are good for the remainder of the season. No change in the strike of moulders in the stove foundries has developed during the month. The shops seem to have as many men at work as the condition of the trade requires. Other iron workers have had a good month. Metal polishers were all employed. A number of stove-mounters have left the city, some have secured other employment, and a few are working in the foundries. Blacksmiths reported conditions fair. Sheet metal workers were very busy. Horseshoers were all employed. Woodworkers and upholsterers were busy. Pattern makers were quiet. The printing trades have had a fair month, with trade improving. Boot and shoe workers were busy. Cigarmakers and tobacco workers were all employed. Bakers and confectionery workers reported business fair. Barbers were all working. Hotel, restaurant and theatrical employees reported the usual dullness of this season of the year. Railroad employees have had a very busy month, and freight handlers have had more to do. Steamboat and street railway employees had a very active month, with some extra time worked. Unskilled labour has been pretty generally employed, the number of unemployed being very small. A number of foreign labourers left the city to take work on construction operations at outside points, which relieved the local situation materially.

BRANTFORD, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. J. C. Watt, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Labour in general was well employed during the month, which compared

favorably with July and was better than August of last year.

The building trades were active and the iron trades in most cases busy, with prospects very encouraging. There was a large amount of unskilled labour employed in the construction of sanitary and storm sewers, sidewalks and pavement, but the local supply was fully equal to the demand. The city pays from 15c to 20c. per hour for 9 hours. Those on the paving work receive 17½c. per hour for 10 hours. The street railway company pays 15c. to 16c. per hour.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Farmers were busy. Timely rains improved the root crops.

Manufacturing.—The majority of manufacturing establishments reported improving conditions, The Brantford Emery Wheel Co., Ltd., is erecting a new factory 90 x 36 ft., with an ell 36 x 36 ft., The larger building will be one storey high and the smaller one two storeys high. It is expected the new premises will be ready by October 1st.

Railroad construction.—The street railway Company is relaying tracks in the central portion of the city.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Bricklayers, masons, carpenters, lathers plasterers, painters and decorators were busy. Plumbers were active and in some cases busy.

Iron moulders were a little busier than the previous month. Core makers, machinists, engineers, electrical workers and linemen were busy. Metal polishers, buffers and platers, and stove mounters were active, with blacksmiths busy and boiler makers active. Sheet metal workers were more active than during the previous month. Horseshoers had an average month, all local men being employed.

Carriage and wagon makers were active, as were pattern makers and coopers.

The printing and allied trades were busier than last month.

Tailors and tailoresses found trade better toward the close of the month.

Bakers and confectioners were busy. Cigarmakers and tobacco workers were active.

Leather workers and saddlers were fully employed.

Barbers, clerks, delivery employees, hotel and restaurant employees were active. Laundry workers were busy.

Railroad trackmen and freight-handlers were busy. Street railway employees were steadily employed. Teamsters and draymen were busy. Cab drivers and hackmen were active.

There were a few unskilled labourers unemployed.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Paris.—The new screen, sash and refrigerator factory is being pushed to completion. The building trades were active. There were few unemployed during the month.

GUELPH, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Wm. Drever, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

During August, outdoor labour had steady employment and factory workers, with a few exceptions, were active. In the building trades there was a falling off in the amount of new work started, which affected bricklayers, but the other trades were well employed.

The city council is asking for tenders for three cement bridges to be completed this season. This means additional work for outdoor labourers. The contracts have been let for the new Hydro-Electric Power station, the contract price of which is $18,700.

The Guelph Co-operative Association held their half-yearly meeting during the month and reported business transacted, amounting to $29,795.43, being an advance of $2,815.32 over the preceding six months and declared a dividend of 5 per cent. to shareholders.*

* See also opening article of present issue under heading "Notes".

Wholesale and retail merchants had a fair month.

There were no changes in rates of wages and no unrest in the labour market.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Farmers have been very busy harvesting and reported crops very good.

Manufacturing.—Activity prevailed in nearly all lines. The sash and door factories were especially busy, having secured several large Western contracts.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Bricklayers and masons reported a fair month. Carpenters, lathers and plasterers had a very active month, with painters well employed. Plumbers and gas-fitters were busy. Stone cutters were well employed. Moulders had a fair month, tube mill workers were very busy. Electrical workers and linemen had an active month. Woodworkers in sash and door factories reported a good month, while carriage and wagon makers were slack. Piano and organ workers reported a slight improvement over last month. The printers and allied trades had a fair month, also journeymen tailors. Brussels carpet weavers had a good month. Bakers and confectioners had a busy month. Barbers, clerks, and delivery employees were well employed. Teamsters and carters were busy. Unskilled labour was well employed owing to the large amount of civic work in connection with street paving. The supply, however, was equal to the demand.

BERLIN, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. R. F. Gofton, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Both skilled and unskilled labour was well employed. The general activity in the labour market exceeded that of the corresponding month of last year. The supply of labour, however, was equal to the demand. Four building permits were issued during the month, representing a value of $13,000. Good progress was made on the erection of Chas. A. Ahrens and Company's shoe factory, the Hearn and Stumpf blocks and the addition to St. Jerome College. The building of the Star White Wear Company is nearing completion. The remodelling of the Simpson factory, situated on King Street, has been completed; the ground floor has been fitted for several stores. Mr. J. M. Schneides is completing a new block for a branch butcher's shop. Premises are being fitted up for the Canadian Express Company. Many business men have recently changed their places of business.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Farmers were busy harvesting the grain crops, which will be completed towards the close of the month. Some have begun threshing and ploughing for fall seeding.

Manufacturing.—About the same conditions prevailed as during last month.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Bricklayers, masons, carpenters and joiners, lathers, plasterers, painters, decorators and paperhangers were busy, with plumbers, gas and steamfitters, stone cutters and builders' labourers active. Iron moulders, iron workers and helpers, coremakers, machinists and engineers, electrical workers and linemen were busy; other employees of the metal trades were active, except horseshoers who were quiet. Active conditions prevailed in the various branches of the woodworking trades, printers, pressmen, electrotypers and bookbinders reported a busy month, journeymen tailors, garment workers, boot and shoe workers an active one, and bakers, confectioners, butchers and meat cutters a busy month. Cigarmakers and tobacco workers reported conditions improving. Trunk and bag makers, tanners and curriers, and saddlers were active. Rubber, button, shirt and collar makers were busy, also barbers, broom makers, clerks, stenographers, and delivery employees. Active conditions prevailed in the laundries and among suspender

makers. Busy conditions were reported among transportation employees. Unskilled labour was fully employed.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Galt.—Labour was well employed. Steady conditions prevailed in manufacturing establishments, with a slight improvement over last month. The branch factory of Shimer and Company has ten men employed.

WOODSTOCK, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. W. N. McElheran, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Labour was fairly well employed during August. Tradesmen in the several factories reported orders on the increase. Outside workers, particularly masons and bricklayers, were slack, very little building being under way. There was a considerable movement from this district of farm labourers for the West, but not so many left as during the same month last year. It was definitely announced that the Tobin Arms Co., of Norwich, Conn. would locate in Woodstock. By the end of the month a carload of machinery was received and stored pending the erection of a new building. A site has been decided upon in the northwestern part of the city, and lumber for the building has been received at the local freight yards. The factory will be up-to-date, and in the start will employ probably 50 or 60 men. The Company will make firearms as well as other iron manufactures.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Farmers were well employed all through the month. The crops generally, were above the average. Wheat threshed out well, and in many instances was teamed from the thresher to the mill, selling at from $1.05 to $1.15 per bushel, uncleaned. The oat crop though short of straw, turned out well. Roots give excellent promise, though somewhat retarded by drougth during the later part of the month. This also affected the pastures, causing a shortage of the milk supply. The prices of all produce remained firm, there being no natural change in the quotations since last month. The fruit crop promises well, though a blight seemed to be affecting the pear trees in some localities. This is an off year for plums in this district.

Railroad construction.—The C.P.R. Co., is replacing the rails on the Port Burwell to Woodstock branch with heavier steel, the work being nearly completed.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Bricklayers and masons reported a very slack month, the bulk of the work in hand being on repairs and additions. The brick work on the large addition to the E. J. Cobs departmental store was all completed and interior work was being rushed along. Carpenters and joiners were busy in the factories and planing mills, but outside work was quiet. Lathers and plasterers were all employed, though some had to seek work elsewhere, a few going to Welland to work on the new post office being built there. Painters and inside decorators were busy. Plumbers and gasfitters were all well employed, as were stone cutters. Builders' labourers were quiet. Stove moulders reported increased activity. An agreement mutually satisfactory, was arranged between employers and employees as a result of the readjustment of the percentages. It is understood that a reduction of 15 per cent was agreed upon. Machinists were active for the season of the year. Wire fence looms were all standing, this being the quiet part of the year. Stocks were being reduced by the steady receipt of orders. Stove mounters were busy. Horseshoers were active. The woodworking and furnishing trades in all branches were busy. Furniture factory employees were working full time and business was increasing. Upholsterers were very busy. Carriage and wagon makers were very busy, the sleigh trade showing increased activity, piano and organ makers were also

busy, orders coming in from both foreign and domestic firms. Church organ makers were very busy. Printers and pressmen were normal, with indications of a good fall. Knitting factory employees were very busy with orders ahead for some time. The machinery and general equipment was all in place in the new factory of the Oxford Knitting Company and the full staff was being added to. Journeymen tailors reported a very busy month. Bakers, confectioners and candy makers reported an extra busy month. Cigarmakers were all busily employed. Tanners and leather workers were active, while barbers reported business in the increase. Hotel employees reported a falling off of business, and a few found themselves out of employment. Freight-handlers reported increasing activity, both the passenger and freight traffic was good. Unskilled labourers were all employed.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Ingersoll.—All classes of labour found steady employment during the month. Carpenters and builders were busy and the factories were steadily increasing their outputs. The unskilled labour supply was well absorbed, everybody who wished work being able to get it.

STRATFORD, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Jos. T. Carlin, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Labour in general, was actively employed during the month. Building operations were going forward briskly, several residences being nearly completed. The brick work on the tower of St. James church is finished, and the chimes will be put in shortly. Real estate was decidedly active, several properties having changed hands. The staff of workers employed dredging the river and building the dam has been increased this month. The board of works is building several cement walks which give employment to a number of men and teams.

The Customs returns for the month just passed amounted to $10.482 and the Excise returns $5,470.96. This is a decrease of $106.16 from the preceding month.

Wholesale and retail merchants reported trade active.

No changes in the rate of wages and no trouble in the labour market were reported.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—The farmers are busy threshing and report the yield very good.

Market prices were:—

Butter 22 to 23 cents per pound.
Eggs 20 to 22 cents a dozen.
Chickens 40 to 50 cents each.
Potatoes 25 cents a peck.
Apples 25 cents a peck.
Corn on the cob, 10 to 12 cents a dozen.
Wheat 95 cents a bushel.
Oats (new) 34 cents a bushel.
Oats (old) 50 cents a bushel.
Barley 48 cents a bushel.
Peas 70 cents a bushel.
Bran $20 a ton.
Shorts $25 a ton.
Live hogs $7.50 to $7.60 a cwt.

Manufacturing.—All industrial establishments reported conditions active.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Bricklayers, masons, carpenters, lathers, plasterers, painters, plumbers and builders' labourers were very active.

Iron moulders, iron workers, machinists and blacksmiths had a very good month. Boiler makers, horseshoers and general blacksmiths were very busy.

Woodworkers, upholsters, carriage and wagon makers were active — Coopers and stave workers were busy.

Printers report trade very good.

Journeymen tailors, tailoresses and garment workers were working full time.

Bakers, confectioners and butchers had a good trade, cigarmakers were fully employed.

Barbers, clerks and delivery employees were busy,-hotel, restaurant and laundry workers were very busy.

Railroad conductors, engineers, firemen and trackmen reported work very good. Cab drivers, draymen and teamsters were busy.

Unskilled labour was well employed.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Mitchell.—The bridge works are giving employment to a number of men. A few buildings are in course of erection; the brickwork on the new Carnegie Library is nearly finished.

LONDON, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Alex. Woonton, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The feeling prevails here that from now on conditions will be better than for the past two years. The city passed a by-law involving the expenditure of $123,000 in the construction of Artesian wells and water mains to supply water for domestic purposes. The Hydro-Electric Commission awarded a contract for the erection of the transformer station to a London firm; it will cost $23,000. The city also let a contract for the supplying of $25,000 worth of materials for the construction of work in connection with the distribution of Niagara power within the city. A joint electric distribution building and waterworks plant is to be erected. The Bell Telephone Company had a gang of workmen laying its wires underground on certain streets where the weight of the cables was too great for the poles. At the Grand Trunk Railway Company's shops the men are working full time, which they have not done for two years. Railway traffic has been very heavy. At the McClary foundry two cupolas are being operated in the moulding shop, only one having been in operation for a long time. A statistical table, recently compiled, shows the number of people employed by the city to be 730, at a salary outlay of $319,000 per annum, school salaries alone amounting to $152,000 of the above amount.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

The building trades were busy. Iron moulders were exceptionally active, some shops being short handed. Machinists, metal polishers and stove mounters were also busy. At White's boiler works the woodworkers were working overtime. Car builders were very busy, a number of extra hands having been taken on. Coopers were also very busy. Printers and pressmen reported a slack time, with some members of their craft laying off turn about. Journeymen tailors were in their slack season, but garment workers were busy and shoe workers very busy. Cigarmakers reported trade fair, but the outlook not very hopeful. Tanners and curriers, and leather workers were very busy. Train crews reported a very busy month. Unskilled labour reported a good month, with very few out of employment.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Sarnia.—The Standard Chain works have been closed. A bonus of $12,000 granted by the town will be returned.

London.—Mr. John Hyman, of London, has secured contracts from the Hydro-Electric Commission for the erection of stations at Preston, Paris, Woodstock and St. Thomas, amounting to $19,850 for each station.

ST. THOMAS, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. A. Killingsworth, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Mechanics and labourers in the building trades were well employed during August. The demand for skilled workers was greater than the supply, a number of contracts having to be held over on this account. The season's work consists chiefly of residential erections and repair work. Considerable progress has been made on the Ross Street subway. The Street Railway Company is erecting poles for the extension of its lines through the subway connecting with the lines at Wellington and Talbot Streets. The most important change to be recorded during the month was an order restoring the 55 hour per week schedule in the M.C.R., shops. On the railways the men were well em-

ployed. The Wednesday half-holiday, in effect during July and August, will be abolished after September 1st. Merchants reported trade fair during the month. The demand for unskilled labourers has been greater than the supply.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Wheat has been a large yield; barley, poor; oats, generally not a good crop; hay a good crop; corn, is a little below the average; potatoes, below the average; clover, looking well; roots coming along nicely and with sufficient moisture will do well; peaches, scarce; plums, a fair crop. The local markets have been well patronized.

Manufacturing.—The Canadian Corporation Company report this month quieter than the preceding month. Thomas Bros. report the month a good average, with a good supply of orders on hand. The local planing mills have had a busy month.

Railway shop employees have been busy.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

All branches of the building trade were well employed during the month. Machinists, railway blacksmiths and other mechanics were well employed. Printers were busy. Tailors were quiet. Teamsters, hackmen and expressmen were busy. Unskilled labour had a busy month, considerable civic and railway construction work being done.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Port Stanley.—The season just closed has been one of the most prosperous in the history of Port Stanley. The attendance of tourists and summer boarders was large.

CHATHAM, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Alex. Gregory, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

All branches of trade were active during the month, with the prospect for a good fall. The carriage and wagon trades were very busy and reported large orders ahead. Planing mills have experienced a very brisk month, and have on hand a large number of orders for interior hard wood finishing which will furnish employment for skilled workmen for some time. Building permits issued were fair during the month. The canning factories were running to their full capacity, employing a large number of hands.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Bricklayers and masons, carpenters and joiners, lathers and plasterers were busy. Painters were somewhat quiet. Plumbers had a busy month. Builders' labourers were steadily engaged.

Iron moulders and iron helpers, machinists and electrical workers were quiet. Sheet metal workers were busy.

Woodworkers in all branches were busy.

Printers and pressmen and bookbinders were fairly busy.

Journeymen tailors and garment workers reported trade improving.

Bakers and confectioners, cigarmakers and tobacco workers were busy.

Street railway employees were very busy.

Unskilled labour was in demand the latter part of the month.

WINDSOR, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. D. Mitchell, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The condition of the labour market during the past month has been very active in all branches, especially in the building trade.

The contract was awarded for the erection of the Postum Cereal Company's plant, which will include five buildings costing $52,000, and will be completed by January 1, next. This gave employment to a large number of men.

Wholesale and retail merchants reported trade good.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

The building trades were very active, and skilled labour generally, was in demand. A great improvement, was reported in the metal trades during August. Woodworkers were very busy, especially in the planing mills, which were in arrears with orders. Printers and pressmen reported plenty of work. Journeymen tailors and garment workers were very busy. Bakers, butchers and ice handlers were busy. Barbers reported trade good. Hotel and laundry workers were very busy. Transportation employees were fully employed. Unskilled labour was in demand.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Sandwich.—The Kent canning factory started, and gave employment to a large number of hands.

SAULT STE. MARIE, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. F. A. Denman, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Labour was fully employed during August, a scarcity being apparent in some lines, though generally the supply was equal to the demand. Considerable new building was being done. Travel by boat during the month was heavy, showing a large increase over last year. Freights by boat, however, were less satisfactory.

Market quotations were as follows:—Beef, 7 to 18 cents per lb.; pork, 14 to 20 cents per lb.; mutton, 7 to 16 cents per lb.; lamb, 12½ to 18 cents per lb.; veal, 7 to 18 cents per lb.; fowl, 17 cents per lb.; spring chicken, 22 cents per lb.; fish, (trout) 10 cents per lb.; fish (white), 12½ cents per lb.; butter (dairy), 22 to 24 cents per lb.; butter (creamery), 30 cents per lb.; eggs, 25 to 30 cents per dozen; and flour, $3.25 per bag.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Lumbering.—Local lumbermen were sending men into the woods and were anticipating larger operations than last year. Men were scarce at $24.00 to $30.00 per month.

Manufacturing.—The different establishments were running full time with good prospects.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

The building trades generally, were busy. Normal conditions prevailed in other trades, except that of hotel, restaurant and theatre employees. Those engaged in transportation, and unskilled labour, were more or less busy. There was an active demand for lumbermen.

PORT ARTHUR AND FORT WILLIAM, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. F. Urry, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Labour was fully employed during August excepting in one or two trades, as mentioned below. Conditions of employment generally, were busier than in the preceding month, and very much more active than in the corresponding month of last year. A number of business blocks, public buildings, residences and alterations were under way. Transportation was very active prior to the freight handlers' strike at Fort William.* Wholesale and retail trade was busy; wholesalers were receiving large shipments for the West.

There was no unrest among organized labour, except the freight-handlers' strike and the dispute between the Canadian Bridge Company and its structural iron workers. Rates of pay for this district are 50 cents an hour with a 9-hour day for structural iron workers. All other organized trades were working at schedule rates.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Fishing.—The fishing industry was slack.

* For statement re this dispute see article under the heading "Industrial Disputes Investigation Act—Proceedings during August" elsewhere in present issue.

Lumbering.—The lumber yards have been kept busy and mills were running full manned. About 150 men are employed in the local yards and mills of the two cities. Many carloads of lumber have been brought from mills along the line during the summer, which has kept the price of lumber down and enabled many small builders to go ahead with improvements and the erection of small houses.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

The building trades were busy. Owing to the number of high class buildings in course of erection, the stone cutters were very busy. Machinists and engineers, steam engineers and electrical workers were all busy, also boat and ship repairers around the docks; this class of work will be materially increased with the facilities of a dry-dock. The printing and allied trades had a fair month, but the clothing trades were comparatively inactive. Bakers, confectioners, butchers and ice-handlers had a good month. Barbers were fairly busy and clerks and stenographers were well employed. Quiet conditions prevailed with furriers and delivery employees. Laundry, hotel, and restaurant employees were all working. Ship labourers, longshoremen and street railwaymen were all working at the close of the month. Teamsters and expressmen were fairly busy. Unskilled labour was busy in both cities, Fort William especially employing many men on street improvement.

WINNIPEG, MAN., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. John Appleton, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

There is a general demand for labour of almost every class at the present time. The dearth is caused by the heavy demand for labourers for harvesting purposes. Opportunities of employment present themselves in almost every vocation, except on indoor work. Since July the demand for labour has very materially increased.

During the month it has been announced that a new tanning factory will be commenced very shortly, to employ about fifty men. It is intended to treat cow hides so as to make them suitable for making winter coats.

Exceptional activity continues in the building trades, although progress has been interrupted by strikes.

Bank clearings continue to range higher than for the corresponding period of last year, and in volume are approximately that of the corresponding periods of 1907, when they attained to the highest point on record in Winnipeg. All the transportation companies were extremely busy.

Wholesale traders reported increased business as a result of the crop reports to the effect that the crop is safe from frost and that most of the wheat is cut and in stook.

There has been a considerable advance in wages during the month of August and towards the close of July. All classes of common labour employed on railroad contract work and on the maintenance of way department's special work obtained a rise of 25 cents per day commencing about the middle of July. This advance would apply to approximately 10,000 men. In the early part of the year the men were engaged at $1.50 per day out of which $4.15 was deducted for board. Since the advance at the close of July another advance took place about the middle of August to the extent of another 25 cents per day, and now the employers cannot get men enough at the advanced rate of $2.00 per day, though board remains at the same rate, $4.15 per week.

The cause of the advance is the demand for men to work in the harvest field. It was estimated that fully 20,000 men were needed to help take off the crop, but so far the actual number that have arrived for that work numbers less than 15,000. The average wage being paid is $2.50 per day and board, and in some cases as high as $3.50 is being paid for men experienced in handling harvesting machinery and horses. The second advance of 25 cents per day would apply to more than the

first advance (that of July) as railroad contractors found it necessary to hold their men, and their operations were on a more extensive scale towards the close of August than in the middle of July. The estimated number to which the second advance would apply would be at least 12,000 men. This estimate is based upon estimates made by employment agents making a specialty of supplying labour to contractors. The price of board for labourers is 15 cents per week less than the average price of board for the same period of last year.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—The harvest will produce, according to an estimate prepared by the Winnipeg Free Press, 118,109,000 bushels of wheat, 163,998,752 bushels of oats and 30,542,000 bushels of barley, distributed as follows:—

	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.
Manitoba	38,130,000	43,798,752	18,000,000
Saskatchewan	70,130,000	87,600,000	6,900,000
Alberta—winter	2,349,000		
" spring	7,500,000	32,600,000	5,642,000
Totals	118,109,000	163,998,752	30,542,000

The Manitoba Grain Growers' Association estimate the wheat yield at 107,000,000 bushels, and Mr. John Aird, of the Bank of Commerce is of the opinion that the yield of wheat will be between 115,000,000 and 120,000,000 bushels.

So far, the harvesting season has been excellent and the fears of frost on account of the crop being some days later than usual have not been realized. From some points very slight frosts were reported, but no damage has resulted up to the end of the month of August.

Railroad construction.—The chief obstacle in the work of railroad construction is the difficulty of getting enough men. At the present time the conditions are most favorable to making rapid progress, but men cannot be had.

Building Trades.—Progress has been impeded by the prevalence of strikes which have taken place amongst the carpenters, the sheet metal workers and the electrical workers. On August 25, about 1,200 carpenters went on strike demanding 45 cents an hour, as against a prevailing rate of 35 cents per hour. On the 30th of August representatives of the men stated that 48 contractors had signed the new agreement submitted to them providing for an advance of ten cents per hour, but these did not represent those who employ a very large percentage of the men employed as carpenters. No settlement of either the sheet metal workers' strike or that of the electrical workers has taken place.

The following is a statement of the building returns for the city of Winnipeg up to and including August 31, also for the same period of 1908:

	Permits.	Buildings.	Cost.
August, 1908	192	214	$ 602,000
" 1909	270	322	1,133,850
Eight months, '08	1,075	1,236	4,241,500
Eight months, '09	1,832	2,166	7,547,700

BRANDON, MAN., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. E. Fulcher, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The general condition of the labour market was considerably more active than at the corresponding period of last year, all classes of labour being in good demand. The demand for unskilled labour exceeded the supply, in consequence better wages were paid than heretofore. Advertisements appeared in the local newspapers for bricklayers and carpenters, and both local unions reported everybody working. Many harvester excursions have passed through the city, the majority of the men preferring to go further west. Several blocks and many residences have been erected this year. Work is progressing satisfactorily with the erection of the court house, and the new bridge. The Brandon Construction Company has been awarded the contract for the erection of the new church for the West End Methodists, and the work has been commenced. The number of building permits issued so far exceed that of the corresponding date last year. On the whole a busy season is being experienced.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—From every section of the district good reports of the crops were received. The larger portion of the crops are now in stook and some have been threshed. Very little damage was done, and none by frosts.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Bricklayers, stonecutters and carpenters were very busy, with masons and plasterers fairly active. Other skilled trades had a good month.

REGINA, SASK., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Hugh Peat, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The general condition of the labour market during the month was good. There was a steady demand for all classes of labour in the building trade, with the exception of bricklayers in which branch the supply exceeded the demand.

There has been a keen demand for workers in the harvest fields, and in some places where help has been urgently needed it is reported that as much as $3.50 a day has been paid. This demand for harvest help has been felt to some extent in the city and has resulted in a curtailment of the supply of labourers for work in the city. The situation, however, is not abnormal, and with the steady stream of excursionists pouring in, coupled with a proper system of distribution, the demand for labour ought to be well provided for.

Generally speaking the month has been a quiet one for retailers, but it compared favourably with the corresponding period of last year.

During the month the Provincial Government appointed a Fair Wage Officer for the Province, Mr. T. M. Molloy, a member of the Regina Trades and Labour Council, receiving the appointment.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Harvesting was in full progress throughout the district, and although it is too early to give any definite information regarding the yield, it is confidently expected that it will be above the average.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

All branches of the building trade were very busy with the exception of bricklayers. Painters and decorators reported conditions very good. In the printing and allied trades, trade conditions were good. Bookbinders had a busy month. Cigarmakers were fairly active.

MOOSE JAW, SASK., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. T. Backus, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Workmen generally, have been fully employed during the past month. There has been a shortage both in common labour and in certain skilled trades. Building continued in full progress, and there is every prospect of the present year furnishing a new record for building activity. Many important business premises are being erected, and in all parts of the city large houses and comfortable cottages are being built.

Several new industries have been projected during the past month. The Erey-Campbell Co., Limited, a local company taking over the distributing business for the west of two large eastern firms, has been launched with a capital of $100,000. Several proposals for the establishment of wholesale grocery houses have been dealt with by the city council. The usual summer fair was held, and in point of attendance and number of exhibits was the most successful ever held in the city.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Crop reports from all over the district are of a most encourag-

ing nature. Eighty per cent. of the wheat has been cut, and with a continuation of the fine weather, cutting will be completed by about the 2nd or 3rd of September. Harvest help has been somewhat scarce this year, but no very serious inconvenience has been felt so far. Unless frost or other unfavourable elements interfere, the harvest in this district will be a heavy one, with an average yield of from 25 to 30 bushels to the acre.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

All branches of the building trade were very active. Bricklayers and carpenters were especially busy. Electrical workers were active; also painters and decorators, builders' labourers and common labourers. Printers were fairly busy. Bakers, confectioners, barbers, butchers, blacksmiths, boilermakers and engineers were all active. There has been a shortage of common labour during the month. Carpenters also have been somewhat scarce.

CALGARY, ALTA., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. George Howell, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

There was a marked improvement in the condition of the labour market and all classes of labour were in demand. A large number of buildings were in course of erection, notably a warehouse for the International Harvester Company to cost $45,000, a terrace for G. C. King, costing $15,000, and a planing mill for the Riverside Lumber Company to cost $10,000. Nine street cars are now running on the car line and the receipts for the twenty-seven days it has been in operation amounted to $8,714.75, or an average of over $300.00 per day. Wholesale and retail trade was reported very active, very much more so than during the corresponding period of last year. During the month there were 786 entries made at the Dominion Lands' office in Calgary, compared with 115 in August 1908, being an increase of 583 per cent. There was also 183 homestead entries, and 289 homestead and pre-emption entries made. The Customs' receipts for August amounted to $54,000, against $37,367.37 for August last year. Bank clearings amounted to $8,259,314, compared with $5,226,567 for August, 1908.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

The building trades were well employed, except plumbers, who had six of their members unemployed, and a number of stone cutters, in consequence of a shortage of stone. The iron trades were fairly well employed, except boilermakers who were somewhat quiet. Employment was good in all the remaining trades.

EDMONTON, ALTA., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. P. C. Foley, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The Carpenters' Union having come to an agreement with the contractors after an eight weeks' strike has greatly improved the condition of the labour market. On the 9th instant, the District Council of Carpenters signed an agreement to cover a period of two years from May 1st, 1910.[1]

According to the building inspector's report, the value of the building permits issued for June, 1909, amounted to $201,790, as compared with $97,645 in June, 1908, and $274,555 in July, 1909, compared with $55,775 in July, 1908. During the month of July, 1909, 89 permits were issued. Had the carpenters' strike not been on at the time the record would probably have been much larger, as many were postponed.

The Edmonton Foundry Company having completed its new $35,000 building is now in a position to employ three hundred workmen.

[1] The terms of this agreement are given in full in the article on "Trade Disputes during August" published in the present issue.

Bank clearings for July totalled $4,183,286.99; the total in July, 1908, was $2,955,201.91.

The growth of the Municipal Street Railway system is shown by a comparison of its earnings for the two past months of the present year. In June the number of passengers carried was 182,806, compared with 204,546 in July; the receipts for June were $7,977.75; in July they amounted to $8,721.61.

The property assessment for the city amounted to $23,569,470; compared with last year this is an increase of $1,025,750.

Wholesale and retail trade was more active than in the previous month.

In railway circles it is reported that every effort is being made to handle the traffic which will be offered when the crops begin to move. A much larger number of cars are available than last year, and distribution has already been effected so that export grain may be handled most effectively.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Harvesting is now well under way and the quality of the crop promises to be excellent. No damage by frost has been reported.

Railroad construction and employment.—The contract for the erection of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company's roundhouse and shops has been let; they will cost from $125,000 to $150,000. Contractors reported that they will have the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway steel laid sixty miles west of Edmonton by September 15. Fifty miles of the Tofield to Calgary branch of the same Company will be graded this year. The Vegreville to Calgary line of the Canadian Northern Railway is expected to be completed as far as Canmore by September 1.

Other industries.—Fur traders from the north reported the fur catch fair, while others reported the catch small compared with that of other years.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

All classes of building tradesmen were busy. The supply of unskilled labour was equal to the demand.

NELSON, B.C., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. A. B. Docksteader, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The general condition of the labour market throughout the Kootenay district during August was fairly active, this being the first month during the present year in which the demand for experienced miners slightly exceeded the supply. This condition was brought about chiefly by the cessation of the strike of the coal miners in the preceding month, which allowed a resumption of work by the British Columbia Copper Company's mines and smelter. In all other lines the supply of labour slightly exceeded the demand.

The Athabaska mine which has been idle for some years has been taken over by a syndicate and operations resumed. It is reported that about 25 men will be employed at the mine and mill.

The Canadian Pacific Railway Company has by agreement with the city of Nelson taken over the old city wharf, which has been replanked. The company will enlarge and reconstruct the wharf making it a combined railway and passenger wharf as soon as the water is low enough to proceed with the work. The repair shops of the Company at Nelson were burned down on August 7; the loss was reported at about $10,000, fairly covered with insurance.

The compressor plant, electric equipment and blacksmith shop at the Silver King mine were destroyed by fire on August 19, causing a suspension of operations at that mine and entailing loss of employment to about 30 men.

Along the line of the Crow's Nest branch of the Canadian Pacific Railway, at intervals between Moyie Lake, and Morrisey, bush fires caused considerable damage to timber. Fires also occurred along the line of the Eastern British Columbia Railway about four miles from Corbin, B.C. It is supposed that in both cases the fires were started by locomotives.

The Corbin coal mines situated at Corbin, B.C., have a force of about 200 men employed and are making good progress, the present output of coal being shipped chiefly to Spokane, Wash. This mine has a well-built wood tipple and the concrete foundations are built for a large power house. The town of Corbin has a large general store, post office, hospital, two doctors, a sawmill and over a hundred residences.

The municipality of Nelson is building several concrete sidewalks this summer, about 60 men being employed at the work. Harmony existed between employers and employees throughout the Kootenay district.

NEW WESTMINSTER, B. C., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. D. J. Stewart, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Favourable conditions prevailed in the labour market in this district, there being no lack of employment. Conditions were much better than in the corresponding month of last year. A large number of labouring men are being employed in sewer work by the city, while a still greater number is being employed on the electric railway between this city and Chilliwack, on the first forty miles of which steel is now being laid. The building trades have also been fairly well employed, it being estimated that since the beginning of the year buildings to a value of from $150,000 to $200,000 have been completed, while more are underway and others are contemplated. The construction of new business blocks will fill a long felt want in this respect.

A meat packing plant will be erected in the outskirts of the city, the site having already been secured. It is expected to given steady employment to at least fifty men, besides being the means of distributing a large amount of money to the farmers of the district.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—The hay crop is now safely harvested, and the grain crop is receiving attention. The root crops this season are excellent and the yield of potatoes will probably be the largest in the history of the province.

Fishing.—Fishing for sockeye salmon on the Fraser River is now in full progress, but up to the time of writing the pack for the season has not been up to the average of former years.

Lumbering.—Conditions have been very satisfactory and many of the sawmills find it necessary to run overtime in order to cope with the demand from the Prairie Provinces. In addition, a large amount of lumber is being shipped to foreign ports, several vessels having called here during the month for cargoes. During the latter part of July two lumber mills in this district were destroyed by fire, but they are being rebuilt.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Bricklayers, carpenters, lathers, plasterers, painters, plumbers, builders' labourers, iron moulders, machinists, engineers, blacksmiths, woodworkers, car builders (electric) and shingle weavers were active. Printers, pressmen, bookbinders, journeymen tailors, boot and shoe workers, bakers and confectioners, were also active, but butchers were quiet. Cigarmakers, and barbers were active, with clerks and stenographers quiet. Steamboatmen, street railway employees, teamsters and expressmen were active. Unskilled labour also was well employed.

VANCOUVER, B.C., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. George Bartley, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Labour was generally well employed during August but was no more active than in July. The cigarmakers numbered the most unemployed, *pro rata.* The volume of work in hand exceeded that

of the similar period last year. Wholesale and retail markets remained steady during the month. A brisk trade was done in hardware, owing to the closing of through billing to interior points of Yukon. Prices in the grain market continued high. Real estate in the business district continued strong.

The location of sub-libraries in different parts of the city was discussed by the civic library board.

The Cariboo Navigation Company was incorporated with a capital of $500,000; also the Canada Dredging Company, with a capital of $2,500,000 to engage in mining on the Fraser river.

Tenders were called for the construction of a suspension bridge at Lillooet.

The British Columbia Association of Stationary Engineers has raised the qualifications of steam engineers; this has been the means of increasing their remuneration and improving their condition.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—The crop in the delta did not come up to expectations owing to the lateness of the season; hay, however, was an abundant crop.

Lumbering.—The Commission appointed by the Provincial Government to inquire into forestry conditions held sessions in Vancouver. The lumber trade, which has been in a depressed condition for some time has begun to assume its normal condition.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

The building trades were fairly active, though some unemployed were reported. Iron workers, helpers and coremakers, reported trade active, but prospects uncertain. Machinists, and engineers reported a few of their craft unemployed. Electrical workers were somewhat inactive. Linemen had good employment. Active conditions prevailed with shipbuilders, shipwrights, caulkers, blacksmiths and horseshoers. Woodworkers were active. Upholsterers were quiet. Varnishers, polishers and carvers had fair employment. Carriage makers were active, especially on repairing, but shingle weavers were quiet. Printers on newspaper work were well employed, but job printers were somewhat quiet. Bookbinders were active and pressmen found employment normal. Journeymen tailors and garment workers reported trade very quiet owing to Chinese and Japanese competition. Bakers and confectioners had fair employment, while butchers and meat cutters were very busy, with cigarmakers very quiet. Leather workers were quiet. Barbers reported trade fair, with a number out of employment. Hotel, restaurant and theatres reported business brisk, but a number unemployed. Transportation both on railways and boats was active, but hackmen were very quiet, owing to automobile competition. A larger number of unskilled labourers were employed than usual, but many were unemployed.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Steveston.—The catch of sockeye salmon on the Fraser river was about 180,000 cases. The total British Columbia pack to date is about 400,000 cases. Preparations were made for a catch of 700,000 cases. As high as 25 cents was paid for fish, the canneries in the beginning of the season paying only 15 cents. The residential population of Steveston is about 800; during the present fishing season this approximated 4,000 Japanese, 2,000 Indians, and 1,400 Chinese, Scandinavians, Hindus, etc., totalling about 10,000.

Prince Rupert.—A weekly steamship service is likely to be arranged between Prince Rupert and Queen Charlotte Island. The building of a Customs House and Post Office is contemplated. Railway construction was very active.

VICTORIA, B. C., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. W. E. Ditchburn, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

During the latter part of July and up to August 20 the condition of the labour market was satisfactory with very few unemployed. The building trades still find it hard to keep up with the demand for labour. The building permits issued

during the month of July amounted in value to $372,120, bringing the total for the past seven months of the year to $1,161,320, compared with $626,650 for the same period of 1908. It will take all the forces available to get all the building now under construction completed before the wet season begins. Large numbers of unskilled workmen have found employment during the summer and many are now employed building a new reservoir at Goldstream, a few miles outside the city. The fishing season is in full progress and provides employment for large numbers of men at the traps and canneries. The local industries, such as shipbuilding, machine shops, sash and door factories, lumber mills, etc., have kept large forces of workmen constantly employed. The large number of tourists visiting the city has caused plenty of work at the hotels and restaurants. The statement has been given out by the Canadian Pacific Railway officials that no less than 250,000 visitors have been brought to Victoria during the past four months. The British Columbia Electric Railway Company carried 517,267 passengers this month compared with 449,776 the corresponding month of last year. Wholesale and retail business was reported good.

The Sunday Closing By-law recently passed by the city council has been proved inoperative as it has been shown in court that the city council has no power to attach conditions to trade license under the provisions of the Municipal Act. Consequently cigar stores, news stands, fruit and ice cream stores may remain open on Sundays.

The increased pay demanded by the leather workers on May 3, is being paid by only two firms, the other shops running with reduced staffs. One shop has put on two non-unionists.

The following are the Oriental immigration returns for the months of May, June, and July, 1909:—

Japanese entering for first time:

	Males.	Females.	Total.
May	12	26	34
June	2	18	20
July	5	14	19
			73

Chinese entering for first time:

	Males.
May	95
June	101
July	152
	348

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—In reference to damage to fruit by recent frosts the Commission appointed by the Department of Agriculture to enquire into the matter reported as follows: "On the lower mainland and Vancouver Island, except in a few individual cases, very little damage has been done. Where loss has occurred it has being owing to local conditions, and to treatment of the trees".

Fishing.—The traps and canneries are employing large numbers of hands. At present it is impossible to say what the total pack will be as reports are contradictory, though it is generally conceded that the pack will be slightly less than what it was four years ago.

Railroad construction and employment.—The Esquimalt and Nanaimo Railway Company has a large force of men employed doing preparatory work in connection with the placing of the wooden bridge over the Arbutus Canyon by a steel structure. It is also intended to place a steel bridge over the Niagara Canyon, a few miles out of this city.

NANAIMO, B.C., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. A. E. H. Spencer, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Unskilled labour was not as well employed as during the previous month, but general conditions have been fairly active, although the supply of labour was slightly in excess of the demand. Wholesale and retail business men reported trade fairly satisfactory. There have been no changes in rates of wages or hours of labour.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—The farmers had difficulty harvesting their crops, owing to the exceptionally heavy rainfall.

Fishing.—Outside of the local market, there was little demand.

Lumbering.—The sawmills were working steadily, and the demand for lumber, while not active, was fair. Activity prevailed in the logging camps.

Mining.—There was not much activity in the quartz mining camps of the district. The coal mines were running full time and the coal trade for the season of the year is better than it has been for a long time. One of the new mines has got on a shipping basis, having docks and railroad in operation, and another is getting into shape for general work, having proved the coal measures which it owns. There was some work going on at the quarry, but not extensive.

Other industries.—The extension to the municipal waterworks is nearing completion; about half the number of men previously employed are now at work.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Bricklayers and masons reported work quiet for the month. Carpenters have not done as well as earlier in the season. The new buildings started have been finished or are nearly so. Painters and paperhangers and plumbers reported work active, but builders' labourers were quiet. Blacksmiths had fair employment. Printers were fairly active. Teamsters and expressmen were fairly well employed. Unskilled labour, while not as active as last month, has done fairly well.

INVESTIGATIONS BY FAIR WAGES OFFICERS OF COMPLAINTS RESPECTING RATES OF WAGES PAID TO CERTAIN WORKMEN.

DURING the month of August, reports were received in the Department of Labour of an investigation which had been made by the Fair Wages Officers of the Department into complaints of alleged violation of the Fair Wages schedule in the contract of the Department of Works with Messrs. Peter Lyall & Sons of Montreal, for the construction of an addition to the Montreal Post Office, in the wages paid to certain workmen employed therein, and also of an investigation into alleged violations of the Fair Wages clause of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company's contract with Messrs. Foley, Welch and Stewart for the construction of 100 miles of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway easterly from Prince Rupert, British Columbia, in the rates of wages paid to workmen by the contractors and sub-contractors in charge of this work.

On July 6, a communication was received in the Department of Labour from the Department of Public Works, asking that investigation should be made into a complaint presented on behalf of Theophile Rochon of Verdun, Jos. Lanctot, of Lachine, J. Hector Fauteux, of Verdun and Jos. Boutin, of Montreal, carpenters, who alleged that whilst in the employ of Messrs P. Lyall and Sons, in connection with the construction of the addition to the Montreal Post Office, they had been paid at the rate of 25 cents (25c.) per hour instead of at the rate of thirty cents (30c.) per hour, provided for in the Fair Wages schedule attached to this contract. Investigation was accordingly made by one of the Fair Wages Officers of the Department of Labour who visited Montreal for this purpose. In the meantime, before this investigation was entered upon, the Department communicated with Messrs. P. Lyall & Sons in respect of the claims in question and received on August 7, a letter from that firm enclosing a cheque for $286.55 payable to the order of the Department, with the request that the Department should see that payment was made to the proper parties.

In his report to the Department the Fair Wages officer recommends that payment be made to the workmen concerned from the cheque for $286.55 furnished by the contractor, and that this payment be considered as the termination of this dispute. The report of the Fair Wages officer contained also a statement of the number of hours worked by each of the claimants, together with the amount due to each, as follows:—

Theophile Rochon, a difference of five cents per hour during 1,649½ hours..... $82.47
Joseph Boutin, a difference of five cents per hour during 1,255½ hours..... 62.77
Joseph Lanctot, a difference of five cents per hour during 1,395 hours..... 69.75
J. Hector Fauteux, a difference of five cents per hour during 1,431½ hours..... 71.57

Wages on construction of Grand Trunk Pacific R'y

During the month of July an investigation was made by one of the Fair Wages Officers of the Department of Labour, into the rates of wages paid to workmen employed on that portion of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway one hundred miles easterly from Prince Rupert, British Columbia, which is under construction by the firm of Messrs. Foley, Welch and Stewart.

The complaints to which the enquiry related were set forth in communications on behalf of the Prince Rupert Workingmen's Association addressed to the Department of Labour, to the effect that the rates of wages paid by the contractors and sub-contractors to common labourers and other workmen employed on the construction of that portion of the railway were less than the current rates of the district for such classes of labour, and that an infringement had therefore occurred of the Fair Wages clause forming part of Messrs. Foley, Welch and Stewart's contract. In these communications it was asserted that the current rate of the district which Messrs. Foley, Welch & Stewart should be compelled to pay common labourers was $3.00 per day. The Fair Wages clause in question which has been embodied in the contract is as follows:—

"All mechanics, labourers or other persons who perform labour in the construction of the works hereby contracted for shall be paid such wages as are generally accepted as current for competent workmen in the district in which the work is being performed, and, if there is no current rate in such district, then a fair and reasonable rate, and, in the event of a dispute arising as to what is the current or a fair and reasonable rate, it shall be determined by the Minister of Labour, whose decision shall be final."

The Fair Wages Officer arrived at Prince Rupert on the evening of July 12, and during his stay there had many interviews with Mr. Patrick Daly, Secretary of the Prince Rupert Workingmen's Association, and other members of that organization. From Mr. Daly and from individual workmen he heard a great number of complaints, many of them outside the scope of the enquiry which he was commissioned to make, and relating principally to various forms of alleged ill-treatment to which stationmen had been subjected. The Fair Wages Officer informed Mr. Daly and other complainants that many of these questions were such as could only be dealt with by the courts.

The Fair Wages Officer had interviews also with representatives and officials of the firm of Foley, Welch and Stewart and also with many prominent residents of Prince Rupert.

As regards the alleged non-payment of current or fair and reasonable rates of wages to workmen, Mr. Daly informed the Fair Wages Officer that at the time the complaint of the Prince Rupert Workingmens' Association was forwarded to the Department the firm of Foley, Welch & Stewart and their sub-contractors were not paying the rates current in Prince Rupert and the Skeena District, but that he had reason to believe that more favourable rates are now being paid. This being the point which the Fair Wages Officer was commissioned to investigate, he called at the office of Foley, Welch & Stewart, and through the courtesy of Mr. Smith, paymaster for the firm, was given free access to the pay rolls for the months of May and June, 1909.

The following statements showing the rates of wages paid by the contractors and sub-contractors, together with the number of men employed at each rate, were taken from the pay rolls for the months of May and June, 1909, at the office of Foley, Welch & Stewart, Prince Rupert:

	May.	June.
At $1.30 per day, and board	10	
At $1.75 "		2
At $2.00 "	5	1
At $2.25 "	4	1
At $2.50 "	618	658
At $2.75 "	1,324	1,558
At $3.00 "	980	835
At $3.25 "	30	71
At $3.50 "	53	66
At $3.75 "		6
At $4.00 "	13	12
At $4.50 "		1
At $5.00 "	2	1
At $5.50 "	5	
At $6.00 "		1

Those receiving from $1.30 and board to $2.25 in May, and from $1.75 to $2.25 in June are water boys and a few inferior workmen.

Those receiving $2.50, $2.75 and $3.00 are ordinary labourers, and represent the bulk of the workmen.

Those receiving from $3.25 to $4.00 are under-ground men, handymen, axemen, etc.

Steam drill men receive from $4.50 to $5.50, and one man, who handles powder, receives a rate of $6.00 per day while engaged at that work.

The rate charged for board is 25 cents per meal, or $5.25 per week. Bunk houses are provided for the men free of charge, but they are required to provide their own blankets and bedding.

	May.	June.
At $35 per month	63	26
At $40 "	129	132
At $45 "	60	59
At $50 "	40	49
At $55 "	4	3
At $60 "	12	12
At $65 "	11	12
At $70 "	3	9
At $75 "	152	146
At $80 "	16	26
At $85 "	41	41
At $90 "	53	60
At $95 "	1	
At $100 "	33	45
At $110 "	8	5
At $125 "	6	5
At $150 "	4	5
At $175 "	2	3

The rates given in the statement of monthly wages include board in all cases.

Those receiving $35, $40. and $45. are flunkeys, teamsters, bull cooks, etc.

Those receiving $50. to $60. are storekeepers, night watchmen, firemen, etc.

Those receiving $65. to $70. are assistant cooks, steam shovel firemen, boatmen on gasoline launches carrying supplies, etc.

Those receiving from $75. to $110 are ordinary foremen, timekeepers, cooks, dinky locomotive engineers, steam derrick engineers, cranemen, etc.

Camp foremen and steam shovel engineers receive rates varying from $100 to $175.

While the pay roll for May shows 3,700 names and that for June 3,872, the actual number of men employed is slightly over 3,000. This difference is accounted for by the fact that a considerable number of men shift from one camp to another during the month and their names appear on the roll twice, while others leave the employ of the Company and their places are filled by newcomers.

Regarding a complaint made by the Prince Rupert Workingmens' Association that workmen are not being paid their wages the representative of the Department was unable to find a specific case of any real grievance of this nature. He reported that he had reason to believe all workmen engaged by the day or month have been promptly paid on presentation of time checks at the office of Foley, Welch & Stewart at Prince Rupert.

During the progress of investigation a visit was made to a number of the camps on the line of construction with the object of getting in close touch with the workmen and learning from themselves the conditions under which they worked and the treatment accorded them by their employers. A large number of the men are foreign born and unable to speak English in such a manner as to make themselves understood, but in conversation with those who could speak English, it was found that some had trivial complaints to make, but that on the whole the men seemed perfectly satisfied and contented. In regard to wages, but very few complaints were heard, and these were made by ordinary labourers receiving $2.75 and $3.00 per day. The camps visited were those of D. A. Rankin, A.

Stewart, one of Foley, Welch & Stewart's R. M. Nicholson, McDougall & Rankin, A. Stino and McInnis & McGillivray.

It was ascertained that the rate of wages paid by the Government of British Columbia to common labourers engaged in the construction of sewers within the limits of Prince Rupert is $3.00 per day, while the lowest rate at which board can be obtained there is $1.00 per day or $7.00 per week. The Government of British Columbia also pays $3.00 per day for the building of wagon roads and trails in Skeena District. Mining companies in the Skeena District pay from $3.00 to $3.50 per day, and the lowest rate paid for board by those engaged in this class of enterprise is $1.00 per day. It might be mentioned, here the Fair Wages Officer observes, that the class of labour generally employed about metalliferous mines is much superior to that usually found on railway construction.

Concerning this matter the Prince Rupert Board of Trade is on record as follows:

At a meeting of the Board held April 2, 1909, a committee was appointed to look into the matter of wages in and around Prince Rupert. At the general meeting of the Board held April 12 the committee reported that from information received from contractors and labourers who had been in the vicinity of Prince Rupert for two years or more, they believed $3.00 to $3.50 had always been paid for common labour, and since the cost of living had not decreased in the past year the committee favours the Board recommending $3.00 per day as a fair wage for unskilled labour. The report of the committee was adopted.

The matter was again taken up at a meeting of the Council of the Board of Trade held July 19, when it was moved "that the resolution passed on April 12, be again endorsed." There being no seconder to the resolution, the mover challenged any member of the Council to move that it be rescinded, when it was promptly moved and seconded:—

"That the Council recommend to the Board that the resolution of April 12, 1909, re wages for unskilled labour, be rescinded." This resolution was carried.

Enquiry showed that the rates of wages paid by contractors to ordinary labourers on railway construction in the Rocky Mountains and West to Vancouver are $2.25 and $2.50 per day, while the rate charged for board is the same as that charged by Messrs. Foley, Welch & Stewart. From the Rocky Mountains East to Fort William the rates are $1.75 and $2.00 per day. The rates for board are $4.50 in the East and Middle West and $5.25 in the extreme west. In the States of North Dakota, Montana and Washington the rates paid to ordinary labourers on railway construction range from $1.75 to $2.25 per day.

On the section of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway easterly from Prince Rupert, Messrs, Foley, Welch & Stewart and sub-contractors pay ordinary labourers $2.50, $2.75 and $3.00 per day. Rate for board, $5.25 per week.

The report concludes as follows:—

"While the rate of wages paid by the Government of British Columbia for sewer construction in Prince Rupert, and by mining companies in the interior of the Province, may be slightly higher than that paid by Foley, Welch & Stewart, I consider that the difference is fully offset by the rates the men are required to pay for board.

"Taking into consideration the large number of men required by the contractors in the execution of this work, and as the supply of labour is not equal to the demand they must needs accept all kinds—good, bad and indifferent—I am of the opinion that some latitude should be allowed in the fixing of a minimum rate.

"I am therefore of the opinion that the rates paid to labourers employed on that portion of the Grand Trunk Railway, one hundred miles esaterly from Prince Rupert, under construction by the firm of Messrs. Foley, Welch & Stewart, are fair and reasonable and should not be interfered with.

"I would therefore recommend that no action be taken."

THE CANADIAN ASSOCIATION OF STATIONARY ENGINEERS—ANNUAL CONVENTION AT LONDON, ONT.

THE twentieth annual convention of the Canadian Association of Stationary Engineers was held at London, Ont., July 27-30, 1909 (*) The convention was one of the most successful in the history of the organization, owing in part to the exhibition made by a number of supply houses of their product, in connection with the meetings. The Exhibitors' Association was given the privilege of using the title of the Association during the course of the year.

Three new branches of the Association were organized during the past year, namely, at Brockville, North Bay and Brampton. The finances of the Association were reported in a healthy condition.

Recommendations.

The following resolutions looking to the betterment of the Association were adopted—:

1. That the Government be requested to grant or endorse graded certificates, the same not to be compulsory but optional with engineers.

2. That the sum of $50. be placed to the credit of the executive secretary for the organization of a ladies' auxiliary.

3. Endorsing the principle of uniform boiler construction and inspection laws.

4. That a standard set of examining questions for candidates to subordinate lodges be drafted by the executive board; also that a set of rules for the guidance of the examiners be adopted.

Reference was made to the placing in operation of the License Law and the appointment of Mr. W. C. McGhie as the chairman of the board of examiners.

During the convention a paper on uniform construction and inspection of steam boilers was read by Mr. F. E. Leonard of London, Ont.

An important feature of the convention was the appointment of a joint committee representing the Engineers and the Exhibitors to discuss the setting aside of an afternoon or evening to the reading and discussion of educational papers.

Officers.

Officers were elected as follows:—

President, Mr. C. Kelly, Chatham, Ont.

Vice president, Mr. J. J. Heeg, Guelph, Ont.

Secretary, Mr. W. R. Crockett, Mount Hamilton, Ont.

Treasurer, Mr. A. M. Wickens, Toronto, Ont.

(*) A brief reference to the meeting was published in the August issue of the *Labour Gazette*. The accompanying more detailed report is based on information supplied by courtesy of the secretary of the association.

FOREST FIRES IN CANADA DURING 1908.

IN a bulletin recently issued by the Department of the Interior, Canada, an estimate is made of the damage caused by forest fires throughout the Dominion during the season of 1908, with a view of attracting public attention to the seriousness of the loss occasioned in this way. Altogether over $25,000,000 worth of timber and improvements were destroyed and 22 lives lost from this cause, while the private and public expenditure entailed by forest fires was approximately $275,000. The following table gives a classified list of the losses according to the jurisdiction within which the devastated areas were situated:—

TABLE SHOWING THE DESTRUCTION CAUSED BY FOREST FIRES IN 1908.

Jurisdiction.	Number of fires.	Area burned over.	Feet of Timber damaged or destroyed.	Value of timber and Improvements destroyed.	Lives lost.	Men employed.	Private expense.	Public expense.
		Acres.		$ cts.			$ cts.	$ cts.
Dominion Government—								
British Columbia	100	?	10,270,000	5,135.00	.....	464	.....	21,757.48
Alberta	57	7,540	4,000,000	3,180.00	.....	46	.....	13,086.60
Saskatchewan	84	1,800	.....	21,200.00	.....	77	.....	10,319.95
Manitoba	28	120	20,000	60.00	.....	14	500.00	4,701.14
British Columbia	235	88,100	40,000,000	25,000,000.00	22	118	5,000.00	28,083.21
Ontario	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	692	46,621.45	163,060.84
Quebec	250	80,000	.....	500.00	.....	493	12,000.00	12,000.00
New Brunswick	25	10,000	2,000,000	3,000.00	.....	500	25,000.00	25,000.00
Nova Scotia	56	830	.....	975.00	.....	.....	.....	6,089.00
Totals	835	188,390	56,290,000	$25,533,550.00	22	2,404	$89,121.45	$284,098.22

Nova Scotia employed 1,000 days' labour in fire fighting.

The above returns do not take into account the loss occasioned by the destruction of soil by forest fires and the fact that reaforestation in burned over areas is the most expensive branch of forestry. The main causes of forest fires are sparks from locomotives, bush burning by settlers and the carelessness of travellers and sportsmen. The bulletin adds that forest fires are unnecessary and can be successfully controlled, as is shown by the experience of several countries where an efficient fire protection organization has been developed.

ONTARIO LEGISLATION AFFECTING LABOUR, 1909.

THE first session of the twelfth legislature of Ontario was begun at Toronto, February 16, 1909, and was prorogued during the second week in April. A copy of the statutes assented to was received at the Department during August by courtesy of the King's Printer of the province. A review of the more important measures contained therein, of interest to industry and labour, is given below. Though the session lasted less than eight weeks a total of 241 measures came before the Legislature, and of these 165 were passed.

Safety in Mines.

A number of additions are made to the Mining Act of Ontario with a view to the further protection of employees. Inspectors are now specifically given the right to examine witnesses at any inquest held concerning a death caused by an accident in a mine. If the inspector or some one on his behalf is not present, the coroner is required to adjourn the inquest, giving the Deputy Minister of Mines not less than 46 hours' notice of the time and place on which the evidence is to be taken. The section requiring a thorough daily inspection of the condition of explosives in a mine, and the reporting of all cases of carelessness immediately to the official in charge of the mine, is amended by the addition of a provision requiring the official in turn to report the offence to the inspector or to the crown attorney of the district. No drilling in future may be done in any hole that has been blasted, nor may any metal tool be introduced in the bottom of such hole. With respect to the safeguarding of machinery used to lower or hoist men in a mine, the provision forbidding the use of buckets skips or tubs in this connection is amended so as to allow men employed in shaft sinking to ascend and descend to and from the nearest level by means of the bucket used for hoisting material, but there

must always be a suitable ladder in the shaft to provide an auxiliary means of escape. Cross heads must in future be supplied with safety appliances. A record is also to be kept of all scaling operations. The penalty imposed on owners or agents guilty of offences against part 9 of the act, that is, the part relating to the operation of mines, is increased from $50 to $100, with a maximum of $1,000. The maximum liability of employees for offences against part 9 is increased from $10 to $100, while the penalty for continuing offences is raised from $5 to $100. Where the offence is one which is calculated to endanger the safety of those employed in or about a mine, or to cause serious personal injury or dangerous accident, and where it is committed wilfully or negligently, the owner or employee may, in addition to or in substitution for any pecuniary penalty, be held liable to imprisonment with or without hard labour for a period not exceeding three months. [1]

Child Labour.

A Truancy Act which was passed during the session is of importance in this review because of its bearing on the subject of child labour. A child between 8 and 14 years of age is required to attend school for the full term during which the school in the section or municipality in which he resides, is open each year, unless he is excused for certain reasons which are defined. No child under the age of 14 may be employed by any person during school hours while the public school of the section in which the child resides is in session. A penalty not exceeding $20 for each offence is imposed for violation of this section. Where, however, in the opinion of a justice of the peace or of the the principal of the school, the services of such child are required in husbandry, or in urgent or necessary household duties, or for the necessary maintenance either of the child or of some person dependent upon him, the justice or principal may by certificate setting forth the reasons therefor, relieve the child from attending school for any period not exceeding six weeks during each public school term. [2]

Protection of Wages.

An amendment of the Division Courts' Act contains some important provisions with reference to the protection of wages. Any action for wages of a woodman may be entered and tried in the court for the division in which the contract to hire was made, notwithstanding any stipulation in the contract of employment or otherwise. The term woodman in this connection means a person performing service or labour in connection with any logs or timber, including cooks, blacksmiths, artisans, etc. The law with regard to garnishment of wages is also amended. Where the debt sought to be garnished is for wages or salary an affidavit must be filed showing the residence of the primary debtor and the nature of his occupation at the time of the issue of the summons, and stating whether the debt was or was not incurred for board or lodging. A memorandum of the latter fact must also be endorsed upon or annexed to the summons served on the garnishee. In the absence of such affidavit or memorandum, the debt may be deemed not to have been incurred for board or lodging. If the primary debtor is an unmarried person having no family dependent on him for support a verifying statement to that effect must be filed with the clerk and endorsed upon or annexed to the summons served on the garnishee. In the absence of such affidavit or statement the person may be deemed by the garnishee to have no family dependent on him for support. [3]

Woodmen's Liens.

By an amendment of the Woodmen's Lien for Wages Act, cordwood is included among the products to which a lien may attach. The Act is now made applicable to the provisional county of Haliburton and to provisional judicial districts. It was previously applicable to the districts of Muskoka, Parry Sound, Nipissing, Algoma, Manitoulin, Thunder Bay and

[1] Ontario statutes, 1909, chap. 17.

[2] Ontario statutes, 1909, chap. 92.

[3] Ontario statutes, 1909, chap. 33.

Rainy River, and to the provisional county of Haliburton. [4]

Protection of Minors.

A comprehensive amendment of the Liquor License Act was one of the most important measures of the session. The privilege of a license will in future carry with it a legal obligation, enforced by a rigid inspection system, to provide accommodation for those occupying the hotel as guests. Another new provision is that a person under 21 years of age is compellable to disclose the name of the person who sold liquor to him and the date of the sale. For refusing to answer he may be imprisoned for three months, unless he discloses the information and pays the cost of his committal. [5]

Public Safety.

By an Act regulating the means of egress from public buildings doors, are required to open outwards in all churches, theatres, or other public buildings or amusement halls, and in school houses of more than one storey in height. The gates of outer fences must also open outwards or must be kept open while such buildings are being publicly used, in order to facilitate egress in case of an alarm from fire or other cause. Moving picture shows must be licensed under a penalty of not less than $50 nor more than $200, with cost and a further fine of $25 per diem during the time after conviction that the offence continues. Where any breach of this provision results directly or indirectly in loss of life or bodily injury imprisonmnent in addition to a fine, may be imposed. The inspection of moving picture machines by the provincial police is provided for. [6]

The Act for the prevention of accidents by fire in hotels and other like public buildings now requires every hotelkeeper to provide fire escapes in all bedrooms. Previously this section only applied to hotels of more than two storeys in height. [7]

[4] Ontario statutes, 1909, chap. 26, sec. 7.
[5] Ontario statutes, 1909, chap. 82, sec. 16.
[6] Ontario statutes, 1909, chap. 87.
[7] Ontario statutes, 1909, chap. 26, sec. 20.

Regulation of the Dairying Industry.

On or before January 1, 1901, all creameries, cheese factories and other establishments for the manufacture of milk products must register with the provincial Department of Agriculture, and thereafter unregistered places may not be conducted without the permission of the Minister. Refusal on the part of the Minister may be based upon lack of proper equipment or unsanitary conditions. Upon the report of an inspector that any establishment of the kind is not in a satisfactory condition or is inadequately equipped, the Minister may order the same closed. After January 1, 1911, cheese makers in any creamery or cheese factory must hold a certificate of qualification from the Dairy School of the Ontario Agricultural College or from the Eastern Dairy School. In lieu of this certificate a special permit may be issued on the recommendation of an inspector on the general ground of experience and competency. [8]

Sunday Cars.

During the past few years a considerable number of petitions have been addressed to the government by municipalities or corporations desiring the privilege of operating street cars on Sunday. In order to establish a fixed line of action on this point the Ontario Railway Act is amended by the addition of a number of sections. In cities having a population of over 50,000, street railways may be operated on Sundays if a majority of the voters have voted in favour thereof. The question may be submitted at the annual municipal election and notice must have been given on or before December 15, preceding. No employee, however, shall be required or permitted to work in this connection for more than six days of ten hours each in any one week or upon any Sunday when he worked on the previous Sunday. The penalty for violation of this provision is placed at not less than $25 and is not to exceed $100. Existing agreements between municipal corporations and

[8] Ontario statutes, 1909, chap. 86.

street railway companies are not to be affected by this legislation. [9]

Regulation of Motor Vehicles.

The Act to regulate the speed and operation of motor vehicles on highways is made considerably more stringent. Licenses must be produced on the demand of a peace officer. Motor vehicles must not pass a street car stopped for passengers at a greater speed than four miles an hour. Penalties are considerably increased. Where the employer of a person driving a motor vehicle for hire is present in the vehicle at the time of an offence against the act, he as well as the driver is liable to conviction. [10].

Instruction in Agriculture, Manual Training and Household Science.

The Public Schools' Act of the Province was consolidated and amended during the session. Two sections of the act give power to township councils to engage an instructor in agriculture, manual training and household science, the courses of instruction to be open to all residents of the school section or municipality. High school, public school and separate school boards in cities, towns or villages may also carry on classes for similar instruction and may appoint a committee to control the classes and the buildings and apparatus used in connection therewith. [11]

Public Utilities—Hydro-Electric Power Commission.

Under an Act respecting certain municipal by-laws and agreements the term "public utility" is defined as meaning and including "water works, gas works, electric light, heat or power works or similar works operated under any general or special act or under letters patent of the province of Ontario". Municipal councils are not to grant franchises for public utilities without the approval of the electors. [12]

A special Act was passed validating all the contracts for power made by municipalities with the hydro-electric power commission and consequently removing certain litigation which threatened to hamper the commission in constructing its transmission line. Authority was also given to issue a loan of $3,500,000 to finance the construction. [13]

The Municipal Light and Heat Act is amended so as to allow municipalities to purchase and supply steam and hot water for heating. A municipal board of commissioners may also be entrusted with the distribution of power supplied by the hydro-electric power commission. [14]

Legislation with Reference to Transportation.

The following is a statement of the various Acts which were passed dealing with transportation interests:—

One of the most widely discussed Acts of the session was the measure granting two million acres of land to the Canadian Northern Ontario Railway Company in return for the immediate construction of a railway from Sellwood junction to Port Arthur (500 miles). The road is to form a connecting link in a coming transcontinental system and from the point in view of the province is a colonization road opening up about 16,000,000 acres of clay lands for settlement. The government holds for the Crown the minerals and white pine, and reserves the right of fixing the time and price at which the land may be sold.

The Temiscaming and Northern Railway Commission is authorized to construct and operate an extension into the Gowganda mining field.

Other interests dealt with by legislation are:—

Algoma Central and Hudson Bay Ry.—Affecting the land grant.

Belleville Radial Ry.—Act of incorporation.

Burlington Beach Ry.—Amending Acts relating thereto.

Canada Central Ry.—Extending time for construction.

[9] Ontario statutes, 1909, chap. 68.
[10] Ontario statutes, 1909, chap. 81.
[11] Ontario statutes, 1909, chap. 89, secs. 110, 111.
[12] Ontario statutes, 1909, chap. 75.
[13] Ontario statutes, 1909, chap. 19.
[14] Ontario statutes, 1909, chap. 79.

Cobourg, Port Hope and Havelock Electric Ry.—Act of incorporation.

Cobourg Radial Ry.—Act of incorporation.

Collingwood.—Confirming agreement with regard to shipbuilding.

Dunnville, Wellandport and Beamsville Electric Ry.—Extending time for construction.

Eastern Ontario Electric Ry.—Act of incorporation.

Farrar Transportation Co.—Respecting finances.

Ferries.—Act respecting ferries.

Fort William.—Act affecting city and street railway etc.

Hamilton,—Act respecting city and its relation to, among other things, the street railway.

Lake Superior and Northern Ry. and Transportation Co.— Act of incorporation.

Manitoulin and North Shore Ry.—Respecting the land grant.

Midland.—Respecting the town of Midland.

Morrisburg Electric Ry.—Amending act of incorporation.

Niagara Peninsular Ry.—Authorizing extension of line.

Ontario Interurban Ry.—Act respecting the Company.

Ontario West Shore Electric Ry.—Granting additional powers.

Ottawa and St. Lawrence Electric Ry.—Act of incorporation.

People's Ry.—Act of incorporation.

Peterboro Radial Ry.—Extending time for construction.

Port Arthur.—Act respecting the city and the street railway.

Sault Ste. Marie.—Confirming an agreement with reference to bonus for dry dock.

Sault Ste. Marie and St. Joseph Island Ry.—Act of incorporation.

Simcoe Ry. and Power Co.—Act of incorporation.

Southwestern Traction Co.—Granting additional bonding power.

Stratford and St. Joseph Radial Ry.—Granting extension of time for construction.

Tillsonburg and Southern Counties Radial Ry.—Act of incorporation.

Toronto.—Respecting the city and its relation to the street railway.

Toronto Suburban Ry.—Extending time for construction.

A grant of $50,000 was made for the construction of a summer wagon road to Gowganda.

Miscellaneous.

The *statute labour act* is amended so as to cover conditions in unorganized townships. [15]

Incorporation was granted to the *Civil Service Savings and Loan Society,* an organization formed to carry on a loan business on a co-operative basis. [16]

The *free grants and homesteads act* is amended by an addition permitting the government in certain cases, to release lands from reservations of timber. [17]

The law relating to the payment of *succession duty* was consolidated and the rates increased. [18]

Provincial and Dominion detectives and constables are to have free access to all *circuses and travelling shows* during the hours in which the public are admitted to the same. [19]

The *stationary engineers' act* is amended by an addition providing that no person shall be eligible for examination unless he is a British subject or has resided in Canada for at least three years. [20]

By a *millers' act* of the session it is forbidden to levy a toll of more than one-twelfth for grinding and bolting grain. Grain bags are required to be marked in order to guard against lossess. [21]

Under the consolidated *public schools' act* of the session the clerk of every county, city or town is required to make a return annually showing the *population* of such city, county or town as shown by the assessment rolls for the previous year. [22]

By an amendment to the *forest reserve* act certain lands are withdrawn from the Temiscaming forest reserve. The government is also given power to with-

[15] Ontario statutes, 1909, chap. 77.
[16] Ontario statutes, 1909, chap. 150.
[17] Ontario statutes, 1909, chap. 15.
[18] Ontario statutes, 1909, chap. 12.
[19] Ontario statutes, 1909, chap. 26. sec. 36.
[20] Ontario statutes, 1909. chap. 65.
[21] Ontario statutes, 1909, chap. 89, sec. 40.

draw lands for town site purposes from forest reserves when deemed expedient. [23]

A comprehensive measure of *law reform* was passed. The act increases the jurisdiction of the county and district courts and lessens the cost of and improves the facilities for litigation. The divisional court is dropped as a court of appeal. [24] By an amendment of the *judicature act* it is now impossible for judgments to be held back for longer than six months. [25]

The Temiscaming and Northern railway commissioners are given authority to establish a *land department*, to administer town sites and other similar work. The department is to be in charge of one of the commissioners who is to receive an additional salary of $1,500 per year. The rights of the commission in the matter of expropriation are also further defined. [26]

In the list of chattels declared under the execution act passed during the session to be *exempt from seizure*, tools and implements to the value of $100 are mentioned, also one cow, six sheep, 4 hogs and 12 hens, in all not exceeding the value of $100 and feed therefor for 30 days, and one dog, also 15 hives of bees. [27]

The Ontario *public service* act is amended in the matter of the employment of extra temporary clerks. In future such clerks cannot be employed for longer than three months or at a higher rate than two dollars per day. On a report of the head of the department the term of service may be extended to six months and the extra clerk may be re-appointed for a further period not to exceed six months and so from time to time. The rate of two dollars also may be increased where such clerk is a person of special attainments and is employed as such. [28]

Among the persons declared to be exempt from *serving on juries* the following are included: Officers and servants of the Dominion and provincial governments; sheriffs, coroners, gaolers and keepers of houses of correction; sheriffs' officers and constables; pilots and seamen engaged in the pursuit of their calling; municipal treasurers, clerks, collectors, assessment commissioners, assessors and officers; editors, reporters and printers of public newspapers or journals; railway and street railway employees; telegraph and telephone operators; millers and certificated city firemen. The last mentioned are not exempt unless the captain of the fire department has notified to the clerk of the municipality the names of the firemen belonging to his department at least five days before the time for the selection of jurymen. [29]

Among the Acts introduced during the session but which did not become law was one entitled the "fair wages and hours of labour regulation act", which proposed to establish eight hours as a legal day's work and 20 cents per hour as a minimum wage. The act was not to apply to domestic or farm labourers, or where the employees are members of the employers' family. A bill was also introduced to provide compensation for train hands killed or injured in the discharge of their duty. An act to permit the city of Toronto to stipulate as to wages and hours of work when calling for tenders was also introduced but was not passed.

[22] Ontario statutes, 1909, chap. 61.
[23] Ontario statutes, 1909, chap. 23.
[24] Ontario statutes, 1909, chap. 28.
[25] Ontario statutes, 1909, chap. 27.
[26] Ontario statutes, 1909, chap. 18.
[27] Ontario statutes, 1909, chap. 47.
[28] Ontario statutes, 1909, chap. 4.
[29] Ontario statutes, 1909, chap. 34.

NOVA SCOTIA LEGISLATION AFFECTING LABOUR, 1909.

A copy of the public statutes of Nova Scotia passed during the third session of the thirty-fourth legislative assembly of Nova Scotia was received during August at the Department of Labour, by courtesy of the King's Printer of Nova Scotia. The Legislature convened on February 18 and was prorogued on April 23, 1909, assent being given to 189 acts. Of the legislation passed,

the following is the most important from the standpoint of industry and labour. [1]

Child and Female Labour in Factories.

Henceforward no young person (that is, no boy under the age of 14 and no girl under the age of 16, not including drivers of delivery wagons) may be employed in or about a shop for longer than eight hours a day exclusive of meal time, or longer than four hours on any Saturday. One hour is to be allowed for the noonday meal on every day on which the young person is employed for more than four hours. The law previously limited the employment of this class to 72 hours per week and to 14 hours on Saturday, with an allowance of one hour for the noonday meal and 45 minutes for another later meal.

By an amendment of the Factories' Act, the maximum hours of employment per day for young girls and women is reduced from ten to nine hours. The maximum for boys or girls under the age of 16 is reduced from ten to eight hours per day and to four in the case of Saturdays. Children under the age of 14 may, by a special provision of the old law, be employed during the months of July, August, September and October in the gathering and preparation of fruits and vegetables for canning purposes. The amendment of the past season, however, provides that this employment shall be limited to eight hours per day ordinarily and to four hours on Saturdays.[2]

Neglected Children—Protection of Immigrant Children.

An addition is made to the Children's Protection Act of 1906, with special reference to the presence of children after eight o'clock at moving picture, vaudeville or other theatres, when unaccompanied by their parents or guardians. The proprietor or manager of such a theatre who knowingly admits a child thereto, or permits him to remain therein after eight o'clock at night is made liable to a penalty of not less than $10 and not more than $100, or to imprisonment in default, for a term of not less than 30 days nor more than 90 days. The Act is also amended by the addition of several sections relating to the apprehension and care of neglected children. [3] The Act relating to the transfer of immigrant or orphan children is considerably extended and amended. The Act now specifically includes within its provisions all immigrant children in any charitable institution, refuge or home approved of by the Governor-in-Council. Several sections are added defining the duties of charitable institutions engaged in settling immigrant children in the province, with particular reference to the binding-out of such children. For taking away from, or inducing a child thus bound-out to leave, his employment, a fine of $40. may be imposed. [4]

Deductions From Wages For Medical Attendance.

Under the Companies' Doctors' Act, employers were previously required to furnish to a medical practitioner a list of the employees from whose wages a monthly deduction is made on account of regular medical attendance. By an amendment of the past session, the list is only to include those who have specified the medical practitioner in question as their attendant under the provisions of the act. [5]

Industrial and Labour Statistics.

The Act of 1907, providing for the appointment of a Secretary of Industries and Immigration, apart of whose duties is the collection and arrangement of industrial statistics, is amended by the addition of several sections which further set forth the duties of that officer. He is now required to distribute schedules and instructions as prescribed by the Governor-in-Council for the collection of statistics relating to the agricultural, fishing, lumbering, mining, quarrying, milling, manufacturing and other industries and resources of the province, show-

[1] The review contains no reference to private acts which have not yet been issued in final form.
[2] Statutes of Nova Scotia, 1909, chap. 36.
[3] Statutes of Nova Scotia, 1909, chap. 44.
[4] Statutes of Nova Scotia, 1909, chap. 35.
[5] Statutes of Nova Scotia, 1909, chap. 34.

ing among other things the value of product, the number of persons employed and wages paid. The owner or manager of such industries is required to fill in and return the schedules under a penalty not exceeding $100 and not less than $10. The Secretary of Industries and Immigration is also to have access to provincial, municipal or other public records for the purpose of obtaining information. An officer employed in the execution of the act may, when specially directed by the Provincial Secretary, make inquiry under oath, on any matter connected with the collection of statistics, in which connection he is to have all the powers conferred by the statute "of inquiries concerning public matters." [6]

The Metalliferous Mines Regulations Act is amended by the addition of a section requiring a detailed return of production to be made to the Commissioner of Mines for the province, together with an estimate of product, number of employees, number of days worked and nature of mining operations during the preceding quarter, by every owner, agent or manager of a metalliferous mine, on or before the tenth day of January, April, July and October in each year [7]

Reporting of Accidents in Metalliferous Mines.

Under the Metalliferous Mines Regulation Act of the Revised Statutes, the owner, agent or manager of a mine was required to send a written notice to the Commissioner of Mines of any explosion or accident involving loss of life or serious personal injury to any person employed in or about the mine, within 24 hours after the occurrence of the explosion or accident. This provision is now amended so as to require the notice to be given by telephone or telegraph or other quickest mode of communication within eight hours after the explosion or accident. [8]

Mechanics' Liens.

The section of the Mechanics' Lien Act relating to costs is considerably enlarged. The costs of any action under the Act, not otherwise provided for, was previously at the discretion of the court or judge. It is now provided that the costs of an action successful to the lien holders shall not exceed in the aggregate an amount equal to 25 per cent. of the amount of the judgment, besides actual disbursements, and shall be in addition to the amount of the judgment, to be apportioned and borne in such proportion as the person trying the case may decide. Where the costs are awarded against the person or persons claiming the lien they are also not to exceed 25 per cent. of the claim besides actual disbursements. In no case must the costs exceed what would have been incurred had the least expensive course been taken. Where a lien is discharged or vacated, the judge may allow a reasonable amount for drawing, registering or vacating the lien. Costs not otherwise provided for, remain in the discretion of the judge or officer to or by whom an application or order under the Act is made.[9]

Public Utilities Commission.

A very important Act of the session was one establishing a Board of Public Utility Commissioners for the Province. The Board is to consist of three members and is to have a clerk or secretary. Its general duty is to exercise supervision of all public utilities throughout the province. "Public utility" is defined as including every corporation, company, or person, holding, operating or controlling any plant or equipment for the conveyance of telephone messages, or for the production, transmission or furnishing of heat, light, water or power either directly or indirectly to or for the public. Every such utility is required to furnish a reasonably adequate service and facilities and to make just and reasonable charges. It must make an annual return to the board showing the amount of capital, liablity, assets, receipts, expenditures, dividends, etc. Schedules of rates must be filed with the board, and must not be changed without notice. Provision is made against the granting

[6] Nova Scotia statutes, 1909, chap. 11.
[7] Nova Scotia statutes, 1909, chap. 12.
[8] Nova Scotia statutes, 1909, chap. 13.
[9] Nova Scotia statutes, 1909, chap. 40.

of any rebate by a public utility. The powers and procedure of the board in matters of complaints, penalties, etc., are set forth in detail. The Board may take evidence under oath and may direct inquiries. It may also make rules and regulations which when approved by the Governor-in-Council are to have the force of law. The right of appeal to the Governor-in-Council from a decision of the Board is granted. The Act is not to affect any right which any public utility may now have under its charter or act of incorporation. [10]

Encouragement of Gold Mining.

The Governor-in-Council is authorized by a special act to assist the further development of the gold mines of the Province by giving reasonable assistance for crosscutting and driving levels at such depths and for such distances as may be approved by the inspector of mines or by an engineer selected by the Department of Mines. Aid may also be given for the purpose of utilizing water powers in order to reduce the cost of gold mining. The location of shafts, winzes, crosscuts and levels is to be subject to the approval of the Department. Companies or individuals receiving assistance under the act are required to pay a royalty of three per cent. on any gold won from the property, such rate to be continued until the full advance made by the Government is repaid. Any loan made or assistance given, however, is not be a charge against the property or company, but against the gold won from the property receiving assistance under the Act. [11]

Miscellaneous.

A consolidation of the Election Act was passed. [12]

[10] Nova Scotia statutes, 1909, chap. 1.
[11] Nova Scotia statutes, 1909 chap. 5.
[12] Nova Scotia statutes, 1909, chap. 6.

An Act was passed providing for compensation to farmers and others whose lands have been damaged in the course of railway construction work in Caledonia, Queens' County. [13]

Some amendments were made in the provisions of the Act for the protection of woods against fire. The amendments relate to the reports and duties of rangers. [14]

The Public Health Act is amended with special reference to the establishment of sanitoria for the treatment of tuberculosis and the further protection of the public from infection from that disease. [15]

The Public Highways' Act is amended by a section permitting a municipality to close up a thoroughfare that has not been in use for 20 years. [16] The Act relating to the expenditure of Provincial road bridge grants is also amended. [17]

On streams on which any hydraulic power company has established dams for the storage of water, log drivers are not to have the right to use more than the natural flow of the river except with the consent in writing, of the company. [18]

An Act to provide for the appointment of a commissioner for municipal sinking funds was passed. The duties of the officer will be to inspect the credit of towns and municipalities seeking borrowing powers, and to see that sinking funds are properly provided for. He is also to examine municipal legislation in such cases and to certify to the legality of the issues. The Act will further safeguard the interest of those buying the municipal securities of the Province. [19]

[13] Nova Scotia statutes, 1909, chap. 7.
[14] Nova Scotia statutes, 1909, chap. 31 & 32.
[15] Nova Scotia statutes, 1909, chap. 33.
[16] Nova Scotia statutes, 1909, chap. 30.
[17] Nova Scotia statutes, 1909, chap. 45.
[18] Nova Scotia statutes, 1909, chap. 10 sec. 18.
[19] Nova Scotia statutes, 1909, chap. 10 sec. 18.

NEW BRUNSWICK LEGISLATION AFFECTING LABOUR, 1909.

THE legislative assembly of the province of New Brunswick met for the session of 1909 on March 28 and prorogued during April. The session was the second of the fifth assembly of the province. The following is a review of the more

important legislation, of interest to industry and labour, based upon the volume of the statutes issued during August.

Factory Inspection.

A clause is added to the factories' act whereby no person is to hold or be continued in the position of inspector after he has reached the age of 70 years.

The provision of the act relating to the annual or other reports of inspection is considerably enlarged. Previously it was required merely that such reports should be laid before the legislative assembly. It is now enjoined that the inspector shall report to the provincial secretary, or to such other head of his department as may have been designated under the act "to provide for a bureau of labour," on the first days of March and September in each year. This report must give the names and locations of all factories where the conditions are not according to law, or where accidents have occurred during the previous six months. A brief account of the accidents and illegal conditions and the causes thereof must be added, together with any other matter that may seem necessary or desirable. Such report or reports must be laid by the Head of the Department before the legislative assembly as soon as possible after the opening of each session. [1]

Immigrant Children.

A number of sections are added to the act "relating to immigrant children". The additions define more clearly the powers and responsibilities of charitable institutions, refuges, and homes, engaged in settling immigrant children in the province. The guardianship of such institution over the children is to last in the case of males until they attain the age of 21 years and in the case of females until they reach the age of 21 years unless sooner married. Institutions may bind out children, but they must retain their powers of supervision over them. A penalty of $40 is prescribed for taking away or inducing a child thus bound out to leave his employment without the consent in writing both of the person to whom he has been bound and of the institution by which he has been placed. [2]

Commission on Tuberculosis.

By an act "to assist in the prevention and cure of tuberculosis" the government is empowered to appoint a commission, to consist of not more than seven persons who are to serve without remuneration (except payment of expenses) for the purpose of enquiring into and reporting upon the best methods of preventing and curing tuberculosis. The sum of $15,000 is set aside for defraying the cost of carrying into effect the recommendations of the commission. In the preamble to the act it is recited that there are at present in the Dominion of Canada consumptive invalids numbering at least 40,000 of whom 8,000 die annually involving a financial loss estimated at over $8,000,000. [3]

Encouragement of the Iron Industry.

In order to encourage the development of the extensive and valuable deposits of iron recently located near the grand falls of the Nepisiguit river in the county of Gloucester, the government by special act has guaranteed the principal and interest of the bonds of the "Northern New Brunswick and Seaboard Railway Company" for the purpose of building and operating a line of railway from the mines to a point on the Intercolonial Railway and beyond. The guarantee is not to exceed the sum of $15,000 per mile, nor to be for more than 26 miles, and the rate of interest is not to exceed four per cent. It is estimated that when the works above mentioned are in full operation the annual pay-roll at the mines and resulting industries will not be less than $1,000,000. The mining company involved, namely, the Drummond Mines, Limited, agrees to pay a royalty of five cents per gross ton on a minimum output of 1,000 tons per day, for a season of not less than 150 days. A smelter is to be erected at the port of shipment of the railroad. [4]

[1] New Brunswick statutes, 1909, chap. 42.

[2] New Brunswick statutes, chap. 41.

[3] New Brunswick statutes, chap. 49.

[4] New Brunswick statutes, 1909, chap. 48.

Prison Labour.

Police magistrates are given power when convicting to imprisonment, whether or not the conviction imposes hard labour, to direct in the warrant of committment issued on the conviction that the person convicted shall perform hard labour within the limits of the city or town. City and town councils are empowered to make by-laws and regulations for the proper enforcement of hard labour sentences within their limits. [5]

Legislation re Transportation.

The following acts were passed affecting transportation companies and interests:

Canadian Terminal Ry.—Extending time for construction.

Maritime Steamship Co.—Authorizing exemption from taxation in County of Charlotte.

Moncton Electric Tramway Co.—Amending act of incorporation and extending time for construction.

New Brunswick Coal and Ry. Co.—Authorizing granting of loan by the Government for betterment of railway.

New Brunswick Docks and Terminals Co.—Incorporation.

St. John City.—Authorizing city to transfer harbor property and privileges to harbor commission.

St. John Valley Ry. Co.—Incorporation.

Tobique and Campbellton Ry.—Extending time for construction.

Twin Tree Mines Ry.—Amending act of incorporation, altering location of terminals and changing name to Northern New Brunswick and Seaboard Ry. Co.

Miscellaneous.

A consolidation of the *Game Act* was passed. [6]

The act respecting the protection of *sheep* from dogs was made more strignent [7]

The government is authorized to make a grant not to exceed $500 to any person or company providing and operating a satisfactory *mussle-mud digger* capable of digging not less than 100 tons per day, to supply the mud to those requiring it for fertilizing purposes. [7]

By an amendment to the general *Mines Act*, leases or licensees are required to take out an additional lease or license when other minerals are discovered than those contained in the existing lease or license. [8]

An amendment of the liquor license act contains a clause relating to *Sunday selling*. [9]

[5] New Brunswick statutes, 1909, chap. 28.

[6] New Brunswick statutes, 1909, chap. 46.
[7] New Brunswick statutes, 1909, chap. 18.
[8] New Brunswick statutes, 1909, chap. 17.
[9] New Brunswick statutes, 1909, chap. 16, sec. 16.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT ANNUITIES—BOOKLET ISSUED BY SUPERINTENDENT—INSURANCE OF EMPLOYEES BY EMPLOYERS.

AN interesting and instructive booklet has been issued under the authority of the Rt. Hon. the Minister of Trade and Commerce by the Superintendent of Government Annuities, Mr. S. J. Bastedo, descriptive of the provisions of the Government Annuities Act, 1908,(1) and of the terms under which annuities are issued by the Annuities Branch to the Canadian public. The booklet is entitled, "Comfort and Happiness in Old Age." It constitutes throughout a strong appeal and argument for the inculcation of habits of thrift and economy, in the practice of which the purchase of an annuity affords such effective assistance. The various plans on which payment may be made are described in detail, and the advantages of each and of the system as a whole are explained in full (2). In brief the leading feature of the system is that it offers to all a definite plan for saving for old age with a minimum of effort and self denial, on unimpeachable security, and on exceedingly liberal terms.

[1] A review of this legislation was published in the *Labour Gazette* for September, 1908, page 301. An amendment to the Act passed at the session of 1909, was reviewed in the *Labour Gazette* for June, 1909, page 1338.

[2] See the *Labour Gazette* for December, 1908, page 612

Social and Economic Advantages.

Referring to the social and economic objects of the system, the booklet states;

"Much of the extreme poverty and destitution in Great Britain, which has been shown by the recent Pension Act to exist, would have been impossible had there been a general adoption of a scheme like the Canadian scheme in England half a century ago. The men and women who are now on the pauperising pension roll could have preserved their self-respect and independence, and the enormous annual drain on the public treasury, which amounts to nearly $50,000,000 would probably have been avoided. If Canada is not ultimately to face the same conditions as exist in England and many other European countries, the people of small income must make definite provision for their old age, and it is quite within the bounds of fact to say that in this fair Canada of ours there are to-day for each man, woman and child who has an assured income for life, and who can for that reason contemplate the approach of old age with serenity and equanimity, thousands who, as the thought is forced upon them, can only have feelings of sad misgivings as they ponder upon the subject of what the future may have in store for them. Let every man, woman and child therefore remember that a payment of a few cents a week will provide with absolute certainty for an eventide of comfort and happiness. Experience proves, however, that they will not lay aside that "something" for the "rainy days" unless an obligation to do so is created.

"There is an additional field of usefulness for the press and the pulpit in the dissemination of information on this vitally important subject. The press has already done much, the pulpit may properly be expected to do more. So soon as men and women are educated up to the standard of saving and economy and the rising generation to be thrifty and economical, just so soon will the moral tone of the people become higher and purer, the whole community more prosperous, and want and poverty unknown; and the moral effect of having this sure and positive plan of investment as a means of providing for old age must be to stimulate thrift and economy."

An Interesting Comparison.

By way of illustrating how slight an effort towards self-help is required, when directed into the proper channel, to secure an allowance similar to that provided by the old Age Pension scheme of Great Britain, a single example will suffice. The Imperial Government scheme provides an allowance of $1.25 per week ($65 a year) at the age of 70. To purchase the same allowance under the Canadian system the following trifling payments are required:

At Age.	Amounts payable annually.	Annuity.
20	$2.50	$65.00
25	3.25	65.00
30	4.25	65.00
35	5.70	65.00
40	7.65	65.00
45	10.55	65.00
50	15.00	65.00

In addition it must be remembered that under the Canadian plan, in case of death before 70 all payments go back to heirs with compound interest at 3 per cent.

Progress of the Branch.

Since the inception of the work the branch has taken in about $250,000 in premiums. During the seven months ended July, 31, 1909, contracts for annuities were issued as follows:

44 Immediate Annuities (Single and Last Survivor), totalling $11,121.80 at a cost of $108.923.80.

244 Deferred Annuities amounting to $53,901.00 on which $97,486.35 have been received in premiums.

The total number of Annuity Contracts issued to the 31st of July, 1909. (Immediate and Deferred) was 288, aggregating $65,022.80, and the purchase money received on account thereof was $206,-410.15.

It may be explained that deferred annuities are issued under two plans,

viz., plans "A" and "B". On plan "A" it is provided that in case of the death of the annuitant before the annuity begins the purchase money with compound interest thereon at three per cent. per annum will be returned to the legal representatives of the annuitant. On plan "B" where the same annuity may be obtained for smaller payments, there would be no return of any portion of the purchase money.

On plan "A", 204 contracts have been issued; and on plan "B", 40.

Payments may be made to the Department direct, or through the Postmaster or any money order office, and by him remitted to the Department. The postmaster is allowed a commission of one-third of one per cent. on all amounts paid to him. An annuity may be purchased by or for any person between the ages of 5 and 85, but no annuity may be received before the age of 55.

The rights of an annuitant are not saleable or transferable, except that the statute provides that the purchaser of an annuity may have a portion of it (not exceeding one-half) made payable to his wife. In the case of the purchasers of deferred annuities this is considered to be a most valuable privilege.

Insurance of Employees by Employers.

Of special interest from the standpoint of industry and labour are the facilities offered by the system for the insurance of employees by employers. In other words the system affords to every employer convenient and trustworthy machinery for the establishment of a pension fund whereby old or disabled employees may be retired without suffering to themselves or imposing a heavy financial burden on the employer. With the view of bringing this feature more prominently to the attention of employers and workmen the following circular, which is self-explanatory, was sent out under date of August 3, 1909, to manufacturers and employers of labour throughout Canada:

OTTAWA, Aug. 3, 1909.

DEAR SIR,—A number of manufacturers and employers of labour throughout the Dominion of Canada have been asking for information as to the cost of Government Annuities, with a view to considering some plan by which they may assist their employees to make provision for their old age. I have, therefore prepared, as an example, a table showing the cost of an Annuity of $250 at 60 to men starting to pay in between the ages of 21 and 50, where the employer contributes $10. a year for each man irrespective of age. The employer could, if desired, vary the amount of his contribution, and some employers will be disposed to make larger contributions in respect of men who have been a long time in their service than of those who have been in but a short time. It will be seen that where the men are over the age of 35 a contribution of $10 represents but a small portion of the purchase money necessary to secure the Annuity of $250. The employer may make a selection from his men and contribute for a certain number only if unable for any reason to bring in the whole staff. I send you two copies of this table, and shall be glad to supply you with any number of of additional copies required. I have shown the amount that the employer's $10 will buy at each age on Plan "B", under which plan there would be no return of any portion of the purchase money either to the employer or to the employee should the employee die before the age of 60. If the employee leaves the service of his employer he will, of course, lose the benefit of his employer's contribution from that date. A separate contract would issue to each employee.

Any further information which you may require on the subject will be gladly sent, and if you should desire a personal interview with me you have only to command me and I will wait upon you at any time or place you may suggest.

I should be glad to have a line from you stating whether you would be disposed to co-operate with your employees for the purpose suggested if it should be their desire to take advantage of the scheme.

Yours faithfully,

S. T. BASTEDO,
Supt. Canadian Gov't. Annuities.

The table accompanying the above is as follows:—

Commencing Age.	1–B.	2.	3–A.	4–B.
21	$128.20	$121.80	$12.85	$ 9.50
22	121.21	128.79	14.32	10.63
23	114.41	135.59	15.92	11.85
24	107.99	142.01	17.60	13.15
25	101.83	148.17	19.40	14.55
26	95.87	154.13	21.32	16.08
27	90.33	159.67	23.36	17.68
28	84.89	165.11	25.58	19.45
29	79.80	170.20	27.93	21.33
30	74.90	175.10	30.47	23.38
31	70.22	179.78	33.19	25.60
32	65.79	184.21	36.12	28.00
33	61.54	188.46	39.31	30.62
34	57.47	192.53	42.76	33.50
35	53.62	196.38	46.50	36.62
36	49.93	200.07	50.58	40.07
37	46.43	203.57	55.02	43.85
38	43.07	206.93	59.93	48.05
39	39.89	210.11	65.30	32.67
40	36.85	213.15	71.23	57.85
41	33.94	216.06	77.85	63.65
42	31.19	218.81	85.18	70.15
43	28.57	221.43	93.44	77.50
44	26.08	223.92	102.76	85.87
45	23.71	226.29	113.33	95.45
46	21.45	228.55	125.47	106.53
47	19.32	230.68	139.49	119.42
48	17.29	232.71	155.89	134.62
49	15.36	234.64	175.32	152.77
50	13.53	236.47	198.66	174.75

1. Column 1 shows amount of Annuity which a payment by the employer of $10 a year from commencing age to age 60 would purchase on plan "B," under which plan there would be no return of any portion of purchase money should Annuitant die before 60.

2. Column 2 shows the amount remaining to be purchased by the employee to bring annuity to $250.

3. Columns 3 and 4 show the annual rate to be paid on plan "A" or "B" to purchase amount of annuity in column 2. (On plan "A" should Annuitant die before 60, all payments made with three per cent. compound interest be returned to the purchaser or his legal representatives.)

Replies have already been received from a considerable number of employers indicating a willingness to avail themselves of the facilities offered and to cooperate with their employees in establishing a system of retiring allowances. The Superintendent has also been in personal communication with a number of manufacturers in order still further to demonstrate the practicability and desirability of the arrangement. The Superintendent will also endeavour during the coming month and later to bring the system personally to the attention of the central labour organizations of the Dominion.

THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT, 1907—PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE ACT DURING THE MONTH OF AUGUST, 1909.

TWO applications for the establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, were received in the Department during the month of August, as follows:—

On behalf of freight-handlers employed by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company at Fort William, Ont., the number of employees affected being estimated at about 700.

On behalf of Roundhouse Employees, members of the Brotherhood of Railroad Employees, Division No. 15, in the employ of the Intercolonial Railway at Halifax, N. S., the number of employees affected being estimated at 20 directly and 1,000 indirectly.

Earlier Applications.

Of applications received prior to the beginning of August, proceedings in connection with which remained at that date unfinished, there were the following:

(1) On behalf of engineers, firemen, conductors, brakemen, baggagemen and yardmen, members of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Engineers, the Order of Railway Conductors and the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, employed on the lines of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company, the number of employees affected being estimated at 300 directly and 800 indirectly.

(2) On behalf of unskilled labourers

members of the Saskatoon Federal Labour Union, No. 12,801, employed on trench work, sewer work and municipal public utilities in the city of Saskatoon, Sask., the number of employees affected being estimated at 150 directly, and 150 indirectly.

Reports Received.

During August, the Department received reports in the cases of two Boards established under the Act as follows:—

(1) That arising out of the application of freight-handlers employed by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company at Fort William Ont.

(2) That arising out of the application of engineers, firemen, conductors, brakemen, baggagemen and yardmen employed by the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company.

Other Proceedings Under Act.

In the case of the dispute between the corporation of the city of Saskatoon and certain labourers employed on trench work, sewer work and municipal public utilities in that place, various sittings were held during August of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation which had been constituted on August 4, but at the end of the month the report of the Board had not yet reached the Department.

In the application of certain roundhouse employees, of the Intercolonial Railway at Halifax, N. S., members of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees, Division No. 15, for the establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation, it was claimed that members of this organization had been unjustly discriminated against on account of their being active members of the Brotherhood. Correspondence was exchanged on this subject during the month of August, but on account of the absence from the city of both the Minister and Deputy Minister of Railways, action in regard to the application was delayed until September 11 when the Board was formally established.

I. REPORT OF BOARD IN DISPUTE BETWEEN CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY AND ITS FREIGHT-HANDLERS AT FORT WILLIAM, ONT.

ON August 12, the Minister of Labour having been apprised of the occurrence of a strike on the part of freight-handlers to the number of 700 employed by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company at Fort William, Ont., opened communication through His Worship, Mayor Peltier of Fort William with the parties concerned, as a result of which Mr. F. A. Acland, Deputy Minister of Labour, was commissioned on August 15, to proceed to Fort William to lend the good offices of the Department towards effecting, if possible, an adjustment of the dispute. The differences in question related to the demands of the freight handlers for increased rates of pay and for the discontinuance of a bonus system by which one cent per hour of their wages was held by the Company until the completion of the season's work.

On August 18, the Deputy Minister informed the Minister of Labour from Fort William that formal application had been made by the employees for the establishment of a Board under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act. In this message the Deputy Minister also announced that the strikers had all returned to work and that troops which had been called out for the preservation of order had been withdrawn. A Board was accordingly established without delay composed of Mr. W. J. Christie of Winnipeg, Mr. W. T. Rankin, of Fort William, and Mr. S. C. Young, of Fort William, the latter being appointed Chairman on the joint recommendation of Messrs. Christie and Rankin. On August 24, six days after the application had been transmitted to the Department, a unanimous report was made by the Board in terms which were understood to be acceptable to both parties to the dispute.

Report of the Deputy Minister.

A full account of the circumstances attending this dispute and of the means adopted to effect a settlement is contained in a report of the Deputy Minister of Labour to the Minister of Labour in the following terms:—

OTTAWA, August 26, 1909.

To the Honourable
The Minister of Labour,
Ottawa, Ont.

Sir:—

I have the honour to present a report relating to the differences between the Canadian Pacific Railway Company and the longshoremen in its employ at the port of Fort William, Ont., and to the action of the Department with regard thereto.

On Sunday, the 15th instant, I received from you verbal instructions, subsequently confirmed by writing, to proceed to Fort William, Ont., and to lend the good offices of the Department in promoting a settlement of the differences above mentioned, and on the following day I left for the scene of the dispute, arriving there on the evening of Tuesday the 17th instant.

The following telegrams show more precisely the nature of the mission:

1. From Mr. Frederick Urry, correspondent of the *Labour Gazette* at Port Arthur and Secretary of the Trades and Labour Council at Port Arthur, to Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, Minister of Labour, dated Port Arthur, August 14:— "Strike Committee of freight-handlers Fort William request your presence here to hear their grievances and effect settlement. Wire reply."

2. From Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, Minister of Labour, to Mr. Frederick Urry, Port Arthur, Ont., dated Ottawa, August 15: "Your telegram of last night received this morning. The Deputy Minister, Mr. F. A. Acland, will leave for Fort William immediately to lend the good offices of the Department towards effecting a settlement of the Fort William dispute. Mr. Acland was instrumental in effecting, under similar circumstances, a settlement of a longshoremen's dispute at Montreal two years ago and I bespeak for him the confidence of each of the parties."

Origin of the Dispute.

It will be well to set down briefly the leading features of the dispute up to the exchange of telegrams, leading to the intervention of the Department. My statements on these points are necessarily based on enquires made after my arrival at Fort William and not on personal observation, but I am satisfied of their substantial accuracy.

There are about 700 men receiving employment to a varying degree as freight-handlers at the freight sheds of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company at Fort William, Ont. These men are of numerous nationalities, the prevailing races being Russians, Hungarians, Austrians, Greeks, Italians and Ruthenians, with a sprinkling of English-speaking men. The rate of wages paid during the present season up to the time of the dispute has been 17½ cents per hour for day work and 20 cents per hour for night work, with an additional cent for each hour worked, given as a bonus at the end of the season to the men who remain on duty until that time arrives. The object of the bonus is obviously to induce the men to hold themselves available for duty to a later date than they might otherwise be disposed to regard as desirable. The system is identical with that adopted in the case of the Montreal longshoremen three years ago on the recommendation of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation then established to adjust the dispute between the longshoremen and the Shipping Federation of Canada, but the amount of the bonus paid at Montreal is 2½ cents on each hour worked. It is not within the scope of the present mission to pronounce in any way upon the question of the adequacy of the rate of wages that had prevailed at Fort William from the beginning of the season or on the effectiveness or desirability of the bonus system, but it may be remarked generally that the rate of wages paid to freight-handlers and longshoremen appears to depend to a considerable extent upon the

degree of permanence afforded by the work at the respective ports. Where the work is most irregular, there, usually, the wages rule highest, the transportation companies concerned could not otherwise secure men for prompt service when occasion requires. The rate payable is of course again affected by the prevailing local rate for ordinary labour. The question of the degree of hardship imposed on the men by a bonus system which holds them to the employing company until the end of the season regardless of the amount of work received, unless the extra remuneration involved be sacrificed, similarly depends largely on local conditions and on the character of the men employed, and is not one concerning which any general pronouncement may be made with advantage.

During the present season work appears to have proceeded quietly enough at the rate mentioned above until Saturday August 7. The officials of the Company report that no representations were made to them concerning grievances, nor do the men claim that any such representations were made, save, as it was subsequently stated, on behalf of the men (though denied by the Company) in the case of some individual employees who had objected to certain of the foremen that the rate of pay was inadequate to the work. The employing Company appears, therefore, to have been taken completely by surprise when on Monday August 9, the men suddenly and without any formal warning to the Company ceased work, and it is quite certain that the community of Fort William generally was unprepared for such conditions. The result of the refusal of the men to work was to derange the shipping facilities of Fort William and to threaten a tie-up of steamers that might be in port or might come to port.

Application of Industrial Disputes Investigation Act.

The industry involved being one involving transportation facilities brought the dispute within the province of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, and the men were not complying with the terms of the Act in ceasing work before the differences between them and their employers had been referred for investigation to a Board of Conciliation and Investigation. The men involved were, as has been already pointed out, very generally foreigners, and with perhaps few exceptions without more than the rudiments of education. It does not appear that they were as a rule new arrivals, and many of them had lived for some years at Fort William and had been engaged for several seasons in the work of freight handling. There seems good ground for accepting, however, the claim subsequently advanced by the leaders of the men that they had been unaware of the existence of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, and that had they known the requirements of this act they would not have ceased work without their grievance having been first investigated.

Progress of the Dispute.

During the two or three days following immediately after the strike, more or less informal conferences took place between the representatives of the men and the officials of the Company. The Company is represented locally by Supt. J. Graham, but Mr. J. T. Arundel, General Superintendent of the Central Division of the Canadian Pacific Railway reached Fort William on Tuesday, August 10, and Assistant General Manager Bury came to the scene of the dispute a day later. The higher officials assumed the direction of affairs, so far as the Company was concerned, during their stay in Fort William. The demands of the men as formulated were briefly as follows:—

1. An increase of pay; 2. an abolition of the bonus system; 3. better treatment from the foremen.

The strikers carefully picketed the approaches to the C.P.R., sheds from day to day, and it being reported that some of the strikers were carrying firearms, a search was made by the city police, one man, on whom was found a Colts' revolver, being arrested. Mr. L. L. Peltier, Mayor of Fort William, received a deputation of the strikers on Tuesday morning, August 10, at the City Hall, several hundred men being present.

Bosco Dominico, an Italian, acted as interpreter, and set forth the demands of the men, and the mayor in reply, as reported in the local press, promised to do all that lay in his power to promote an understanding. He strongly condemned the carrying of firearms and urged that the men go back to work and leave the dispute to be discussed by a conciliation committee of which he was quite willing to be one. If this committee failed, the Mayor recommended that the dispute should be referred for adjustment under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, the nature of which he explained.

The Mayor appears to have immediately commenced negotiations with the Company, and the differences were in a fair way to settlement without a reference to the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, when on Thursday morning, August 12, an unfortunate incident occurred. About 30 special constables had been brought down from Winnipeg by the C.P.R. management for the purpose of protecting the property of the Company. The constables were sworn in on Thursday morning before Magistrate Palling of Fort William, and taken to the Company's boarding house near the freight sheds. The arrival of the special constables appears to have had an irritating effect on the strikers, some of whom believed or professed to believe that the new arrivals were strike breakers and not constables.

Collision between Strikers and Constables.

The Company seems to have followed the customary procedure in this matter, and it has not been seriously suggested that the powers conferred upon them under such conditions by the Provincial law were in any way exceeded. It would seem possible, however, that a less prominent display of force would have been dictated by prudene and might have helped to avert the calamity that followed, and it is at least arguable whether the public interests do not demand such an amendment of the law as would require that the consent of the public officers responsible for the peace of the community should be procured before so large a body of armed men is brought within the limits of the municipality concerned.

While the C.P.R., special constables were breakfasting, the strikers gathered around in considerable force and on the emergence of the constables an altercation ensued, which developed quickly into the active use of firearms with the result that many persons were severely injured. Eleven constables were wounded and taken to the hospital, and several of the strikers are believed also to have been wounded and taken away by their comrades; no wounded strikers were taken to the hospital. Mayor Peltier, when the news of the shooting reached him, was in the act of negotiating a settlement with the C.P.R., officials enabling the men to return to work immediately on improved terms, with a reference to the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act in the event of further grievances developing. The Mayor immediately proceeded to the scene of the outbreak and read the riot act and issued then the call for the militia, the magistrates signing the requisition with him being Messrs. Peter McKellar and G. W. Brown. A detachment 150 strong of the 96th regiment located in Fort William and Port Arthur were soon on duty and order was restored. Col. Steele, D.O.C., who was in Port Arthur at the time of the affray, assumed command, and also brought down from Winnipeg seventy-five members of the Canadian Mounted Rifles.

Exchange of Telegrams between the Minister of Labour and the Mayor of Fort William.

The presence of the Militia had a quieting effect and no further untoward incident occurred. The strike continued and on Friday morning over a hundred men were brought in by the Company from the East and work was partially resumed at the freight sheds. Picketing was continued by the strikers, but without disorder. The bearing of the Militia is on all hands reported to have been excellent. Mayor Peltier resumed negotiations looking to a settlement and at a meeting of the men on Friday, August 13, read the following telegrams exchanged between the Minister of Labour and himself:

Ottawa, August 12, 1909.

Mayor Peltier,
Fort William, Ont.

"Press despatches mention you have been endeavouring to arrange settlement of longshoremen's strike. Possibly, parties are not aware that Industrial Disputes Investigation Act is applicable to this dispute and that persons violating provisions of Act are liable to prescribed penalties. Two years ago longshoremen at Montreal and Halifax, having struck without knowledge of provisions of Act, returned to work and had difficulties referred under its provisions once the same were brought to their attention. Satisfactory settlements followed. Possibly strikers at Fort William will see the wisdom of adopting a similar course. I will be pleased to establish a Board of Conciliation and Investigation forthwith if so requested. Copies of Act mailed yesterday to W. Houston, secretary Longshoremen's Union.

(Sgd.) W. L. Mackenzie King,
Minister of Labour".

Fort William, August 13, 1909.

W. L. Mackenzie King,
Minister of Labour,
Ottawa.

"On August eleventh by authority of Canadian Pacific Railway and over my signature and corporation seal I made the following proposition to strikers,—If men returned to work to-day the Company's Superintendent and General Supt. will meet representatives of the men tonight to endeavour to adjust any grievances and settle wage question and if men dissatisfied they will remain working and invoke Lemieux Act. This was not accepted. Situation well in hand. May use Act, yet.

(Sgd.) L. L. Peltier, Mayor."

The Mayor on Saturday, August 14, regarded normal conditions as restored and requested the withdrawal of military protection. The regulars and Militia were accordingly withdrawn on Saturday night. During the day the city police had arrested a number of men believed to have been implicated in the affair of the 12th instant and the men arrested were taken to Port Arthur for trial.

Dispute Referred under Industrial Disputes Investigation Act.

As a result jointly of the efforts of the Mayor and of the knowledge obtained by the strikers of the nature of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, an understanding was now reached to have the dispute referred for investigation under its provisions, and in virtue of this understanding on Monday morning, August 16, the men accordingly resumed work. On my arrival in the city on the evening of the 17th, as stated above, there was no outward evidence of the recent disturbance, but there was indication of a tense and excitable condition of feeling being still abroad and I received many assurances of the necessity for prompt action in bringing the whole matter before a Board for full enquiry and final adjustment. I communicated immediately on my arrival with the Mayor and with Mr. F. Urry, by whom had been transmitted to the Minister the communication on behalf of the strikers, and it was arranged that I should on the following morning meet the members of the committee representing the strikers and obtain from them the formal application for a Board of Conciliation and Investigation which it was believed they were now desirous of presenting.

Negotiations Begun—Board Appointed.

The committee met at the City Hall at 11 a.m., on Wednesday, August 18, Mayor Peltier and Mr. F. Urry being present and rendering valuable assistance. With one exception the committee was composed of non-English speaking persons and the services of translators in several languages were necessary. The application was formally drawn, signed before Magistrate Palling by Messrs. C. R. Spooner and Piro Pathakoes, respectively, as representing the committee, and formally handed to myself as Registrar of Boards of Conciliation and Investigation. Mr. F. Urry was recommended by the men for appointment to the Board. The Minister had already

expressed determination to establish a Board if an application was received in due form, and as I received a notification during the day from the employing Company that the Company had remended Mr. W. J. Christie, of Winnipeg, for appointment, I communicated to the Minister the names of the persons respectively recommended and the Minister was pleased to appoint them forthwith. I represented to Messrs. Christie and Urry, by telegraphic messages to Winnipeg and Port Arthur, respectively, the desirability of expediting the enquiry as far as was possible and suggested, by the Minister's direction, that they should endeavor as speedily as possible to agree on a recommendation for the third member of the Board and that if they could not come to such agreement speedily, they should consider the advisability of waiving their full rights of deliberation in this matter and refer the appointment to the Minister in the manner provided by the Act, when the appointment would be made forthwith. I received a message in reply from Mr. Christie stating that he would reach Fort William on Friday evening, August 20. On Thursday, August 19, I received a letter from Mr. Urry stating that on reconsidering the situation he had decided to tender his resignation as a member of the Board. Mr. Urry's note was as follows:—

"PORT ARTHUR, Ont., Aug. 19, 1909.

MR. F. A. ACLAND,
Deputy Minister of Labour.

DEAR SIR,—It was a surprise to me yesterday when the members of the strike committee asked me to act for them. Without having time to consider the matter fully, I consented.

I have since come to the conclusion that in the interests of the labour movement of these two cities it will be best that I decline the position.

Thanking you and also the Minister of Labour for your confidence in me to act on behalf of the men by confirming their choice,

I remain,
Yours faithfully.

(Sgd.) FREDERICK URRY."

It became necessary accordingly to reconvene the Strike Committee and as the members were now at work during the day, it was impossible to secure such meeting until evening at 7 p.m. On Thursday, August 19, therefore, the committee reconvened and after some deliberation decided to recommend Ald. W. T. Rankin for appointment to the Board. The Mayor was present at this second meeting of the committee and again lent his services for the adjustment of the difficulty.

Resolution by men with respect to action of the Department.

At this same meeting of the committee, the following resolution was passed relating to the action of the Department and setting forth the attitude of the employees towards the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act:—

"FORT WILLIAM, August 18, 1909.

We, the committee representing the freight shed men employed by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company at Fort William, appreciate the promptness with which the Department of Labour dealt with our request for the appointment of a Board to deal with our grievances, and had we known of the existence of the Lemieux Act, we would not have ceased work until we had invoked the good offices of the Minister of Labour."

Enquiry by Board.

The Minister appointed Mr. Rankin to the Board in place of Mr. Urry, and on Friday, August 20, Messrs. Christie & Rankin met to confer regarding the question of a Chairman with the result that during the day they agreed on the nomination of Mr. S. C. Young, a leading citizen of Fort William, and this recommendation was duly confirmed by the Minister. The members of the Board were sworn in on Saturday morning, August 21, and began immediately the official enquiry into the dispute. The proceedings of the Board lasted throughout Saturday, considerable evidence being taken as to the cost of living at Fort William as compared with other

places, and as to the bearing of this on the wage question. Evidence was also taken on some other questions. Many of the men were present throughout the day and the proceedings were apparently an object lesson of considerable value to them, as well as to different leading citizens who were present during the day as witnesses or spectators. In the evening the Board met in private for the purpose of endeavoring to agree on a report, but finding it impossible as yet to make a unanimous report, it was decided to take further evidence on Monday, August 23. The proceedings were resumed on Monday and additional evidence was taken. On Monday evening the Board again went into private session which continued until between five and six o'clock in the morning of Tuesday, August 24, in an endeavor to formulate a unanimous recommendation. Some details were left for final adjustment, and a copy of the text of the finding of the Board, to which then or subsequently were attached the names of the three members of the Board, was handed me by the Chairman on Tuesday evening. This finding was understood to be satisfactory to both parties concerned. The whole proceedings from the day on which the formal application was received had lasted during six working days only, showing with what expedition the machinery of the Act may be worked when there is a special urgency for the same.

Findings of Board.

The finding of the Board recommended (1) the payment of the rate of 20½ cents per hour by day and 23½ cents per hour by night, a substantial advance over the figures formerly paid, dating from August 16, when the men resumed work; (2) the abolition of the bonus system for the future, and the payment immediately of the bonus earned up to date. Concerning the question of ill-treatment the Board did not find that any evidence supporting this contention had been submitted, but the Company's officers had, it was stated, given satisfactory assurances on the subject. This report was understood to be acceptable to both parties to the dispute. A formal report of the finding of the Board was duly forwarded to the Minister at Ottawa.

Recapitulation of Proceedings—Effect of the Act.

It will be seen that the employees ceased work on August 9, requested the aid of the Minister of Labour on August 15, returned to work on August 16, and made formal application for a Board of Conciliation and Investigation on August 18, the Board holding official enquiry on August 21 and 23, and reaching a conclusion on August 24, fifteen days from the time of the strike, and six days, as noted, from the date of the formal application for a Board.

The financial loss suffered by both parties to the dispute would have been, no doubt, entirely avoided and the unfortunate affray between the special constables and the strikers necessarily eliminated had the differences been referred for adjustment under the terms of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act in the first place, a course clearly dictated, moreover, by ordinary prudence as well as by the laws of the land. As previously stated, however, the men claim to have been wholly ignorant of the existence of any special law bearing on the question of trade disputes. This was stated in concise terms in the application forwarded to the Minister, and also in the resolution passed by the committee of strikers quoted above.

In the application for the establishment of the Board it was stated on behalf of the freight-handlers concerned that "in ceasing work, the employees, the great majority of whom are foreigners, acted in good faith, and as they would have acted in their own respective countries, being unaware of the existence in Canada of any Act of Parliament requiring that before a strike was called there shall be an inquiry into the grievances before a Board established by the Minister of Labour."

I desire in closing this report to draw the Minister's attention to the excellent public service rendered by His Worship Mayor Peltier throughout the difficulty, and the substantial aid which I received

from the Mayor and from Mr. F. Urry, Secretary of the Trades and Labour Council of Port Arthur, and correspondent of *The Labour Gazette* for Port Arthur, in expediting the procedure for the establishment of the Board. I desire also to acknowledge the cordial and courteous co-operation of the officials of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company to the same end.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,

(Signed) F. A. ACLAND,
Deputy Minister of Labour.

Text of Report of Board.

The text of the findings of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation established in this matter is as follows:—

FORT WILLIAM, ONT., Aug. 24, 1909.

To the Honourable
The Minister of Labour,
Ottawa, Ont.

Sir:—

In the matter of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act 1907, and of the dispute between the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, employers, and the freight-handlers of that Company, at Fort William, Ont., employees: we the duly appointed Board of Conciliation and Investigation consisting of Samuel C. Young, Chairman, of the city of Fort William, Ont; William J. Christie of the city of Winnipeg, Man.; William T. Rankin of the city of Fort William, Ont. beg to report as follows:—

The Board met in the Council Chamber of the City Hall, Fort William, Ont., Saturday, August 21st, 1909.

The grievances set forth in Statement A of Employees were first taken up. Briefly, they were as follows:

1. A raise of wages from 18½ cents to 22½ cents per hour for day work and from 21 cents to 25 cents per hour for night work;

2. The employees complained that the cost of living in the city of Fort William warranted them in asking for the increase;

3. That some of the men had been unjustly or harshly dealt with by some of the company's foremen, in pursuance of their work;

4. They wished the discontinuance of the bonus system now in force whereby 1 cent per hour of their wages is held by the Company until completion of the season's work.

Taking the questions up in order named, we went exhaustively into the matter of wages paid for ordinary labour in this city and district and find that ordinary, unskilled labour, such as is affected in this case, commands about 20 cents per hour and we, therefore, recommend:

First.—That the wages to be paid to the complainants, *i.e.*, the labourers in the Canadian Pacific Railway Company's freight sheds at Fort William, Ont., shall be 20½ cents per hour for day work and 23½ cents per hour for night work and that these rates shall apply from August 16th, 1909;

Second.—We find that, after very careful investigation, considering transportation charges on commodities, the cost of living in the city of Fort William, Ont., compares favourably with other cities, both East and West;

Third.—In the matter of complaint of emloyees as to harsh treatment by some of the foremen in the employ of the Company, we could not get any direct evidence in support of their complaint. We have the assurances of officials of the Company that they will not tolerate any unwarranted treatment of the men, if same is brought to their attention. We have advised the representatives of the men to make complaint in writing to the proper authorities, should anything of this nature occur in the future;

Fourth.—We strongly recommend that the bonus system be discontinued at once, and that bonuses earned to August 16th, 1909, be paid in full within one week. We have the Company's consent to this proposal.

In looking into the matters which brought about the trouble between the employees and the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, we find that no proper demands were made by the men. The men left their work without notice which

seriously affected the freight handling business at this port, causing great loss to shipping and mercantile interests of the country.

We have tried to impress upon the men the seriousness of their action in this respect and we are pleased to note in their statement referred to that they realize this and that they will not participate in such action in the future.

(Sgd.) S. C. Young,
Chairman.

(Sgd.) W. T. Rankin,
For Employees.

(Sgd.) W. J. Christie,
For C.P.Ry. Co.

Dated at Fort William, Ont.,
24th Day of August, 1909.

II REPORT OF BOARD IN DISPUTE BETWEEN GRAND TRUNK PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY AND ITS EMPLOYEES.

THE Minister of Labour received on August 14, the unanimous report of the Board established in the matter of a dispute between the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway and its engineers, firemen, conductors, brakemen, baggagemen, and yardmen, members of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, the Order of Railway Conductors, and the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen.

In the application which was made on May 29, for the establishment of a Board in this matter, it was stated by the Employees concerned that the differences related to "the consideration and adoption of schedules of rates of pay and rules governing the service and working conditions of engineers, firemen, conductors, brakemen, baggagemen and yardmen, including provision therein as to the dismissal and promotion of employees; the investigation of the dismissal of employees who, it is submitted, have been wrongfully dismissed; the consideration of the sufficiency of sleeping and eating accommodation furnished to employees, the same being, it is submitted, unclean and improper; the quality of the food provided." The number of employees affected was stated to be 300 directly and 800 indirectly. Mr. F. H. McGuigan, of Toronto, and Mr. J. G. O'Donoghue, of Toronto, were appointed members of this Board on the recommendation of the Company and of the employees respectively, and on the joint recommendation of Messrs. McGuigan and O'Donoghue, the Board was completed on June 24, by the appointment of Honourable R. F. Sutherland, M.P., of Windsor, Ont., as Chairman.

In the report of the Board it is stated that a very fair, friendly and conciliatory disposition was displayed on all hands and that the representatives of the employees expressed reasonable confidence in the present officials of the Company and were disposed to concede that the conditions of their service as regards a number of the matters in dispute have recently been somewhat improved. The Company's officers laid much stress on the fact that as yet the road is in but the constructive stage with the usual accompanying difficulties as to wages, supplies, and general conditions and that in consequence some of the claims made on behalf of the employees were premature. The report continues: "After a full hearing and consideration, the matters in dispute were amicably adjusted with the exception of the claim of the employees that "engineermen detained on their engines, at terminals, two hours or more before commencement or after completion of trip will be paid for same at schedule rates, such detention to be paid for in addition to mileage run but to be deducted when computing overtime, in respect to which a majority of the Board was disposed to agree with the contention of the employees.

"While it appeared that in some cases the food supplied to the employees, the method of serving same, the sleeping accommodations provided, and the general sanitary conditions may not have been entirely satisfactory it also appeared that

in a general way these were similar to and on the whole as good as those usually provided in the early stages of railway construction. The Board is of the opinion, however, and would recommend that a regular inspection and report of all conditions of the construction camps, buildings and conveniences of the Company be made by its physicians with a view to better the condition of the employees and secure, if possible, that these be satisfactory in so far as food, lodgings and sanitation are concerned.

"The Board is of opinion that the cases of certain of the men whose alleged grievances were the subject of investigation and discussion might well be reconsidered by the officers of the Company with a view to their restoration to its service.

"Your Board is glad to report an adjustment of the matters in dispute and its unanimous agreement upon the basis of the attached schedules to remain in force for one year from August 15, 1909, and thereafter subject to the termination on thirty days' notice by either party."

Attached to the findings of the Board in this matter is a schedule of rates of pay and rules governing the service of engineers, firemen and hostlers on all owned, leased and operated lines of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway west of Fort William, also a schedule of rates of pay and rules for conductors, baggagemen, brakemen and yardmen on the lines of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway west of Fort William.

Report of Board.

The text of the findings of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation in this matter is as follows:—

TORONTO, April 11th, 1909.

To the Honourable,
W. L. Mackenzie King,
Minister of Labour,

In the Matter of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, and of a dispute between the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company, and its employees.

The members of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation established by the Minister of Labour under the above Act, on the 24th day of June, 1909, and to which the dispute herein was referred under the provisions thereof, beg to report as follows:—

1. The first meeting of the Board was held in Winnipeg on the 17th of July and its meetings thereafter continued in the office of the General Superintendent of the Company in the Somerset Block on Portage Avenue until the 24th of July, 1909, when its work was completed.

2. The matters in dispute were at first complicated by the fact that the Company having issued bulletins in general terms which it claimed provided for the matters in dispute, was not disposed to consent to the framing of schedules. On the other hand the employees had prepared and presented to the Board for its consideration detailed and somewhat complicated schedules.

3. Taking the bulletins referred to and the Grand Trunk Railway System operation rules, which the officers of the Company alleged to have been in use in a general way as a starting point, the matters in dispute, and as particularly set out in the said schedules prepared by the employees, were fully investigated and considered.

4. A very fair, friendly and conciliatory disposition was displayed on all hands.

5. The Representatives of the Employees expressed reasonable confidence in the present officials of the Company and were disposed to concede that the conditions of their service as regards a number of the matters in dispute had recently been somewhat improved.

6. The Company's Officers laid much stress on the fact that as yet the road is in but the construction stage with the usual accompanying difficulties as to wages, supplies and general conditions, and that in consequence some of the claims made on behalf of its employees were premature.

7. After a full hearing and consideration, the matters in dispute were amicably adjusted with the exception of the claim of the employees that "Enginemen detained on their engines at ter-

minals two hours or more before commencement or after completion of trip will be paid for same at schedule rates, such detention to be paid for in addition to mileage run, but to be deducted when computing overtime," in respect to which a majority of the Board was disposed to agree with the contention of the Employees.

8. While it appeared that in some cases the food supplied to the employees, the method of serving same, the sleeping accommodations provided and the general sanitary conditions may not have been entirely satisfactory, it also appeared that in a general way these were similar to and on the whole as good as those usually provided in the early stages of railway construction. The Board is of opinion, however, and would recommend that a regular inspection and report of all conditions of the construction camps, buildings and conveniences of the Company be made by its physicians with a view to better the conditions of employees and secure, if possible, that these be satisfactory in so far as food, lodgings and sanitation are concerned.

9. The Board is of opinion that the cases of certain of the men whose alleged grievances were the subject of investigation and discussion might well be reconsidered by the officers of the Company with a view to their restoration to its service.

Your Board is glad to report an adjustment of the matters in dispute and its unanimous agreement upon the basis of the attached schedules to remain in force for one year from August 15th, 1909, and thereafter subject to termination on thirty day's notice by either party.

(Sgd) R. F. SUTHERLAND,
Chairman.

" F. H. MCGUIGAN,
Representing the Company.

" J. G. O'DONOGHUE,
Representing the Employees.

Schedule.

Schedule of rates of pay and rules governing the service of engineers, firemen and hostlers on all owned, leased and operated lines west of Fort William, Ontario.

Article 1.

	Engineers. $ c.	Firemen $ c.
Passenger trains, per mile,		
Engines 50 to 100 and 300	4.00	2.50
Engines 1 to 26	4.10	2.70
Engines 200 to 225	4.25	2.90
Engines 500 to 509	4.50	3.05
Freight service, per mile,		
Engines 50 to 100 and 300	4.40	2.60
Engines 1 to 26	4.50	2.80
Engines 200 to 225	4.65	3.00
Engines 500 to 509	4.90	3.25
Construction and other work Trains, per hour,		
Engines 50 to 100 and 300	.40	.23½
Engines 1 to 26	.41	.25½
Engines 200 to 225	.42½	.27½
Engines 500 to 509	.45	.30
Light running and piloting, paid for class of service performed.		
Operating rotary plow	4.90	3.25
Switching rates, per hour	.37½	.22½
Watching and caring for engines, per hour	.40	.25

Article II.

On regularly assigned way-freight runs twenty-five cents (25 cents) to engineers, and fifteen cents (15 cents) to firemen will be allowed in addition to through freight rates for each one hundred (100) miles and *pro rata* for any fraction thereof.

DETENTION.

Article III.

(1) On all passenger trains not otherwise specified detention will be paid for the time used in making the trip in excess of the time necessary to complete the trip at an average speed of fifteen (15) miles per hour.

(2) On all way-freight, through and mixed trains, not otherwise specified, detention will be paid for the time used in

making the trip in excess of the time necessary to complete the trip at an average speed of eleven (11) miles per hour.

(3) Detention will be computed from the time crew is called to go to work until it is registered in at the arriving terminal. Time of work trains will commence thirty (30) minutes before leaving-time of train.

(4) Fractions of an hour less than thirty (30) minutes will be counted; fractions of an hour over thirty (30) minutes will be counted one hour.

(5) Terminal delays in road service before departure will be reported on separate ticket and will be paid for at detention rates. Delays of less than one hour and thirty minute, (1 hr. 30 min.) will not be counted. The time so made will be deducted from any detention earned on the trip.

(6) Terminal delays in road service after arrival to be reported on separate ticket and will be paid for at detention rates. Delays of less than forty-five (45) minutes will not be counted. Delays over one hour and thirty minutes (1hr. 30 min.) to count two hours.

Terminal delays will begin when train is registered in arriving terminal and end when engine is delivered in engine house yard.

(7) Detention will be paid at mileage rates for the class of service performed, based on detention speed limits. Enginemen shall be promptly notified and reason given when time shown on time tickets is not allowed.

Article IV.

MISCELLANEOUS SERVICE RATES.

(1) Enginemen acting as pilots will receive the Engineer's rate for the class of service performed.

(2) Authorized dead-heading on Company business, two hundred (200) miles or less, will be paid minimum passenger rates for actual miles. Distances in excess of two hundred (200) miles, half minimum passenger rates.

(3) Engineers assigned to specified runs will be paid extra for work done outside of the regular run and work performed either before or after time card hours at the rates effective for the class of service performed, and failing to, make a full month will be paid *pro rata* for the service performed.

(4) Shop time, including time acting as hostlers, will be computed at the rate of three dollars ($3.00) for each day of ten (10) hours; five (5) hours or less will be paid half day, over five (5) hours and less than ten (10) hours, one day.

Article V.

Enginemen in freight or passenger service will be paid mileage from the track where they take the engine to track where they deliver it. Round trips 100 miles or more one way will be paid for as separate runs.

Article VI.

Road enginemen called and cancelled within three (3) hours, having made no mileage, will be paid for three (3) hours and stand first out. For less than five (5) hours or fifty miles pay for five (5) hours or fifty (50) miles will be allowed. When over five (5) hours or fifty (50) miles pay for ten (10) hours or one hundred (100) miles will be allowed.

SWITCH ENGINEERS.

Enginemen on switch engines will be paid five (5) hours for five (5) hours or less; over five (5) hours, actual time.

Article VII.

Engineers held under orders for train or other service or attending court or coroner's inquests on legal cases for the Company will be allowed four dollars ($4.00) for each twenty-four (24) hours' or portion thereof, detention from duty. Firemen will be allowed two dollars and fifty cents ($2.50) for each twenty-four hours' or portion thereof, detention from duty. When such service is done on a day upon which regular work is also performed payment will be made *pro rata* for the time so occupied. When such service is done on a lay-off day the full rate will be allowed. Expenses will be allowed at the rate of

two dollars ($2.00) each for each twenty-four (24) hours away from home station. The court witness fees and mileage will be assigned to the Company.

Article VIII.

Enginemen in charge of dead engines will be paid enginemen's minimum freight rates and overtime, if made.

Article IX.

Enginemen on snow plow trains will be allowed actual mileage including sidings plowed.

Article X.

Enginemen on work trains will be allowed pay for making repairs to engines before or after hours at pits or other work train points where there is no locomotive staff. Such work to be reported on a separate ticket.

Enginemen in work train service, if not required on Sunday, will be furnished passes and allowed to go home when such leave will not interfere with the service.

An assigned work crew running thirty (30) miles or more to or from work, mileage so run will be paid for at through freight rates; time so occupied not to be included in time paid for at work train rates.

Work train crews will be given opportunity for meals at reasonable hours and provided with reasonable sleeping accommodation

Article XI.

When an engineman in regular service is called upon temporarily to perform duties other than his own, except that of hostler, he will receive not less than his own rate of pay. This not to apply to extra men.

Article XII.

Enginemen will not ordinarily be required to back up or run tender first in inclement weather of after dark except with work or construction trains or in case of emergency.

Article XIII.

The engineer in charge of an engine ordered over any section or branch with which he is not familiar will, when necessary, be furnished with a competent pilot.

Article XIV.

The handling of freight crews in the movement of traffic under normal conditions will, so far as practicable, be so arranged by the Company as to avoid excessive lay-over at other than home terminals.

Article XV.

Enginemen taking engines from one terminal or division to another will be furnished passes to return home and will not be required to run out of any other than their home terminal unless agreeable to them or in case of emergency.

Article XVI.

Engines running through terminals where roundhouse staff is employed, whether on round trip or over more than one section, will, where convenient, have coal shoveled ahead and fire and ash pan cleaned by roundhouse staff.

Article XVII.

Engine cabs will be furnished with the usual seats and boxes suitable for storing clothes.

Engines should be so maintained that excessive and unnecessary steam blowing from any part will be avoided.

During cold weather the engine will be equipped with frost glasses on front cab window, side and back curtains, and back boards, and all openings about the cab, in running board and around the reverse lever, will be kept closed.

Article XVIII.

When an engineman is discharged or resigns he will, as soon as practicable, be paid and given a certificate stating term

of service and in what capacity he was employed.

Article XIX.

If an engineman be taken off his run for any cause he shall, if he so desires, be given a hearing at which he shall have the right to have another engineman of his own selection appear and speak for him and shall have the right to appeal from the decision of the Local or the General Officers of the Company. Should no decision be rendered within fifteen (15) days he shall receive pay until decision is rendered and if proved innocent be reinstated and receive compensation for time lost.

Article XX.

A revised seniority list of enginemen shall be posted at each roundhouse on the first of January each year.

Article XXI.

Enginemen's seniority will date from day of commencing work.

Article XXII.

Firemen will, conditions permitting, be called upon to pass examination for promotion in seniority turn and will be notified in writing within thirty (30) days thereafter of the results of such examination.

When conditions will not permit of a fireman taking his examination he will forfeit no rights thereby.

In the event of a fireman refusing to take or failing to pass the required examination he may be called upon again within six (6) months to pass a second examination. Firemen refusing to take or failing to pass a second examination will be placed at the foot of the eligible list or their services dispensed with, at the option of the Company.

Article XXIII.

When necessary to transfer an engineman from one district or division to another, junior men will be transferred. If necessary for them to remain one year they will be classed as permanent men and retain seniority.

Promoted engineers put back firing will have priority over hired engineers and choice of runs, according to seniority.

Article XXIV.

Enginemen taken over with another road will hold their seniority on the lines acquired.

Enginemen assigned by the Company to contractors' service will retain their seniority.

Article XXV.

Senior enginemen will have precedence in promotion and runs, dependent upon their general good conduct, faithful discharge of duty, and ability to assume increased responsibility, the Master Mechanic to be the judge.

Article XXVI.

Any enginemen refusing a run to which he is assigned will forfeit his rights to the man accepting it.

Article XXVII.

If an engine assigned to a regular run is taken off such run, the engineman assigned to such run will be furnished with another engine.

Article XXVIII.

If a regular run be vacant for thirty (30) days or less the senior extra engineman available will be used. If vacant for more than thirty (30) days the senior engineman desiring the run will be used.

Article XXIX.

The number of crews on a district shall be regulated so far as possible as to enable the men to make at least twenty-six hundred (2,600) miles or twenty-six (26) days per month.

Article XXX.

Should enginemen through sickness or injury become incapacitated for performing their work they may be assigned to such other service as they are capable of performing.

Article XXXI.

Regularly appointed members of the Adjustment Committee of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen will, when required to do committee work, be relieved from duty and furnished necessary transportation.

Article XXXII.

At stations where no regular force is provided Enginemen will be paid..... for turning and properly housing each locomotive, day and night.

Article XXXIII.

When enginemen whose compensation is on a mileage basis are obliged to double grades on account of train tonnage exceeding rated capacity of locomotive, or to run for supply of coal or water, such mileage will be paid for at rate specified for district. The time so made will be deducted from any detention earned. In other words the Company shall not be required to pay twice for the same service.

Article XXXIV.

Throughfreight locomotives and enginemen not assigned to preferred freight runs will be run first in, first out on the district to which they belong, as far as practicable, in the service to which they are assigned.

Article XXXV.

The spare list will be posted, it being the duty of spare men to give continual attention to it and be prepared for duty at any time, unless they shall have received permission to be absent.

Article XXXVI.

Spare men not appearing when called will lose their turn and fall to the bottom of the list.

Article XXXVII.

Enginemen must respond promptly to the call of duty. A grievance, real or imaginary, should take the form of a complaint to be enquired into and dealt with at the proper time. It does not justify refusal to comply with instructions.

Article XXXVIII.

A caller will be kept at stations, where necessary, to call enginemen.

Article XXXIX.

Men will be called at their regular registered residences and as near as possible two (2) hours before leaving-time of train.

Each man when called must sign a call book which will show the time called and the departure time of the train called for.

Article XL.

Enginemen who are assigned to regular runs will not be called for trains leaving between the hours of 8 a.m. and 9 p.m.

Article XLI.

Enginemen after continuous service of fifteen (15) hours or more shall have eight (8) hours rest before they are again called for service, except in case of emergency.

Article XLII.

Leave of absence must be obtained from the foremen in charge in the event of illness. Notice must be immediately given so that a substitute may be provided.

Article XLIII.

Frequenting saloons, the use of intoxicating liquors or insubordination will be sufficient cause for dismissal.

Article XLIV.

GENERAL DUTIES.

(1) To economically handle and use the oil, coal, sand, water, waste and other supplies;

(2) To report for duty and register out forty-five (45) minutes previous to the time called to leave and to be on hand and have the locomotive in readiness to start with train at the time called to leave;

(3) To examine bulletin books and notice boards before leaving a terminal.

(4) To enter rest required immediately on arrival at terminal in book provided for that purpose. If leave of absence on account of sickness or for any reason other than for rest is desired, to report personally to the foreman or his substitute.

(5) To assist in every manner possible, in the event of a locomotive failure or casualty, to avoid delay to the train and to clear the main line.

(6) To make the light repairs which may be necessary to keep the locomotives in good condition for service until they can be taken to the roundhouse or terminal.

DUTIES AT ROUNDHOUSE TERMINALS.

Engineers.

(1) To make the usual hammer test inspection of the locomotive both before and after leaving terminal, and engineers will be held responsible for any defects found inside the frame of engines except where they have booked inspection to be made, which must be only at points where and at times when there are no means of making inspection.

(2) To see that the locomotive has its proper equipment and a full supply of oil, sand, water, coal and other supplies before leaving the roundhouse to go out on a run. In the case of locomotives requiring to be equipped with tools before going into service such work will be attended to by the shop staff.

(3) To test the air pump, both injectors, lubricators and steam heating equipment and to know that they are in proper working order previous to leaving roundhouse to go out on run.

(4) To personally test the air brake and signal whistle equipment by operating the engineer's brake valve and the angle cocks at the rear end of the tender, and to see that this equipment is in good working order, previous to leaving roundhouse tracks to go out on a run.

(5) To adjust the feeds of all oilcups and to close the feeds immediately on arrival at a terminal.

(6) To see that the automatic coupler knuckles are closed and that the air and steam hose are coupled to their respective fastenings, before the locomotive is delivered at a terminal.

(7) To see that heaters are applied during severe weather to all pipes requiring such and before locomotives are delivered at a terminal.

(8) To drain the water of condensation from the main and auxiliary reservoirs, triple valves, drain cups, and all other portions of the air brake equipment, to prevent its accumulation, and in addition to see that the engine and tender and air appliances that are liable to damage by frost are properly drained when an engine becomes disabled for service.

(9) To see that a judicious amount of water is left in the boilers of locomotives before they are delivered at a roundhouse after arriving at a terminal.

(10) To register in immediately on arrival at a terminal and to make out the trip tickets and the forms used in reporting train detention, casualties, personal injuries, stock struck, fires, etc., when such reports are necessary, before leaving the company's premises.

(11) To make, immediately on arrival at a terminal, a complete written report of all work necessary to be done by the roundhouse force on the assigned locomotive.

(12) To keep in adjustment the travel of the driver and engine truck brake cylinder pistons, when the same can be reached from the outside, and to test the air brake equipment, and to remedy or make prompt report of all irregularities.

(13) To care for the trimming of the eccentric straps, also for the trimming of

the top of the driver boxes where they can be conveniently got at. When this work is reported it will be attended to by shop staff.

(14) To pack the steam and air stuffing boxes on the boiler head and other steam throttles when it can be done with steam in the boiler and can be conveniently reached. This work to be done by the shop staff when reported.

(15) To pack the steam and air end stuffing boxes of the air pump piston rod.

(16) To apply swabs to the valve stem, piston rod and air pump piston rod glands.

(17) To pack the valve stem and piston rod stuffing boxes of locomotives not equipped with metallic packing.

(18) To clean and care for the head lamp, reflector, burner, chimney and the glass to the cage.

(19) To care for the locomotive equipment.

(20) To care for the air pump and see that it is kept in a clean condition and properly lubricated.

(21) To make a complete and intelligent report of work necessary to be done on locomotives going to the shops for repairs.

DUTIES IN SERVICE ON THE ROAD.

Engineers.

(1) To make as many intermediate inspections of the locomotives as opportunity may afford.

(2) To renew the water gauge and lubricate glasses.

(3) To tighten the nuts of all bolts found to be loose.

(4) To close the feeds of all lubricators and oil cups when lying at stations or on side tracks for over five minutes.

(5) To see that the heaters are applied properly to all injectors, steam heat, rail cleaner and other pipes requiring such heaters during severe weather.

(6) To be responsible for the steam pressure and water in the boiler and the steam heat line, and the air pressure in the train and signal lines being maintained and not increased.

(7) To prevent such firing of a boiler as will produce black smoke and cause the steam to be relieved through the pop valves; all the surplus steam to be blown into the tender feed water.

(8) To see that the firemen attend to the duties assigned to them and that they comply with the instructions in effect.

(9) To handle the locomotive in such a manner as will give the best result, both as regards economy and efficiency; to make up all the time possible with trains that may be late or important and to handle the air brake and steam heat equipment in accordance with instructions, and to render the best of service.

(10) To make a telegraphic report to the Master Mechanic of slid or flat wheels under locomotives, and of accidents which result in damage to machinery or personal injury, and of causes for unusual delays to trains which may be chargeable to the Motive Power Department.

(11) To immediately notify the conductor in the event of a locomotive becoming disabled on the road so as to cause delay to trains, as to the reason of the failure, how soon the locomotive will be ready to proceed and with what portion of the train, so that the trainmaster can be advised and issue the necessary instructions.

DUTIES OF FIREMEN AT ROUNDHOUSE TERMINALS.

Firemen.

(1) To draw the necessary supply of oil, waste and stores immediately on arrival at the roundhouse or previous to going out on a run.

(2) To fill the lubricator and the headlamp oil reservoir also the cab blizzard and hand signal lamp reservoirs on arrival at the terminal.

(3) To care for all lamps but the headlamp, and to clean the cage of the latter.

(4) To assist the engineer in caring for the locomotive equipment.

(5) To shovel the coal from the rear end of the tender at least once during each week, and to trim the coal from the sides of the tender at all terminals or immediate coal stations.

(6) To keep the rear end tender deck around the water hole clean at all times, and the drains open.

(7) At points where no shop staff is employed, if required before or after hours, to clean the fires of pilot, pusher or switch locomotives, and to wipe the running gear and the tenders of such pilot, pusher or switch locomotives, they shall be paid at regular rates for such services.

(8) To keep all tender tool and equipment boxes and the equipment contained therein in a clean and orderly condition.

DUTIES IN SERVICE ON THE ROAD.

(1) To be subordinate to the engineer.

(2) To be held strictly responsible to the engineer for the condition of the grates, ashpan and dampers, and all the rigging pertaining thereto, and to know that the necessary firing tools are on the locomotive previous to leaving the roundhouse tracks to go out on a run.

(3) To comply with the instructions in effect in regard to the economical firing of locomotives and the use of surplus steam.

(4) To be on the lookout for and to receive all the signals which may be given or located on the left side of the locomotives, and to transmit them promptly and correctly to the engineer.

(5) To be on the lookout for and to report to the engineer promptly all irregularities which may be detected in the operation of the locomotive.

(6) To have the fire in readiness for the run, and the full pressure of steam in the boiler at the time the locomotive is coupled to the train and the latter is ready to leave.

(7) To keep on the locomotive one red and one white lantern, lighted and in readiness for immediate service from sunset to sunrise. Four torpedoes must be attached to the frame of the red lantern.

(8) To keep the cab foot plate clean and dampened, and the coal wetted down and well raked in from the sides of the gangway during the trip over the road.

(9) To leave the locomotive at the end of the trip or day's work with a bright fire on the grates, and especially next to the tube sheet.

(10) To remove from the locomotive all the train signal flags and lights immediately on arrival at the roundhouse terminal.

(11) Road firemen will be relieved from all brass scouring and all cleaning outside the cab while the engine is in service, but will clean the cab interior and sweep the cab and deck, provided such parts are in a cleanly condition when the engine is turned out for service.

(Sgd.) R. F. SUTHERLAND,
Chairman.

(Sgd.) F. H. McGUIGAN,
For the Company.

(Sgd.) J. G. O'DONOGHUE,
For the Employees.

Schedule.

Schedule of rates of pay and rules for Conductors, Brakemen, Brakemen and Yardmen, Grand Trunk Pacific Lines West of Fort William.

Passenger trains, for average monthly mileage of 5,000 miles or less:

	Per Month.
Conductors will be paid	$ 135.00
Brakemen will be paid	72.75

All mileage in excess of 5,000 miles per month will be paid pro rata.

	Conductors	*Brakemen*
Through freight trains per 100 mile	$3.80	$2.60
Way-freight and mixed trains per 100 mile	4.18	2.86
Work train, helper or pusher, per hour	38	26

RULES FOR TRAINMEN.

Article 1.

Light running and piloting will be paid for at rates for class of service performed.

The mixed trains as at present run, and similar runs added, will be classed and paid as way-freight runs.

Article II.

Snow plow and flanger trains will be paid for at through freight rates. Trainmen will not be required, except in case of emergency, to ride in plow, but will be

supplied with a caboose or other suitable car.

Article III.

Trainmen deadheading or travelling passenger on Company's instructions will be paid at the same rate as the corresponding men running the train on which they travel.

The crew standing second out will dead head and will stand first out of the distant terminal.

(*b*) Trainmen dead heading on passenger trains at the instance of the Company, 200 miles or more, will be paid one-half passenger rates; otherwise they will be paid as per Clause (*a*).

Article IV.

Through freight trainmen regularly required to load or unload way-freight en route will be paid at way-freight rates for the time so occupied, but not in excess of way-freight rates for the full trip, such time to be deducted in computing overtime.

Article V.

When a passenger train averages less than fifteen miles per hour, and any other train less than eleven miles per hour, overtime will be paid *pro rata* for time consumed in excess of these respective averages from the time crew is called to leave terminal until booked off duty at the arriving terminal—less than thirty minutes not to count, thirty minutes or over to be counted one hour. In work train service time will be computed beginning thirty minutes before leaving time, except spotting crews.

Article VI.

When obliged to double grades on account of train tonnage exceeding rated capacity of locomotive, or to run for coal or water, such mileage will be paid for at rate specified for the District. The time so made will be deducted from any overtime earned.

Article VII.

Trainmen called and cancelled within three hours, having made no mileage, will be paid for three hours and stand first out. For less than five hours or fifty miles, pay for five hours or fifty miles will be allowed. For over five hours or fifty miles, pay for ten hours or one hundred miles will be allowed.

Article VIII.

(*a*) Trainmen on wrecking trains will be allowed actual mileage to and from working limits, and work train rates while at work.

(*b*) Trainmen will be furnished passes and allowed to go home for Sunday if the train service will permit and it will not interfere with the work service.

(*c*) Unassigned freight crews will, when practicable, be selected for work train service, seniority to govern.

Article IX

Trainmen held under orders for train or other service will be paid ten miles per hour at through freight rates for the last ten hours or portion thereof in every twenty-four hours so held, less any mileage or time otherwise paid them during the said twenty-four hours. When attending Court away from home on Company's instructions will also be allowed $2.00 per day expenses. Witness fees and mileage shall be assigned to the Company.

Article X.

Trainmen required to coal engines en route will be paid at the rate of thirty-three cents per hour for the time so occupied, and this time will be deducted in computing overtime,

Article XI.

Trainmen shall be promptly notified and reason given when time shown on Time Tickets is not allowed.

Article XII.

When the business of the Company requires temporary transfer of men from one District or Division to another, the competent junior men in service shall be transferred and hold their seniority on the Districts to which they belong. Promoted conductors put back braking will have priority over hired conductors and choice of runs according to seniority.

Article XIII.

Trainmen who have been on duty twelve hours or more will not be called again for immediate duty if they require rest, the men to be judge of their own condition, but eight hours' rest is to be considered sufficient, except in extreme cases. The required rest must be booked on arrival.

Article XIV.

Freight trainmen living within one mile of yard office and passenger trainmen living within one mile of the passenger station, will be called as nearly as possible in time to be on duty forty-five minutes and thirty minutes respectively before leaving time of train. Caller will be furnished with a book in which the time the train is to leave will be registered and in which trainmen will sign their names. Regular men assigned to trains leaving between 8.00 A.M. and 9 P.M. will not be called.

Article XV.

Trainmen assigned to regular runs will not be required to remain in caboose at terminal points, and unless notified that they will be required before their regular runs will not be considered absent from duty, if address is given where they can be called if required, and crews so advised will be given their turn out with unassigned crews.

Article XVI.

Unassigned crews in freight service will be run first, in first out of terminals.

Article XVII.

The number of crews on any district shall be regulated so far as possible, to enable the men to make at least 2,600 miles, or 26 days per month.

Article XVIII.

If a trainmen be taken off his run for any cause, he shall, if he so desires, be given a hearing at which he shall have the right to have another trainman of his own selection appear and speak for him, and shall have the right to appeal from the decision of the Local to the General Officers of the Company. Should no decision be rendered within fifteen days, he shall receive pay until decision is arrived at, and if proved innocent shall be reinstated and receive compensation for the time lost.

Article XIX.

When a trainman is discharged or resigns he will, as soon as practicable, be paid and given a certificate stating term of service and capacity employed.

Article XX.

Senior trainmen will have precedence in promotion and runs, dependent upon their general good conduct, faithful discharge of their duty and ability to assume increased responsibility, the Superintendent to be the judge.

A revised seniority list of trainmen shall be posted at each terminal on the first of January each year.

Article XXI.

Trainmen will not, if avoidable, be compelled to handle, in trains, cars, the draft gear of which is defective and requires to be chained, beyond next terminal.

Article XXII.

Members of adjustment committees regularly appointed shall be relieved when required to do committee work, and furnished necessary transportation,

sufficient notice to be given Superintendent so that service will not suffer.

Article XXIII.

Crews assigned to regular runs will not be called upon to do other work when it can reasonably be avoided.

Article XXIV.

Trainmen running snowplows will be allowed actual mileage, including sidings plowed.

Article XXV.

Should trainmen through sickness or injury become incapacitated for performing their work they may be assigned to such other service as they are capable of performing.

Article XXVI.

Trainmen will, conditions permitting, be called upon to pass their examinations for promotions in seniority turn and will be notified in writing within thirty (30) days thereof of the results of such examinations.

When conditions will not permit a trainman taking his examinations, he shall forfeit no rights thereby.

In the event of a trainman refusing to take, or failing to pass the required examination he may be called upon again within six (6) months to pass a second examination. Trainmen refusing to take, or failing to pass, a second examination, will be placed at the foot of the eligible list or their services dispensed with, at the option of the company.

Article XXVII.

Trainmen taken over with another road will hold their seniority on the lines acquired.

Trainmen assigned by the company to contractors' service will retain their seniority.

Article XXVIII.

Any trainman refusing a run to which he is assigned will forfeit his rights to the man accepting it.

Article XXIX.

If a trainman assigned to a regular run is taken off such run the trainman assigned to such run will be furnished with another run.

Article XXX.

If a regular run be vacant for thirty (30) days or less the senior extra trainman available shall be used; if vacant for more than thirty (30) days the senior trainmen desiring the run shall be used.

Article XXXI.

A revised seniority list of trainmen shall be bulletined on the 1st of January of each year.

Trainmen's seniority will date from the day of commencing work.

Article XXXII.

Unassigned trainmen running work trains thirty (30) miles or more to or from work, the mileage so run will be paid for at through freight rates, the time so occupied not being included in time paid for at work train rates.

Article XXXIII.

Trainmen will be given opportunity for meals at reasonable hours.

Article XXXIV.

The handling of freight crews in the movement of traffic under normal conditions will, so far as practicable, be so arranged by the company as to avoid excessive lay over at other than home terminals.

RULES AND RATES FOR YARDMEN.

Rates:	*Day*	*Night.*
Yard foremen, per hour	$.35	$.37
Yardmen per hour	.32	.34

Ten hours will constitute a day's work.

Article I.

Articles 11, 20 and 27 in Trainmen's Schedule will apply to Yardmen.

Article II.

When held off duty on company's instructions, yardmen will be paid schedule rates for time so lost and will receive $2.00 a day for expenses while away from home.

Article III.

Overtime will be paid *pro rata* on basis of one-tenth of one hour for every six minutes worked, less than three minutes not to count, three to six minutes to count as one-tenth of an hour.

Article IV.

Yardmen when possible will be allowed one hour for meals between the fifth and seventh hour after coming on duty. Failing this they will be paid for meal hour and allowed twenty minutes for lunch.

Article V.

Except in case of emergency, yardmen will not be compelled to work with an engine not properly equipped with foot boards, grab irons and automatic couplers.

R. F. SUTHERLAND,
Chairman.

F. H. MCGUIGAN,
For the Company.

J. G. O'DONOGHUE,
For the Employees.

ADJUSTMENT OF DISPUTE BETWEEN THE CANADIAN NORTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY AND ITS MAINTENANCE-OF-WAY EMPLOYEES.

UPON receipt in the Department of Labour on July 21, of the findings of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation which was appointed to conduct an enquiry into differences between the Canadian Northern Railway Company and its Maintenance-of-Way Employees, enquiry was made by the Minister of Labour to ascertain whether the findings of the Board in this matter were acceptable to the parties as an adjustment of the dispute. A letter was received under date of July 17, from Mr. A. B. Lowe, President of the International Brotherhood of Maintenance-of-Way Employees, in which it was stated that the employees concerned had accepted the findings of the Board in this matter. On August 13 the Minister of Labour was informed by the Canadian Northern Railway Company that a settlement had been arrived at between the company and its Maintenance-of-Way Employees. On August 17, a letter was received from Mr. A. B. Lowe, President of the International Brotherhood of Maintenance-of-Way Employees, in which it was stated that the whole matter was happily settled by the acceptance of the award by the Company and the signing-up by the men's representative and by the Manager of a schedule based upon the Board's award. In a circular addressed by President Lowe to members of the International Brotherhood of Maintenance-of-Way Employees on the Canadian Northern Railway System it was stated that "In my last circular I told you of the deadlock between your committee and the management over the revision of your schedule which had been in operation for about two years. You are also aware that the whole matter of rules and rates was referred to arbitration under the Lemieux Act. The award, I am glad to say, was generally favourable to you, but was not regarded by the Company as being quite fair to them. Both, however, accepted the award, but in the adjustment of your schedule to the award by the Management and your Joint Protective Board, some slight changes were mutually agreed to, so that while the schedule is not in the exact terms of the award, it was satisfactory both to the Management and your Joint Protective Board, and meets with my very hearty approval.

"The permanent sectionmen retain their $1.75 per day, the pump repairers who were not on the schedule before, are now upon it and receive $3.00 per month

more than the award gave them. All section foremen, bridge and building and water service men receive an increase, and no less than eight sections have been given yard rates, an increase of 20 cents per day to each."

ADJUSTMENT OF DISPUTE BETWEEN CANADIAN NORTHERN ONTARIO, CANADIAN NORTHERN QUEBEC AND LAKE ST. JOHN RAILWAYS AND THE BROTHERHOOD OF LOCOMOTIVE ENGINEERS.

THE Department of Labour was informed on September 8 of the settlement of a dispute between the Canadian Northern Ontario, the Canadian Northern Quebec, and the Lake St. John Railway Companies, and locomotive engineers in their employ, arising out of the interpretation to be placed upon a schedule which was attached to the report of a Board under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, which had reported upon a dispute between the parties in question in the month of November 1908.

The question of interpretation was raised in a letter which was addressed to the Department of Labour on June 23 by the General Committee of Adjustment of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers on the Canadian Northern Railway system. In this letter it was claimed that the Company was not carrying out the terms of the agreement which had been made upon the report of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation in this matter. Correspondence ensued between the Department of Labour and the parties concerned, in which an effort was made by the Department to bring about an adjustment of these questions, with the result already indicated. In a letter to the Department on September 8, Mr. W. B. Best, General Chairman of the General Committee of Adjustment of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers on the Canadian Northern Railway system thanks the Department for the steps which it had taken in this matter, and accords to the Department credit for having done much to bring about a settlement of the dispute.

CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR DURING THE FIRST HALF OF 1909.

WAGES during the first six months of 1909 were for the most part stationary throughout Canada. During the winter months there was a tendency in certain branches towards lower levels, but the rates of the preceding winter were on the whole well maintained. Building employees were on somewhat lower schedules than in 1908, but general labour obtained about the same rates. On the opening of activity in the spring, the schedules of 1908 for skilled labour were for the most part renewed, and later an upward tendency was manifested. Unskilled labour, however, in the railway construction camps in Western Canada started on a lower rate than that of the fall of 1908. River drivers in the Ottawa Valley obtained an increase compared with the preceding year. Among printers and civic employees, also, some important increases took effect. Especially noteworthy was the increase granted by the Dominion Government to letter carriers and post office clerks, the number benefitted thereby reaching approximately 1,400 employees. A detailed statement with regard of to these and other changes of the period is as follows:

Changes by Industries and Groups of Trades.

Agriculture.—Wages in this industry up to the close of June remained on about the same level as in 1908. Experienced farm help was scarce and commanded exceptionally high wages on summer engagements.

Fishing.—Lobster fishermen at several points in the Maritime Provinces received a lower price than last year, $2.25 per cwt being paid by the packers in Cape Breton, a reduction of 50 cents on last year's prices.* In British Columbia, the prices offered for springs and steel heads on the Fraser River were reduced during April, red springs being reduced from 8c. to 6c. per lb., white springs from 6c. to 3c. per lb., and steelheads from 5c. to 4c. per lb.

Lumbering.—Wages in connection with the drives were upward as compared with 1908 in the Ottawa Valley. Gangs recruited at Hull, Que., obtained a rate of $2.-$2.25; last year the average rate was $1.75. In the mills rates were for the most part unchanged from last year.

Wages of pulp mill and paper hands working for the E. B. Eddy Company at Hull, Que., were as follows:—

Pulp Mill.

	per day.
Foremen	$4.00
Sub-foremen	2.00
Barkers	1.65
Screen men	1.46 2-3
Grinders	1.60
Barkers' helpers	1.55 5-6
Greasers	1.65

Paper Mill.

Boss machine tenders	$ 4.50
Machine tenders	3.83
Bag tenders	2.47½
Third hand	1.92½
Fourth hand	1.46 2-3
Greasers	1.65
Broke hustlers	1.65
Paper Engineer	2.20
Paper man	1.46 2-3
Assistant engineer	1.65
Boss finisher	1.92½
Finishers	1.48½
Labourers	1.65

Common labourers are paid from $1.37½ to 1.50 per day

Mining.—Two important agreements affecting wages in the coal mining industry were signed during the half year period. An agreement concluded in 1907, between the Western Coal Operators' Association and the United Mine Workers of America, covering the majority of the mines in Eastern British Columbia and Alberta, came to an end on March 31, 1909. During the negotiations arising out of a renewal of this agreement, the Crow's Nest Pass Coal Company withdrew from the Operators' Association and signed a separate agreement with its employees, under which working conditions were rendered more advantageous to the men, enabling them to make larger earnings than under former conditions. The employees of the remaining operators went on strike, but after a reference of the dispute under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, an agreement similar in the main to that which previously prevailed was signed on June 30, 1909. In respect of wages no change was made in the scale covering outside wages; the inside scale was also continued in effect, except in the case of machine men and their helpers who were granted a rate of $3.50 and $3.00 respectively per shift. The rates were previously from $3.15 up and $2.62½ respectively.[1]

Railway construction.—On the resumption of activity in the railway construction camps of Western Canada the wages at first offered were considerably lower than during the autumn of 1908. During the month of May most of the men were being paid $1.50 per day, and $4.15 per week was charged for board. Last year, the rate was $1.75 per day, and board was charged for at $4.50 per week. As the season advanced, however, and the activity of the camps increased, wages were upward in tendency.

A reduction in wages from $100 to $75 per month among transit men engaged in surveying the town site of Prince Rupert and a reduction from $45 to $35 per month for chainmen at the same point was followed by a cessation of work early in the year. Approximately 100 men were affected.

Workmen to the number of 150 employed on the construction of the tunnel under the Detroit river at Windsor, Ont., had their wages increased from 27 to 30 cents per hour.

Italian labourers (250) employed on

* See the *Labour Gazette* for June, 1909, p. 1374.

[1] For detailed statements with reference to the circumstances attending the signing of this agreement see the *Labour Gazette* for April, 1909, page 1,107; for May, 1909, page 1,260; for July, 1909, page 78, and for August, 1909, page 227.

track laying by the Hamilton Street Railway Company received an advance in wages of from 15 to 17 cents per hour.

The building trades.—During the winter months, as a result of the comparatively less active conditions prevailing in the building trades, as compared with the two previous years, wages had a tendency to seek lower levels in certain localities. Carpenters, bricklayers, builders' labourers and stonecutters in Montreal, Que., and carpenters in Amherst, N. S., and Ottawa, Ont., for example, were working for a time on lower schedules. The reduction, however, was not based on any definite arrangement. As the season advanced, and in connection with the renewal of agreements for the current year, a number of increases took effect; among the more important being the following: Stonecutters at Calgary, Alta., (180) had their wages increased from 60 to 62½ cents per hour. Stone masons (45) in the same locality received a similar advance dating from June 30. Bricklayers at Brantford, Ont., received an increase in wages from 42 to 45 cents per hour, and had their hours decreased from nine to eight per day. Among carpenters, wages were steady on the renewal of agreements on May 1, with an upward tendency in some localities. At Regina, Sask., a rate of 35 cents per hour was established. At Vancouver, B. C., wages in this class were advanced from $3.50 to $4.00 per day. Lathers at Ottawa, Ont., had their wages advanced 25 cents per 1,000. Painters at Quebec, Que., were increased from 22½ to 25 cents per hour. Plumbers and steamfitters at Hull, Que., had their wages increased from 33 to 35 cents and 38 to 40 cents per hour respectively. Builders' labourers (150) at Regina, Sask., obtained an advance in wages from 17½ to 22½ per hour from May 26.(*).

The metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Sheet metal workers at Ottawa, Ont., had their scale advanced from 25 to 30 cents per hour. Moulders' wages at Hamilton, Ont., were reduced 20 per cent. in February. The previous rate for day work was $3.75 per day. The reduction was followed by a strike. Subsequently, operations were resumed on a partial scale with non-union workmen.

Woodworking trades.—The employees of a furniture company and of a planing mill company at Berlin, Ont., had their wages advanced by $1.88 per week, dating from May 1.

Printing and allied trades.—Important changes went into effect at Ottawa, Toronto, Hamilton, Ont., and Regina Sask. At Ottawa, new agreements dating from June 1, and governing both newspaper and job offices, were signed. In the former some 60 employees received an advance of $1.00 a week, while in the job offices some 38 hands received an advance of 50 cents per week.[2] At Toronto. Ont., an increase of $1.00 per week took effect from January 1 in virtue of a five years' agreement concluded May 22, 1907. Twelve hundred hands were affected.[3] The scale is now as follows:—

Class.	Weekly earnings.
Compositors	$16.00
Bookbinders	16.00
Pressmen	17.50
Press feeders	11.50
Bindery women	6.25
Stereotypers	16.00 to $21.00
Electrotypers	16.00 to 21.00
Mailers	16.00
Platin pressmen	12.00

At Hamilton, Ont., also, from January 1, an increase of wages went into effect for compositors, pressmen, etc.[4] The increase affected 261 employees and ranged from $1.00 to $2.00 per week. Operators were required to give an additional output of type, which leaves the scale on a piece work basis practically unchanged. At Regina, Sask., a new agreement involving an increase after the first year was signed during April, 1909.

The clothing trades.—Employees of the John Ritchie Company, boot and shoe manufacturers, Quebec, Que., obtained an agreement during February, after a reference under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act of certain differences between the Company and its Employees,

(*) See the *Labour Gazette* for July, 1909, pages 97-98

[2] For text of new agreement see the *Labour Gazette* for June, 1909, page 1359.

[3] For text of new agreement see the *Labour Gazette* for August, 1909, page 213.

[4] For text of new agreement see the *Labour Gazette* for July, 1909, page 99.

TABLE SHOWING CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS

CLASS OF WORKPEOPLE AFFECTED.	LOCALITY.	Approximate Number of Workpeople affected	Date from which change took effect.	PARTICULARS OF CHANGE.
Lumbering—				
River drivers	Ottawa Valley	2,500	.....	Wages increased from $1.75 to $2.00-$2.25 per day.
Railway construction—				
Labourers in tunnel	Windsor, Ont	150	April	Wages increased from 27½c. to 30c. per hour
Labourers on street ry.	Hamilton, Ont	250	June	Wages increased from 15c. to 17c. per hour
The Building Trades—				
Stone cutters	Calgary, Alta	180	April 1	Wages increased from 60c. to 62½c. per hour
Masons	Calgary, Alta	45	June 30	Wages increased from 60c. to 62½c. per hour
Bricklayers	Brantford, Ont	70	May 1	Wages increased from 42c. to 45c. per hour; hours decreased from 9 to 8 per day
Carpenters	Vancouver, B.C	500	May 15	Wages increased from $3.50 to $4.00 per day
Lathers	Ottawa, Ont	100	June 15	Wages advanced 25c. per thousand
Painters	Quebec, Que	260	April	Wages increased from 22½c. to 25c.per hour
Plumbers and steamfitters	Hull, Que	17	June 1	Wages increased from 33c–38c. to 35c.–40c. per hour.
Builders' labourers	Regina, Sask	150	May 26	Wages increased from 17½c. to 22½c. per hour
The Metal Trades—				
Sheet metal workers	Ottawa, Ont	74	May 1	Wages increased from 26c. to 30c. per hour; Saturday afternoon allowed off
Moulders	Hamilton, Ont	100	Feb.	Wages reduced 20 per cent.
The Woodworking Trades				
Woodworkers	Berlin, Ont	70	May 1	Wages increased from $11.39 to $13.27 per week
The Printing Trades—				
Printers, etc.	Ottawa, Ont	100	June 1	Wages increased 50c. to $1.00 per week
Printers, etc.	Toronto, Ont	1,200	Jan. 1	Wages increased $1.00 per week
Printers, etc.	Hamilton, Ont	260	Jan. 1	Wages increased $1.00–$2.00 per week
Railway Employees—				
Telegraphers	Kingston and Pembroke Ry.	19	Jan. 1	Aggregate wages increased to extent of $540 annually
Dominion Government Employees—				
Letter carriers	.....	1,160	April 1	Wages increased 50c. per day[2]
Post office clerks, stampers and sorters	.....	230	" 1	Wages increased[2]
Municipal Employees[1]—				

[1] See statement in accompanying article.
[2] See the *Labour Gazette* for June, 1909, page 1338.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA,
STATISTICAL TABLES, SERIES E., No. 25

OF LABOUR DURING THE FIRST HALF OF 1909.

ESTIMATED RATE OF WAGES PER WEEK.		ESTIMATED HOURS OF LABOUR PER WEEK.		CHANGE IN WAGES PER HEAD, PER WEEK.		CHANGE IN WORKING HOURS PER HEAD PER WEEK.		MANNER IN WHICH CHANGE WAS BROUGHT ABOUT
Before change.	After change.	Before change.	After change.	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease	
$10.50	$12–$13.	50.....	.....	$1.50–$3				
$14.58	$16.20	.....	.....	$1.62	.....	.....	.....	After a strike.
8.10	9.18	.....	.....	1.08	.....	.....	.....	After a strike.
26.40	27.50	44	44	1.10	.....	.....	.....	On request of employees.
26.40	27.50	44	44	1.10	.....	.....	.....	On request of employees.
22.68	21.60	54	48	.....	$1.08	.....	6	By agreement concluded on 1908.
21.00	24.00	.....	.....	3.00	.....	.....	.....	By voluntary concession.
12.00	14.00	54	54	2.00	.....	.....	.....	After negotiations between parties.
12.15	13.50	54	54	1.35	.....	.....	.....	By voluntary concession in some shops; after a strike in others.
.....	.....	54	54	1.08	.....	.....	.....	By voluntary concession.
9.45	12.15	.....	.....	2.70	.....	.....	.....	After a strike, and in accordance with award of Government of Saskatchewan.[3]
13.50	15.00	54	50	1.50	.....	.....	4	On request of employees.
22.50	18.00	.....	.....	.....	4.50	.....	.....	By announcement of employees.
11.39	13.27	.....	.....	1.88	.....	.....	.....	By voluntary concession.
14.50	15.50	.....	.....	1.00	.....	.....	.....	After conferences between employers and employees.
16.50	17.50							
1	1	.....	.....	1.00	.....	.....	.....	By agreement signed May, 1907.
1	1	.....	.....	1.00	.....	.....	.....	After conferences.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.60	.....	.....	.....	After reference of differences under Industrial Disputes Investigation Act.[4]
1	1	.....	.....	3.00				
1	1	.....	.....	1.40				

[3] See the *Labour Gazette* for July, 1909, page 97–8.
[4] See the *Labour Gazette* for May, 1909, page 1234.

with regard to prices to be paid for various classes of labour. An agreement was signed on the recommendation of the Board.[5] At Toronto, Ont., an agreement dating from March 1, was signed between the merchant tailors of the city and the Journeymen Tailors' Union. The agreement is to last for three years. Conditions as to hours of labour were left unchanged, but a partial revision of piece work prices was made, involving a small advance on certain classes of work. About 250 employees were affected.

Brewery workers.—Sixty workmen employed at the breweries of C. N. Huethes, Berlin, Ont., and L. Kuntz, Waterloo, Ont., were granted an increase in wages of approximately $2.00 per week from March 1. At the same time it was agreed that the work-day would be nine hours from November to April inclusive, the ten-hour day to prevail during the rest of the year. The exact nature of the increases granted will be seen from the following:

Class.	Old rate. per week	New rate. per week
Washers	$ 9.90	$ 11.50
Malters	9.50	10.50
Drivers	10.00	13.00
Drivers helpers	9.50	10.50
Single drivers	10.00	11.00
Cellar men	10.50	13.00
Kettle men	10.00	12.00
Stablemen	10.00	11.00
Engineers	18.00	20.00
Firemen	10.80	13.50
Malsters	9.50	12.00

Railway employees.—Telegraph operators to the number of 19 employed by the Kingston and Pembroke Railway Company were granted increases aggregating $540 per year from January 1, 1909. The differences between the Company and the Employees in question were referred to a Board appointed under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act findings of which were to the above effect.[6]

Post Office Department employees.—Letter carriers to the number of 1,160 were granted an increase by an amendment of the Post Office Act, to date from April 1, 1909. The increase amounted to 50 cents per day. Other post office employees, to the number of 230, were granted increases in salaries involving an additional expenditure of approximately $16,400 per annum [7]

General transport.—Longshoremen at Owen Sound, Ont., received a new scale of wages during June by an award made by a Board appointed under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act.[8]

Provincial Government employees.—Prison guards employed at Montreal, Que., had their salaries increased as follows:—

Class.	Old rate, per day.	New rate, per month.
Sergeants	$1.75	$60.00
Storekeeper		
Shop keepers, stableman, gate keepers, court house cell keeper	1.50	55.00
Gaol guards, turnkeys and keepers.	1.50	50.00

Under an Act "Respecting the Office of Sheriff" passed by the Ontario Legislature in April, 1909, the minimum income of a sheriff was placed at $1,200.

Civic employees.—At Ottawa, Ont., a number of increases were granted to civic employees to take effect from January 1.[9]. During March, 25 additional civic employees received increases of $50 per year. Altogether the aggregate of the increases amounted to $2,500 year year, an additional $2,000 to be granted from January 1, 1910. The indemnity of the controllers was increased from $400 to $1,000 per annum adding $2,400 to the cost of administration. Forty teamsters employed by the corporation of Ottawa received an increase from $3.85 to $4.23 per day from June 15. At Quebec, Que., 82 policemen and 72 firemen were granted an increase of 10 cents per day. Police sergeants and guardians of fire stations received a similar increase.

[5] See the *Labour Gazette* for March, 1909, page 970.

[6] For full text of the report of the Board see the *Labour Gazette* for May, 1909, page 1234.

[7] For detailed statement with regard to the nature of this increase see the *Labour Gazette* for May, 1909, page 1162, and the *Labour Gazette* for June, 1909, page 1338.

[8] For detailed statement with regard to the circumstances under which the increase was granted and the nature of the increase, see the *Labour Gazette* for July 1909, page 90.

[9] See the *Labour Gazette* for January, 1909, page 669.

At Toronto, Ont., the following salary increases were granted by the city council during March:—

Assessment Commissioner	$4,000 to	$4,500
City solicitor	3,500 to	4,000
City Clerk	3,000 to	3,500
City Engineer	4,750 to	5,000
Property Commissioner	2,500 to	2,750
City Architect	3,750 to	4,000
Fire Chief	3,000 to	3,500

It was also decided that a graded schedule for all departments, providing for an increase of $50 per year for each officer, except in a few cases where an increase of $100 was provided, would take effect from January 1, 1909. A new scale for firemen's salaries commences at $500 per year proceeding by annual increases until a maximum of $900 is reached. Civic employees and firemen at St. Thomas had their salaries advanced as follows:—

Officer.	Old rate. per year.	New rate. per year.
City treasurer	$1,625.00	$1,725.00
City auditor	600.00	700.00
Fire chief	720.00	780.00
Fire driver	612.50	660.00
"	600.00	650.00

The employees of the civic light, heat and power department at St. Thomas received increases as follows:—

Officer.	Old rate. per year.	New rate. per year.
Manager	$1,440.00	$1,470.00
	per week.	per week.
Superintendent of plant	$17.70	$18.50
First engineer	14.56	15.50
Second engineer	12.56	13.50
Third engineer	11.56	12.50
Foreman, gas plant,	12.56	13.50
Stokers, (12)	11.56	12.00
Lamplighters, (2)	6.25	6.50
Labourers and pipe fitters, (12)	10.20	10.50
Street foremen	11.10	12.00

Corporation labourers (10) at Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., received an increase from $1.75 to $2.00 per day.

County employees.—From Jan. 1, 1909, the following increases took effect for employees of the County of Huron, Ont.:

Officer.	Old rate.	New rate.
Treasurer	$1,350	$1,400
Clerk	1,000	1,050
Engineer	800	1,000
Turnkey	575	600
Keeper, house of refuge	300	500
Matron "	250	300
Asst. Matron "	150	175
Inspector "	150	175
Physician "	200	300

Early closing.

Early closing arrangements went into effect in a large number of localities during the summer months, and especially during July and August. The classes chiefly affected were retail clerks and barbers. In manufacturing establishments the arrangements were on a less extensive scale than in 1907 or 1908.

INTERSTATE CONFERENCE ON INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS HELD AT ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

ON July 29-31 a conference was held at Atlantic City, N. J., of various state and government officials and others in the United States interested in the subject of the compensation of workmen injured in the course of their employment. More particularly, the subject under discussion was the advisability of legislation changing the basis of recovery for injuries received in the course of employment, from that of negligence or fault of the employers, to that of risk in the industry, or insurance. The conference was called together by the Minnesota Employees' Compensation Commission, on the initiative of its chairman Mr. H. V. Mercer, of Minneapolis. Its purpose was to enable the members of the Commission and representatives of the Wisconsin Joint Committee on Industrial Insurance, the New York State Commission on Employers' Liability and Unemployment, and other interested organizations, to come together to discuss re-

medies for the present inadequate methods of providing for the victims of industrial accidents.

There was complete unanimity of opinion among those present as to the need of changing the basis of recovery for injuries to that of risk involved in the industry. All concurred in approving a system under which injured workmen, or those dependant on them, should be entitled to compensation on a definite scale, irrespective of the question of the employers' negligence. Another important subject discussed was the possibility of a federal system of workmen's compensation or insurance in the United States. It was argued that a reasonable system of this nature chould be justified as a legitimate exercise of the police power and would therefore be constitutional in the several states. It was resolved to obtain the opinions of the best lawyers on the question and compare them. As to whether public opinion could be brought to demand such a law there was a considerable difference of opinion. Workmen seeking compensation, it was thought, would not be willing to surrender altogether their common law right to sue the employer. On the other hand it was held that the employers would oppose any general compensation arrangement which did not at the same time relieve them of their common law liability. As a possible compromise it was suggested that the definition of criminal negligence might be made more sweeping and that insurance companies could be relied upon to penalize a criminal employer. On the whole the difficulties were not regarded by the conference as insurmountable.

The conference discussed exhaustively the practical aspects of the question, reviewing the British, German, Austrian, Swedish, Dutch and French systems. It was thought that a system involving certain improvements on these could be devised for the United States. The substitution of periodical stipends during the period of disability for lump-sum payments was advocated. The necessity of flexibility in the machinery which the employers should be allowed to devise for meeting their liability, and the providing through the state of protection for employees the satisfaction of whose claims might be balked by the insolvency either of the employer or of the insurance company on which he depended, was dealt with. The need also of measures calculated to reduce the number and seriousness of accidents was pointed out.

At the close of the conference it was thrown out as a suggestion by the chairman that a system of state insurance supported by the taxation of the employers whose employees are to be benefitted might be the best solution of the question.

Arrangements were completed to hold a further conference during the coming winter to which the governors of all the states would be asked to send representatives. Mr. Charles P. Neill, Chief of the Department of Commerce and Labour, Washington, D. C., was elected chairman and Mr. H. V. Mercer, secretary of the conference.

THE NEW WESTMINSTER CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.—FIRST SEMI-ANNUAL MEETING.

THE first semi-annual meeting of the New Westminster Co-operative Association, Limited, covering the period from December 31, 1908, to June 30, 1909, was issued during July, a copy being received at the Department of Labour during August by courtesy of the secretary.

The membership of this Association has increased by 76 during the six months period, 78 new members having been enrolled and 2 members having withdrawn. The total paid up membership now numbers 194. The share capital of the Association on June 30 was $3,078 an increase of $1,208 since January. Cash sales amounted to $16,190.66. Coupons were returned on $11,541.11 of members purchases, on which a dividend at the rate of four per cent. was paid; the rate allowed on non-members' purchases was one and one-third per cent. A balance of $44.25 was carried forward. Interest at the rate of five per cent. was paid on the share capital, and three per cent. of the profits were tansferred to reserve fund. Incorporation expenses,

which amounted to about $178 were written off to the extent of five per cent.

By-laws.

In the by-laws of the Association its leading object is defined as "to carry on a wholesale or retail grocery business, or any labour, trade, or business, or several labours, trades or business, whether wholesale or retail." It is authorized to operate branches in other parts of the province. Membership is limited to persons of the full age of 16 years. The shares are valued at $5.00 and an enrollment fee of $1.00 is charged. The capital is unlimited. Members are not permitted to hold more than 50 shares, on which interest of not more than five per cent. per annum is to be paid. The business is to be conducted on a strictly cash basis, but a member who has dividends to his credit may procure goods to the value of the accrued dividends, or may deposit cash in advance and receive goods until the deposit has been absorbed. Profits are determined semi-annually and are divided among the members and purchasers according to the amount of goods purchased by them. The reserve fund is made up of three per cent. of net profits and the enrollment fees. No member is to receive any remuneration for services except the store manager and his subemployees. The constitution also deals in full with such questions as dividends, withdrawals, officers, elections, meetings etc. The Association is registered under the Co-operative Associations Act of British Columbia.

IMMIGRATION AND COLONIZATION.

The official statements given below with regard to recent immigrant arrivals in Canada, number of homestead entries made, land patents issued, etc., are published, except where otherwise stated, by courtesy of the Department of the Interior, Canada.

THE following table gives a detailed return relating to immigrant arrivals in Canada during April, May and June of the present year. It will be seen that the number of arrivals shows an increase of 7 per cent. compared with the number arriving during the corresponding months of 1908. Especially pronounced has been the increase in arrivals from the United States, viz; approximately 60 per cent. Arrivals from Great Britain having declined by approximately 15 per cent. It is estimated that arrivals from the United States will total 75,000 this year, compared with about 60,000 last year.

TOTAL IMMIGRATION TO CANADA FOR APRIL, MAY AND JUNE, 1909, COMPARED

	1908–09.				1909–10.			
	Males.	Females	Children	Totals	Males.	Females	Children	Totals
APRIL:								
Ocean Ports	13,635	3,811	3,223	20,669	8,057	2,021	1,550	11,628
U. S. A.	5,676	1,531	1,877	9,084	7,642	2,361	2,606	12,609
Totals	19,311	5,342	5,100	29,753	15,699	4,382	4,156	24,237
MAY:								
Ocean Ports	9,245	4,209	3,691	17,145	10,513	4,283	3,127	17,923
U. S. A.	3,923	1,209	1,307	6,439	7,115	1,925	2,067	11,107
Totals	13,168	5,418	4,998	23,584	17,628	6,208	5,194	29,030
JUNE:								
Ocean Ports	4,924	3,392	2,436	10,752	6,302	3,031	2,328	11,661
U. S. A.	2,876	1,047	961	4,884	5,631	1,819	1,758	9,208
Totals	7,800	4,439	3,397	15,636	11,933	4,850	4,086	20,869
Grand totals	40,279	15,199	13,495	68,973	45,260	15,440	13,436	74,136

British Emigration Returns.

During the month ended June 30, 1909, the number of passengers leaving the United Kingdom for British North America, according to official returns of the Board of Trade, was as follows:—

EMIGRATION FROM GREAT BRITAIN DURING JUNE, 1909–1908.

Nationality.	1909.	1908.
English	5,312	5,156
Welsh	164	163
Scotch	2,058	1,980
Irish	326	373
British Colonial	255	96
Total of British origin	8,115	7,768
Foreign	2,486	1,437
Total	10,601	9,205

During the six months ending June 30, 1909, the number of passengers leaving the United Kingdom as above mentioned was as follows:

EMIGRATION FROM GREAT BRITAIN, JANUARY JUNE, 1909–1908

Nationality.	1909.	1908.
English	31,107	34,943
Welsh	492	875
Scotch	9,492	9,871
Irish	2,124	2,51
British Colonial	706	889
Total of British origin	43,921	49,097
Foreign	13,415	7,516
Total	57,336	56,613

Homestead entries during July, 1909.

The following statement shows the number of homestead entries made during the month of July, 1909, as compared with July, 1908:

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF HOMESTEAD ENTRIES MADE DURING THE MONTH OF JULY, 1909, AS COMPARED WITH JULY, 1908.

Agency.	1909.	1908.	Increase	Decrease
Battleford	163	328	.....	165
Brandon	10	2	8	
Calgary	564	171	393	
Dauphin	124	83	41	
Edmonton	404	479	.....	75
Estevan	124	24	100	
Humboldt	157	161	.....	4
Kamloops	26	38	.....	12
Lethbridge	438	201	237	
Moose Jaw	1,146	702	444	
New Westminster	1	1	.....	
Peace River	10	.....	10	
Prince Albert	137	121	16	

WITH THE CORRESPONDING MONTHS OF 1908.

INCREASE OR DECREASE.								Percentage of	
Increase Males.	Decrease Males.	Increase Females.	Decrease Females.	Increase Children.	Decrease Children.	Increase Totals.	Decrease Totals.	Increase	Decrease
.....	5,578	.....	1,790	.....	1,673	.....	9,041	.....	44
1,966	.....	830	.....	729	.....	3,525	.....	39	.....
.....	3,612	.....	960	.....	944	.....	5,516	.....	18
1,268	.....	74	.....	.....	564	778	.....	4½	.....
3,192	.....	716	.....	760	.....	4,668	.....	72	.....
4,460	.....	790	.....	196	.....	5,446	.....	23	.....
1,378	.....	.....	361	.....	108	909	.....	8	.....
2,755	.....	772	.....	797	.....	4,324	.....	89	.....
4,133	.....	411	.....	689	.....	5,233	.....	33	.....
4,981	.....	241	.....	.....	59	5,163	.....	7	.....

Regina	57	93	.....	36
Red Deer	201	246	.....	45
Saskatoon	414	.....	414	
Winnipeg	166	43	123	
Yorkton	106	122	.....	16
Total	4,248	2,815	1,786	353

It will be seen that there has been a net increase for July, 1909, of 1,433 in the number of entries made.

A statement of the entries made during the first seven months of the calendar year, 1909, compared with the corresponding months of 1908, is as follows:—

STATEMENT OF HOMESTEAD ENTRIES JANUARY-JULY, 1908-1909.

Month.	1909.	1908.	Increase	Decrease
January	1,308	1,453	.....	145
February	1,364	1,420	.....	56
March	2,592	1,869	723	
April	4,602	2,987	1,615	
May	3,243	2,773	470	
June	4,205	3,247	958	
July	4,248	2,815	1,433	
August				
September				
October				
November				
December				
Total	21,562	16,564	5,199	201

Increase, 4,998.

It will be observed that there has been a net increase of 4,998 in the number of homestead entries made during the first seven months of 1909, as compared with the same months of 1908.

Nationalities of Homesteaders.

The nationalities of the homesteaders during the month of July, 1909, as reported by the several agencies of the Department in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia were as follows:—

Nationalities.	No. of Entries.
Canadians from Ontario	372
" Quebec	103
" Nova Scotia	18
" New Brunswick	12
" Prince Edward Island	9
" Manitoba	178
" Saskatchewan	374
" Alberta	95
" British Columbia	21
Persons who had previous entry	340
Newfoundlanders	2
Canadians returned from the United States	85
Americans	1,259
English	507
Scotch	156
Irish	57

French	32
Belgians	14
Swiss	7
Italians	2
Roumanians	7
Syrians	3
Germans	58
Austro-Hungarians	256
Hollanders	4
Danes (other than Icelanders)	18
Icelanders	20
Swedes	73
Norwegians	81
Russians (other than Mennonites and Doukhobors)	81
Mennonites	3
Doukhobors	
Chinese	
Japanese	
Persians	
Australians	
New Zealanders	1
Total	4,248

Representing 10,391 souls.

Of a total of 1,344 entries made by persons coming from the United States, there were 561 from North Dakota, 220 from Minnesota, 73 from Wisconsin, 59 from Michigan, 57 from Washington, 49 each from South Dakota and Iowa, 38 from Illinois 25 from New York, 22 from Ohio and 23 from Missouri.

Lands Patented during July, 1909.

An abstract of letters patent covering Dominion lands situate in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, British Columbia and the Yukon Territory issued from the Department of the Interior during the month of July, 1909, as compared with July, 1908, is as follows:—

LANDS PATENTED DURING JULY, 1909.

Nature of Grant.	July, 1909. No. of Patents.	July, 1909. No. of Acres.
Alberta Ry. and Irrigation Co.'s sales	8	3,041.00
British Columbia homesteads	8	1,260.80
British Columbia sales	4	359.23
Coal lands sales	5	331.760
Commutation grants	1,040	165,245.07
Homesteads	1	
License of occupation		
Manitoba University grants	1	320.00
Military homesteads	7	1,097.10
Mining lands sales	1	
Mineral rights (280 acres)	16	2,789.23
North-West half-breed grants	1	
Parish sales		
Quit claim, special grants		
Railways:		
Canadian Northern Ry.	3	1,247.01
Can. Pac. Ry. grants	1	161.00
Can. Pac. Ry. grants, Souris Branch		
Grand Trunk Pac. Ry. grants		
Manitoba and South Eastern Ry.		
Sales	48	5,838.52
School lands sales	24	3,018.31
Special grants	27	760.70
Yukon Territory sales	9	544.25
Totals	1,204	186,013.980

In July, 1908, the number of patents issued was 1,170 covering an area of 174,621,082 acres showing an increase for the month of July, 1909, of 34 in the number of patents issued and of 11,392,-898 acres in the area patented.

Land Sales.

The following is a statement of the farm land sales made by the Canada Northwest Land Company, Limited, during the month of July, 1909, compared with the corresponding month of 1908.

LAND SALES OF THE CANADA NORTHWEST LAND COMPANY.

	Acres.	Price obtained.
July, 1909	1,600.00	$16,000.00
July, 1908	1,304.50	14,944.55
Increase, July, 1909	295.50	1,055.45
From Jan. 1 to July 31, 1909	8,757.88	97,645.65
From Jan. 1 to July 31, 1908	5,372.62	60,139.99
Increase, 1909	3,385.62	$37,505.66

WESTERN CANADA IRRIGATION CONVENTION—THIRD ANNUAL CONVENTION.

THE third annual meeting of the Western Canada Irrigation Convention was held at Lethbridge, Alta., August, 5-6. About 50 delegates were present from different points in Western Canada. In the annual address of the president the law relating to the use of water in Alberta and British Columbia was dealt with at some length. The aim of the convention was defined as the

work of acting as medium between the people and the various provincial governments. The chief of the Forestry Branch of the Department of the Interior, Canada, also addressed the convention, on the relation between irrigation and forestry. A permanent secretary to the convention was appointed. Among the resolutions passed were the following:—urging that the responsibility for noxious weeds along irrigation ditches should be placed upon those responsible for the maintenance of the ditches; asking the Government to set aside the whole eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains as a forest reserve in order to save the rivers of Alberta; requesting that the Government and irrigation companies come to a fair working arrangement for the construction of bridges over the ditches; requesting that the Agricultural College of Alberta be located at a point where an area of irrigable land can be included in the college farm, so that the students may be given instruction in the practice and theory of the regular application of water crops; and requesting the British Columbia Government to establish an agricultural college.

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULES IN GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS AWARDED DURING THE MONTH OF AUGUST, 1909.

The following is a list of contracts awarded by the the Department of Railways and Canals and the Department of Marine and Fisheries which have received the signatures of both parties, together with the fair wages' schedule inserted in each contract, setting forth the minimnm rateof wages to be paid to the labourers engaged upon the works. A statement of orders for supplies given by the Post Office Department is added.

Department of Railways and Canals.

IMPROVEMENTS TO LOCK 27—GALOPS CANAL.

REMOVAL of old wooden piers and bridges above and below Lock No. 27 of the Galops Canal, and rebuilding of same with concrete and steel, Date of contract, August 6th, 1909. Amount of contract, schedule rates. Contractors, "McCoy and Wilford, Limited," of Lindsay, Ont.

Trade or Class of Labour.	Rate of Wages, Per Day of 10 Hours, Not less than:
Foreman carpenter	$3.00
Stationary engineer	3.00
Carpenters	2.50
Labourers	1.50
Firemen	1.50
Divers	5.00
Divers' assistants	1.75
Driver, 1 horse and cart	2.50
Driver, 2 horses and wagon	3.50
General foreman	No rate.

HOT WATER APPARATUS, MACCAN STATION, N. S.

Installation of a hot water heating apparatus in station at Maccan, N. S., Date of contract, August 10th, 1909. Amount of contract, $660.00. Contractors, "W. C. Wetmore & Co.," of Pictou, N. S.

Trade or Class of Labour.	Rate of Wages, Per Day of 10 Hours, Not less than:
Carpenters	$1.75
Masons	3.00
Plasterers	2.50
Painters	1.75
Plumbers and steamfitters	2.00
Labourers	1.35

FREIGHT SHED AT CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I.

*Erection of freight shed on wharf at Charlottetown, P. E. I. Date of contract, July 26th, 1909. Amount of contract, schedule rates. Contractor "J. M. Clark," of Summerside, P. E. I.

Trade or Class of Labour.	Rate of Wages, Per Day of 10 Hours, Not less than:
Foreman	$3.00
Builders' labourers	1.50
Blacksmiths	2.00
Painters	1.75
Timekeeper	1.50
Watchman	1.50
Carpenters	1.75
Common labourers	1.25
Roofers (iron)	2.00
Steam derrick engineer	2.25
" fireman	1.50
Driver, 1 horse and cart	2.50
Driver, 2 horses and wagon	3.50

CONSTRUCTION OF RAILWAY, STE. FLAVIE MATANE, QUE.

*For a line of railway from a point at or near Ste. Flavie, on the Intercolonial Railway, to Matane,—38 miles. Date of subsidy agreement, July 22nd, 1909. Amount of subsidy, $3,200 per mile, not exceeding $6,400 per mile. Railway Company, "The Matane and Gaspé Railway Company."

Trade or Class or Labour.	Rate of Wages, Per Day of 10 Hours, Not less than:
Stonecutters	$3.00
Masons	2.50
Quarrymen	1.50
Rock drillers	1.50
Steam drillers	1.75
Blasters	1.75
Tracklayers	1.35
Carpenters	1.75
Labourers	1.25
Blacksmiths	2.00
" helpers	1.50
Steam shovel engineer	3.00
" craneman	2.50
" fireman	1.50
Steam derrick engineer	2.50
" fireman	1.50
Locomotive engineer	3.00
" brakeman	1.75
" fireman	1.75
Machinists	2.25
Driver, 1 horse and cart	2.00
Driver, 2 horses and wagon	3.00

*Not included in last month's report.

Department of Marine and Fisheries.

WOODEN LIGHTHOUSE TOWER, MCNEIL'S BEACH, N. S.

The construction of a wooden lighthouse tower at McNeil's Beach, County of Victoria, N. S. Date of contract, May 17th, 1909; name of contractor, Mr. Lawrence Mury, West Arichat, N. S., amount of contract, $780.00.

Trade or Class of Labour.	Rate of Wages, Per Day of 10 Hours, Not less than:
Carpenters	$2.25
Painters	2.25
Bricklayers	4.00
Labourers	1.50

Post Office Department.

During the month of August, orders were given by the Post Office Department for the supplies below mentioned subject to the regulations for the suppression of the *sweating* system and the securing of payment ot the workingmen and working women of fair wages and the performance of the work under proper sanitary conditions.

Nature of Order.	Amount of Order.
Making metal dating stamps and type and making other hand stamps and brass crown seals	$465.35
Making and repairing rubber dating stamps and type, also other stamps	26.65
Supplying stamping material and wooden boxes, and repairing stamping pads	771.55
Supplying mail bags	2,775.55
Repairing mail bags	1,238.69
Repairing Post Office scales	4.00
Making and repairing mail locks and supplying mail bag fittings	6,645.95
Supplying portable steel letter boxes, and repairing portable tin letter boxes, Railway Mail Clerks' tin travelling boxes and parcel receptacles	125.45
Making and repairing miscellaneous articles of Postal Stores	56.50
Making and supplying articles of official uniform	1,891.70

INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS DURING THE MONTH OF AUGUST, 1909.

Under this heading account is taken of such accidents only as were sustained by workmen in the course of their employment, and resulted in loss of life or limb or other serious impairment to industrial efficiency. The accidents reported are such as have come to the notice of the Department through the press of the country or correspondents of the *Labour Gazette*. The Department is also indebted to the Bureau of Mines of Ontario and British Columbia, to the office of the factories' inspectors of the Province of Ontario, the Ontario Railway and Municipal Board and to the Department of Railways and Canals for their kind assistance of furnishing the Department with the statements of returns of accidents reported to them.

INDUSTRIAL accidents occurring to 390 individual work-people in Canada during the month of August 1909, were reported to the Department of Labour. Of these, 126 were fatal and 264 resulted in serious injuries. In addition, 5 fatal accidents were reported as having taken place prior to the beginning of the month, information not

having been received by the Department before August, 1909.

In the preceding month there were 100 fatal and 258 non-fatal accidents reported, a total of 358, and in August, 1908, there were 115 fatal and 205 non-fatal accidents, a total of 320. The number of fatal accidents reported in August, 1909, was, therefore, 26 more than in the preceding month and 11 more than in August, 1908. The number of non-fatal accidents reported in August, 1909, was 6 more than in the preceding month and 59 more than in August, 1908. Altogether there were 32 more industrial accidents reported in August, 1909, than in the preceding month, and 70 more than in the same month of the preceding year.

Of 167 returns received during the month giving the ages of the victims of industrial accidents, 25 referred to persons under twenty-one years of age, 40 to persons between twenty-one and forty-five, and 6 to persons over 45. Ninety-six persons were over twenty-one years of age, but their exact ages were not specified.

The following is a record of the accidents of the month by industries and trades:—

STATEMENT OF ACCIDENTS DURING AUGUST, 1909, BY INDUSTRIES AND TRADES.

Trade or Industry.	Killed.	Injured.	Total.
Agriculture	45	39	84
Fishing and hunting	5	.....	5
Lumbering	3	16	19
Mining	12	18	30
Building trades	3	26	29
Metal trades	5	36	41
Woodworking trades	1	15	16
Printing trades	.....	4	4
Clothing trades	.....	2	2
Textile trades	.....	1	1
Food and tobacco preparation	.....	5	5
Railway service	11	22	33
Navigation	6	3	9
General transport	11	25	36
Civic employees	1	7	8
Miscellaneous	12	16	28
Unskilled labour	11	29	40
Total	126	264	390

Nature of Fatalities and Accidents.

The chief disasters of the month, causing in each case the death of more than one workmen, were, the killing of five workmen by an explosion of dynamite at Tunstall Bay, Bowen Island, B.C.; the the drowning of four fishermen at Charlottetown, P E.I.; the killing of two workmen by a cave-in on Anvil Island, B.C.; the drowning of two prospectors near Athabasca Landing, Alta.; the death of the wives of two farmers near Methven, Man., in a runaway and collision with a railway train; the drowning of two formers' sons at St. Eugene, Ont.; the killing of two miners in a rock slide at Black Lake, Que.; and the death of two workmen in a cave-in at Huntsville, Ont.

Dynamite Explosion at Tunstall Bay, B.C.

On August 15, five workmen, employees of the Western Explosives Company at Tunstall Bay, Bowen Island, B.C., were instantly killed by an explosion in the dynamite house of that company.

Drowning of Four Fishermen near Charlottetown, P.E.I.

On August 5, six fishermen left their lobster boat in a punt to go to Rocky Point near Charlottetown, P.E.I. While on their journey the punt foundered and four of the party, being unable to swim, were drowned.

Cave-in on Anvil Island, B.C.

Two workmen were killed at Anvil Island, B.C., on August 2, by the cave-in of a brick kiln at which they were working.

Drowning of Prospectors near Athabasca Landing, Alta.

On August 3, while running the Grand Rapids near Athabasca Landing, Alta., a boat containing a party of prospectors was destroyed and two of the number were drowned.

Level Crossing Disaster near Methven, Man.

On the night of Augus 3rd, while the wives of two farmers were on their way home from market their horse became

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TABLE OF FATAL ACCIDENTS DURING THE MONTH OF AUGUST, 1909.

Trade or Industry.	Locality.	Date.	No.	Cause of Fatality.
Agriculture—				
Farmer	Greenock, Ont	Aug. 3	1	In a runaway.
"	Portage la Prairie, Man	" 3	1	Struck by lightning.
"	Mascouche, Que	" 2	1	Run over by train.
"	Morinville, Alta	" 4	1	Suffocated by gas in a well.
"	Lethbridge, Alta	" 6	1	A large boulder fell on him.
"	Drinkwater, Sask	" 5	1	Fell 40 feet in a well.
"	Guelph, Ont	" 3	1	Fell from load of hay.
"	New Mexico, Que	" 8	1	Fell 42 feet in barn.
"	Glanford, Ont	" 10	1	Sunstroke.
"	Pelham, Ont	" 10	1	Run over by traction engine.
"	Brampton, Ont	" 11	1	Kicked by a horse.
"	Alvinston, Ont	" 11	1	Caught in reaper.
"	Goderich Tp., Ont	" 15	1	Fell from a bridge.
"	Huntsville, Ont	" 14	2	By cave in of gravel.
"	Russell, Man	" 18	2	In a runaway.
"	St. Catharines, Ont	" 19	1	Trampled to death by a cow.
"	Verchères, Que	" 16	1	Drowned, fell into well.
"	North Bay, Ont	" 17	1	Found dead in bush.
"	Landis, Sask	" 19	1	Fell 40 feet in a well.
"	near Rimouski, Que	" 24	1	Gored by a bull.
"	Plaster Rock, N.B	" 23	1	Struck by lightning.
"	Georgetown, Ont	" 19	1	Kicked by a horse.
"	Scotstown, Que	" 27	1	Drowned; fell from boat laden with hay.
"	Tilbury, Ont	" 31	1	Drowned; fell into well.
Farmer's wife	London Tp	" 2	1	Kicked by a horse.
"	Wawanesa, Man	" 3	2	Runover by train at crossing.
"	Granby, Que	" 18	1	In a runaway.
"	Ninette, Man	" 23	1	In a runaway.
Farmer's son	Underwood, Ont	" 18	1	In a runaway.
"	Markestay, Ont	" 14	1	In a runaway.
"	Deschambault, Que	" 15	1	In a runaway.
"	St. Eugene, Ont	" 6	2	Drowned thrown over bridge from load of hay.
"	Vanessa, Ont	" 5	1	Run over by a thresher.
Farm hand	St. Lambert, Que	" 3	1	Impaled on hay-fork.
"	Hamilton, Ont	" 8	1	Struck by a locomotive.
"	Dawn Tp., Ont	" 18	1	Kicked by a horse.
"	Chatham, Ont	" 17	1	Kicked by a horse.
"	Oakville, Ont	" 15	1	Run over by a train.
"	North Bay, Ont	" 25	1	Run over by a train.
"	Ridout, Ont	" 26	1	Fell from train.
"	Saskatoon, Sask	" 24	1	Caught in binder.
Fishing and hunting—				
Fishermen	Charlottetown, P.E.I	" 6	4	Drowned; boat foundered.
"	Steveston, B.C	" 7	1	Drowned; fell overboard.
Lumbering—				
Logger	Vancouver, B.C	" 12	1	Run over by train.
"	Dog River, Ont	" 23	1	Drowned.
"	St. Maurice, River,	" 9	1	Drowned while driving logs.
Mining—				
Prospectors	Athabasca Landing, Alta	" 3	2	Drowned; in a rapid, boat capsized.
"	Searchmont, Ont	" 6	1	Drowned.
Miner	Sydney, N.S	" 4	1	Run over by coal train.
"	Cobalt, Ont	" 9	1	By a fall of stone.
"	Black Lake, Que	" 12	2	By a rock slide.
"	Michel, B.C	" 23	1	By a rock slide.
" (mine carpenter)	Phoenix, B.C	" 8	1	Derrick fell on him
"	Greenwood, B.C	" 18	1	By fall of rock.
Quarry laborer	Port Colborne, Ont	" 17	1	Run over by travelling crane.
"	South Vanouver, B.C	" 21	1	By an explosion of powder.
Building trades—				
Bricklayer	Montreal, Que	" 29	1	Fell 25 feet; scaffolding gave way.
Carpenter	Ottawa, Ont	" 9	1	Fell 50 feet from beam.
"	Spyhill, Man	" 5	1	Fell from scaffolding.

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TABLE OF FATAL ACCIDENTS DURING THE MONTH OF AUGUST, 1909.

Trade or Industry.	Locality.	Date.	No.	Cause of Fatality.
Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades—				
Lineman	Brandon, Man.	Aug 9	1	Electrocuted.
"	Montreal, Que.	" 13	1	Electrocuted.
"	Vancouver, B.C.	" 23	1	Electrocuted.
Boilermaker	Brantford, Ont.	" 17	1	Boiler plate fell on him.
Moulder	Hamilton, Ont.	" 5	1	Run over by train.
Woodworking trades—				
Wood worker	Tilsonburg, Ont.	" 30	1	Circular saw burst.
Railway service—				
Engineer	Jasmine, Sask.	" 4	1	In a derailment.
Fireman	Barry's Bay, Ont.	" 18	1	In a derailment.
Brakesman	Norman, Man.	" 15	1	Caught between cars.
"	London, Ont.	" 18	1	Run over by train.
Construction hand	Phoenix, B.C.	" 7	1	Fell from a trestle.
"	Mullin Brook, N.B.	" 16	1	In a derailment.
"	Painsec Junction, N.B.	" 14	1	Run over by train.
"	Windsor, Ont.	" 17	1	Drowned; fell from a scow
Section hand	near Windsor, Ont.	" 28	1	Sunstroke.
Switchman	Nelson, B.C.	" 20	1	Run over by train.
"	Saskatoon, Sask.	" 30	1	Run over by train.
Navigation—				
Engineer of boat	Port Arthur, Ont.	" 2	1	Drowned, fell overboard.
Assistant fireman	Three Rivers, Que.	" 10	1	Drowned, fell overboard.
Deckhand	Cardinal, Ont.	" 16	1	Crushed to death between boat and wharf.
"	Port Arthur, Ont.	" 17	1	Drowned.
"	Montreal, Que.	" 20	1	Drowned.
Sailor	Montreal, Que.	" 26	1	Drowned.
"	Grindstone Island, N.B.	" 26	1	Drowned, fell overboard.
General transport trades—				
Truckman	Montreal, Que.	" 7	1	His truck collided with street car.
Carter	Chicoutimi, Que.	" 10	1	In a runaway.
"	Sarnia, Ont.	" 30	1	Logs rolled from car on him.
Driver	Streetsville, Ont.	" 28	1	Struck by train at crossing.
Teamster	Toronto, Ont.	" 13	1	In a runaway.
"	Toronto, Ont.	" 17	1	Wall fell on him.
"	Strathcona, Alta.	" 21	1	In a runaway.
"	Hamilton, Ont.	" 25	1	Kicked by a horse.
"	Cornwall, Ont.	" 4	1	Fell off load.
Street railway fireman	Galt, Ont.	" 17	1	Run over by car.
Coal shipper	Sydney, N.S.	" 21	1	Fell 35 feet from wharf to vessel.
Civic employees—				
Civic employee	Magee Station, B.C.	" 20	1	By explosion of powder.
Miscellaneous—				
Elevator man	Toronto, Ont.	" 9	1	Fell down elevator shaft.
Cashier of theatre	Hanlan's Point, Ont.	" 10	1	Burned to death.
Explosives, workers in	Bowen Island, B.C.	" 17	5	Explosion in dynamite factory.
" "	Sherbrooke, Que.	" 20	1	Explosion of powder.
Watchman	Toronto, Ont.	" 21	1	Fell downstairs.
"	Montreal, Que.	" 27	1	Fell down elevator shaft.
Employee of gas company	Hamilton, Ont.	" 26	1	Kicked by a horse.

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TABLE OF FATAL ACCIDENTS DURING THE MONTH OF AUGUST, 1909.

Trade or Industry.	Locality.	Date.	No.	Cause of Fatality.
Unskilled labour—				
Labourers	Anvil Island, B.C	" 2	2	Arch of brick kiln collapsed on them.
"	Sault Ste. Marie, Ont	" 17	1	Electrocuted while shovelling ashes.
"	Ottawa, Ont	" 9	1	Fell 30 feet.
"	Montreal, Que	" 9	1	Died of tetanius arising from broken thumb.
"	Montreal, Que	" 14	1	Run over by train.
"	St. Henri, Que	" 20	1	Run over by train.
"	Etobicoke River, Ont	" 23	1	Run over by train.
"	Ottawa, Ont	" 25	1	Fell from scaffolding.
"	Lulu Island, B.C	" 2	1	Drowned, fell from bridge.
"	Moncton, N.B	" 14	1	Struck by express.

FATAL ACCIDENTS HAPPENING IN PREVIOUS MONTH, BUT ONLY REPORTED TO THE DEPARTMENT IN AUGUST.

Farm hand	Lumby, B.C	July	31	1	Run over by mower.
Fisherman	Fraser River, B.C	"	28	1	Drowned, fell overboard.
Mill hand	Kenora, Ont	"	30	1	Run over by train.
Hostler	Lacombe, Alta	"	29	1	Kicked by horse.
Car shop worker	Port Hope, Ont	"	31	1	Caught in machinery.

frightened and dashed into a train about two miles from Methven, Man., killing both instantly.

Drowning Disaster at St. Eugene, Ont.

On August 6, while two farm hands were driving on a load of hay at St. Eugene, Ont., the load upset while crossing a bridge and they were thrown from the top of the load and drowned in the creek below.

Rock Slide at Black Lake, Que.

On August 10, a rock slide into one of the mines of the Amalgamated Asbestos Corporation, Limited, at Black Lake, Que., instantly killed two miners and injured four others.

Cave-in at Huntsville, Ont.

On August 14, a cave-in in a gravel pit at Huntsville, Ont., killed two workers.

Record by Industries and Trades.

Agriculture.—In this group there were 45 killed and 39 injured in August, 1909, compared with 22 killed and 33 injured in July, 1909, and 33 killed and 35 injured in August, 1908. Eight each of the fatalities were caused by runaways and by being run over, 7 by live stock, 6 by falls, 5 by drowning, 3 by falling material, 2 each by electricity and by machinery, and 1 each by asphyxiation, by sunstroke, and by tools. Nine of the non-fatal accidents were caused by falls, 8 by runaways, 6 by live stock, 5 by being run over, 4 by machinery, 3 by falling material, 2 by tools and 1 each by explosions and by a collision.

Fishing and hunting.—Five fishermen were drowned during August; in the previous month and in the corresponding month of 1908, there were no accidents.

Lumbering.—Three workers were killed and 16 were injured in August, 1909, as against 5 killed and 13 injured in July last, and 9 killed and 13 injured in August, 1908. Drowning was responsible for 2 of the deaths, and being run over for the other. Machinery caused 11 of the accidents, falls and tools 2 each, and falling material 1.

Mining.—Twelve miners met death through accident during August, and 18 were injured, compared with 6 killed and

23 injured in the preceding month, and 9 killed and 14 injured in August of last year. Six of the fatalities were due to falling material, 3 to drowning, 2 to being run over, and 1 to an explosion. Ten of the accidents were due to falling material, 3 to falls, 2 each to machinery and to explosions, and 1 to being struck by cars.

Building.—During August, there were 3 workers killed and 26 injured, compared with 6 killed and 24 injured in July last, and 9 killed and 21 injured in August, 1908. The 3 fatalities were caused by falls. Twenty of the minor accidents were caused by falls, 3 by falling material, 2 by tools and 1 by being burnt.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding.—There were 5 fatalities and 36 accidents in these trades during August, 1909. The record for the previous month was 6 killed and 64 injured, and for August, 1908, 10 killed and 31 injured. Three of the deaths were due to electric shock, and 1 each to falling material and to being run over. Ten of the non-fatal accidents were due to falling material, 9 each to molten metal and to machinery, 4 to falls, and 2 each to being scalded by steam and to explosions.

Woodworking.—One woodworker was killed and 15 injured during August, compared with 2 killed and 10 injured, the month before and 4 injured in August of last year. Machinery was the cause of the fatality, as well as of 11 of the accidents. Flying material caused 2 of the other accidents and a fall and falling material 1 each.

Printing.—Four workers were injured by machinery in August, 1909. Two workers were injured in the preceding month, and 2 in August 1908.

Clothing.—Machinery caused 2 accidents in August, compared with 1 non-fatal accident in the month before, and 1 in August of last year.

Textile.—There was 1 accident due to machinery, against 4 in the previous month and none in August of last year.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Five accidents, caused each by machinery, by a fall, by live stock, by falling material and by being burnt, occurred during August, 1909, compared with 9 accidents in July last, and 6 accidents in August, 1908.

Railway service.—Eleven of these employees were killed by accident and 22 were injured during August, 1909, a return identical with that of the month of August, 1908. In July last, the record was 29 killed and 25 injured. Four of the fatalities were caused by the victims being run over, 3 by derailments, and 1 each by being caught between cars, by a fall, by drowning and by sunstroke. Five of the accidents were caused by falls, 4 each by derailments and by falling material, 3 by being run over, 2 by an explosion of powder, and 1 each by tools, by being caught between cars, by a collision and by being assaulted in a railway yard by tramps.

Navigation.—The record in this group for August, 1909, was 6 killed and 3 injured, as against 5 killed and 8 injured in July, and 23 killed and 3 injured in August a year ago. Five of the deaths were due to drowning and 1 to being caught between a boat and a wharf. Two of the accidents were due to falls and 1 to flying material.

General transport.—There were 11 killed and 25 injured during August, 1909, compared with 3 killed and 19 injured in the preceding month, and 3 killed and 10 injured in August, 1908. Three of the fatalities were cause by runaways, 2 each by collision, by falling material and by falls, and 1 each by being struck by a train and by live stock. Eight of the accidents were caused by falls, 4 each by runaways and by collisions, 3 each by falling material and by live stock, 2 by being run over, and 1 by flying material.

Civic employees.—One of these employees was killed during August by an explosion of powder and 7 others were injured, 5 by falls and 2 by falling material. In the previous month there were 2 fatalities and 1 accident, and in August of last year, 4 fatalities and 4 accidents.

Miscellaneous.—During August, 12 of these workers met death by accident and 16 were injured. In the preceding month there were 5 killed and 10 injured and in August, 1908, 3 killed and 27 injured. Of the fatalities 7 were due to explosions, 3 to falls and 1 each to live stock and to

being burned to death. Four each of the accidents were due to explosions, to machinery and to falls and 1 each to being struck by a car, to a warden being assaulted by his prisoners, to falling material, and to an elevator.

Unskilled labour.—During August, 11 labourers were killed and 29 injured, compared with 9 killed and 10 injured in July last, and 1 killed and 12 injured in August, 1908. Four of the fatalities were caused by the victim being run over, 2 each by falls and by falling material and 1 each by electric shock, by drowning and by tetanius resulting from a broken thumb. Of the accidents 17 were caused by falling material, 7 by falls, 2 by explosions and 1 each by live stock, by an elevator and by being run over.

TRADE DISPUTES DURING THE MONTH OF AUGUST, 1909.

DURING the month of August, the principal industrial disturbances in Canada were in the coal mining industry in Nova Scotia, and in the building trades at Winnipeg, Man. Building operations were also impeded during the first week of the month at Edmonton, Alta., through a strike of carpenters. The only other serious dispute of the month was a strike of freight-handlers at Fort William, Ont., which lasted one week.

Analysis of Trade Disputes during the Month.

Number and magnitude.—The number of trade disputes reported to have been in existence in Canada during August was 16, one more than in the previous month, and 8 more than in August, 1908. About 211 firms and 6,810 mployees were affected by these disputes, about 71 firms and 4,187 being affected by new disputes.

Loss of time in working days.—The loss of time to employees through trade disputes during August was approximately 108,925 working days, compared with a loss of 118,740 days in July, and 192,600 in August, 1908.

Trades affected by new disputes.—The following table shows the number of new disputes of the month in each group of trades, and the number of workers affected.

Trades.	No. of disputes.	No. of workers.
Lumbering	1	200
Mining	1	1,700
Building trades	3	1,307
General transport	2	900
Unskilled labour	2	80
Total	9	4,187

Localities affected by new disputes.—The new disputes of the month occurred in the following provinces of the Dominion.

Province.	No. of disputes.
Nova Scotia	1
Quebec	1
Ontario	5
Manitoba	2
Total	9

Causes of disputes.—The following were the causes of the new disputes of the month.

Cause.	No. of disputes.
For higher wages	1
For higher wages and other changes	4
Against reduction in wages	2
For decrease in hours	1
Against employment of a non-unionist	1
Total	9

Methods of settlement.—Of the 16 disputes in existence during August, 9 were terminated, leaving 7 still unsettled at the end of the month. Of the disputes that were terminated, 2 were settled through negotiations between the parties concerned, 1 by conciliation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation and Conciliation Act. In 3 cases the places of strikers were filled, in 1, work was resumed on the employer's terms, in 1 the demands of the strikers were granted without negotiations, and in 1 the men returned to work, the employer not being directly concerned in the dispute.

Results of disputes.—The employers were successful in 4 of the disputes that were terminated, the employees were successful in 1, compromises were effected in 3 disputes, and in 1, work was resumed, the employer not being immediately involved.

Disputes which commenced Prior to the Beginning of the Month.

The trade disputes in existence during August, which began in previous month comprised strikes of coal miners at Glace Bay, N. S., carpenters at Edmonton, Alta., sheet metal workers at Winnipeg, Man., iron moulders at Hamilton, Ont., Jewish bakers and cloakmakers at Montreal, Que., and garment workers at Stratford, Ont.

Strikes of Coal Miners in Nova Scotia.

A strike of coal miners of the Dominion Coal Company, which began at Glace Bay, N. S., on July 6, on account of the refusal of the Company to recognize the United Mine Workers of America, continued throughout August. There were orignially about 2,500 men affected by this dispute, but during August about one-quarter of the strikers sought work elsewhere at harvesting, and the Company secured a number of men to take their places. Mining operations were carried on by the Company during the whole of August, and at the end of the month, the output, according to the Company's figures, was about half the normal quantity. The Company claimed that about 4,000 of their employees had remained at work and were not affected by the strike.

A strike of about 526 coal miners had also taken place at Inverness, N. S., on July 9, growing out of a dispute with the Company regarding the alleged collection by the Inverness Coal and Railway Company, from certain employees who were members of the United Mine Workers of America, of $1.05 per quarter for dues and assessments in the Provincial Workmen's Association. It was reported in the press that the strike was practically over by the beginning of August, most of the miners having returned to work.

The third strike, an account of which is given below, was declared at Springhill, N. S., on August 10.

On Monday, Aug. 30, Mr. F. A. Acland, Deputy Minister of Labour, acting under instructions of the Honourable the Minister of Labour, proceeded to Nova Scotia with the view of reporting fully on the industrial situation with reference to the coal strikes in existence there.

Strike of Carpenters at Edmonton, Alta.

A strike of carpenters which took place at Edmonton, Alta., on June 8 was settled on August, 9, when an agreement was signed by representatives of the Builders' Exchange and the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners and the Almagamated Society of Carpenters. The cause of the dispute was the refusal of the employers to grant a demand for an increase of the minimum wages from $3.36 to $3.75 per day of eight hours. About 33 firms and 200 men were directly affected by this dispute, and 68 firms and 400 men were indirectly affected. The terms of the agreement upon which work was resumed were as follows:—

"The carpenters agree to work at the present rate of 42 cents per hour and open shop until May 1, 1910; from May 1, 1910, to May 1, 1911, the wages will be 43 3-4 cents per hour, and from May 1, 1911, to May 1, 1912, 45 cents per hour. The Builders' Exchange agrees not to employ any carpenter after it has been notified that said carpenter has been refused or is ineligible to join the union. The Builders' Exchange also agrees that the authorized agent of the unions will be allowed on their work at any time to solicit applications or settle any difficulty that may arise. The union men will not take any contracts amounting to more than $75.00. All disputes to be settled by arbitration within forty-eight hours."

Strike of Sheet Metal Workers at Winnipeg, Man.

On July 27, a strike of sheet metal workers took place at Winnipeg, Man., on account of the refusal of the employ-

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA,
STATISTICAL TABLE SERIES C., No. 107.

TABLE OF TRADE DISPUTES DURING THE MONTH OF AUGUST.

Occupation.	Locality.	Alleged Cause or Object.	No. of Firms or Establishments affected.		Approximate No. of Employees affected.				Date of commencement.		Date of termination.		Result.
					Directly.		Indirectly.						
			Directly.	Indirectly.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.					
DISPUTES WHICH COMMENCED PRIOR TO THE BEGINNING OF THE MONTH.													
Mining—													
Coal miners	Glace Bay, N.S.	For recognition of the United Mine Workers of America	1		1,875				July	6			No settlement reported at end of month, but places of many strikers were filled.
Building trades—													
Carpenters	Edmonton, Alta.	For increase in wages	33	68	400				June	8	Aug.	9	Agreement signed; a compromise.
Metal trades—													
Iron moulders	Hamilton, Ont.	Against a reduction of 20 per cent. in wages	4	8	170				Feb.	22			No settlement reported, but places of strikers were filled and conditions ceased to be affected.
Sheet metal workers	Winnipeg, Man.	For increase in minimum wages from 39 to 42½ cts. per hour	14		83				July	27			No settlement reported at end of month.
Clothing trades—													
Garment workers	Stratford, Ont.	Refusal of employer to sign an agreement	1		7	23			June	28			No settlement reported, but places of strikers were filled.
Cloakmakers	Montreal, Que.	For increase in wages	2		108				July	22	Aug.	14	Increase of 10 per cent. in wages granted; a compromise.
Food and tobacco preparation—													
Jewish bakers	Montreal, Que.	For shorter hours, and improvement in conditions of labour	4		65				"	23			No settlement reported, but 3 firms had granted the demands of the men.

DISPUTES WHICH BEGAN DURING THE MONTH.

Lumbering—													
Planing mill hands	Etchemin, Que.....	Against proposed reduction in wages.....	1	.....	200	.....	.....	.....	Aug.	2	.....	No settlement reported at end of month.
Mining—													
Coal miners.....	Springhill, N.S.....	For increase in wages and against conditions of employment.....	1	.....	1,700	.....	.....	.....	"	10	.....	No settlement reported at end of month.
Building trades—													
Painters.....	Kingston, Ont.....	Strikers refused to work with an employee who would not join union.....	1	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	"	16	Aug. 17	Work resumed, non-unionist joined union.
Carpenters.....	Winnipeg, Man.....	For increase in wages and a new code of working rules.....	51	.....	1200	.....	.....	.....	"	25	.....	No settlement reported at end of month, but 48 employers out of about 60 had granted demands of men.
Electrical workers..	Winnipeg Man.....	Failure to make a new agreement on expiring of old one..	8	.....	100	.....	.....	.....	"	5	.....	No settlement reported at end of month.
General transport—													
Freight handlers ..	Fort William, Ont..	For increase in wages, abolition of bonus system, and against alleged abuse of foremen....	1	.....	700	.....	.....	.....	"	9	Aug. 16	Work resumed. Dispute referred to a board under I.D.I. Act.
Teamsters.....	Toronto, Ont.....	Against reduction in wages from $5 to $4.50 per day.....	6	5	100	.....	100	.....	"	6	" 19	Work resumed at $5 per day.
Unskilled labour—													
Labourers.....	Brantford, Ont.....	For increase in wages.....	1	.....	30	.....	.....	.....	"	4	" 5	Work resumed on employer's terms.
Labourers.....	Sandwich, Ont	For decrease in hours from 10 to 9 per day.....	1	.....	50	.....	.....	.....	"	18	" 20	Places of strikers were filled.

* Considerable difficulty has been experienced by the Department of Labour in making an exact classification of existing trade disputes, particularly in cases where after the declaration of a strike, some of the original strikers have returned to work or had their places filled with new hands, or where establishments affected have found that for either of these reasons, or both, or for the other causes, their business is no longer seriously affected. In such cases while, in one sense, it may be true a strike may be regarded a still in existence because of no formal declaration by either of the parties of its termination, yet so far as the actual effect upon, the business interests of the community is concerned a record of the continuance of such a dispute might be misleading. The list of trade disputes published in the present table therefore, includes mention only of such disputes as during the month or at its termination affected, to an appreciable degree, the carrying on of the industrial or business operations of the firm or establishments concerned. Mention moreover, is not made of disputes involving less than six employees, or of less duration than 24 hours.

ers to sign a new agreement providing for an increase in the minimum wages to be paid to journeymen from 39 cents to 42½ cents an hour. According to a report received from the Sheet Metal Workers' Union, about 14 firms and 83 men were involved No settlement of the dispute had been reached by the end of August.

Strike of Iron Moulders at Hamilton, Ont.

No settlement was reported in the case of the strike of about 170 iron moulders at Hamilton, Ont., who went out on February 22, on account of a reduction of 20 per cent. in their wages. It was reported that the stove foundries were being operated with non-union labour and were no longer affected by the dispute.

Strike of Jewish Bakers at Montreal.

No settlement was reported in the case of the strike of Jewish Bakers at Montreal, Que., which began on July 23. The causes of the dispute were a demand for recognition of their union, and for terms which were beyond the power of the employers to grant. According to the men, causes of the disputes were the refusal of the employers to grant them a holiday on Saturday and to reduce the hours of labour from 17 or 18 to 10 per day. They also demanded a higher salary and better conditions of employment. It was stated by one of the employers that 4 firms were involved in this dispute, 3 bakeries having yielded to the demands of the men. According to the employees there were 65 strikers involved.

Strike of Cloakmakers at Montreal, Que.

A strike of cloakmakers involving 2 firms and about 108 employees, which took place in Montreal, Que., on July 22, was reported in the press to have been settled on August 14. The cause of the dispute was the refusal of the employers to grant a demand for an increase of 15 per cent. in piece work prices. According to the terms of the settlement, an increase of 10 per cent. in wages was granted.

Strike of Garment Workers at Stratford, Ont.

No settlement was reported with regard to a strike of thirty garment workers at Stratford, Ont., which took place on on June 28, but the places of the strikers were filled and conditions ceased to be affected.

New Disputes.

Strike of Coal Miners at Springhill, N.S.

On August 10 a strike of coal miners employed by the Cumberland Railway and Coal Company took place at Springhill, N. S., in which about 1,700 men were involved according to the report from the President of the District Union. The cause of the dispute was dissatisfaction on account of wages and conditions in and about the mine. The matters in dispute have been dealt with by a Conciliation Board under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, which presented its report on July 23, but the findings of the Board were not acceptable to the employees.* No settlement of this dispute took place during the month, and the mines of the Company were closed down.

Strike of Electrical Workers at Winnipeg, Man.

On August 5 a strike of electrical workers took place at Winnipeg, Man., in which about 8 firms and 100 employees were affected. According to a report received from one of the employers, the cause of the dispute was the failure to arrive at an agreement to take the place of one which had expired. According to the old agreement the scale of of wages was from 30 to 40 cents an hour. The Electrical Workers' Union prepared a scale of 50 cents an hour. The employers offered a scale of from 35 to 45 cents, and later amended their offer to 40 cents straight, with a clause making the agreement to expire on February 1, 1910. The Union rejected this agreement be-

* See *Labour Gazette* for August, page 190.

cause they wished it to expire on August 1. This date was unsatisfactory to the employers as they claimed that all their work was figured in the early spring. It was further stated by the employers that the union refused to include a clause prohibiting a sympathetic strike, and that the employees would not make any agreement to that effect. The strikers were inside workmen and the employers were affiliated with the Winnipeg Builders' Exchange. No settlement of this strike was reported during the month.

Strike of Freight-Handlers at Fort William, Ont.

On August 9 about 700 freight handlers employed by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company stopped work at Fort William, Ont., and on the following day they made a demand for an increase in wages from 17½ cents to 22½ cents per hour for day labour, and from 20 to 25 cents per hour for night work. They also demanded the abolition of the bonus system, and alleged that they had been subjected to abuse by foremen and overseers. Work was resumed on August 16 and steps were immediately taken to to form a Board of Conciliation and Investigation under the Act. The report of the Board was presented on August 24, and was understood to be acceptable to the parties concerned as an adjustment of the dispute.*

Strike of Carpenters at Winnipeg, Man.

On August 25, a strike of carpenters was declared at Winnipeg, Man., on account of the refusal of the employers to sign an agreement providing for an increase in wages from 35 to 45 cents an hour, and a new code of working rules. According to a report received from the men, about 1,200 employees were involved. No general settlement of the dispute was reached during the month, but on August 30, it was stated by representatives of the strikers, that 48 contractors had signed the new agreement. These contractors, however, did not employ a large percentage of the men, and building operations in Winnipeg continued to be seriously hampered. Both the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, and the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners were concerned in this dispute.

Strike of Teamsters at Toronto, Ont.

On August 6, a strike of teamsters employed by a number of paving contractors took place at Toronto, Ont. In a report received from one of the employers it was stated that from 5 to 7 firms and 100 men were directly involved, and 5 or 6 firms and 100 men were indirectly affected. According to this report, it was claimed that the teamsters raised the price of teams from $4.50 to $5 per day without warning. On August 6, when work became slack, put the rate back to $4.50 per day of nine hours. The teamsters refused to accept this reduction, and on August 19, the contractors restored the rate of $5 per day, and work was resumed.

Strike of Painters at Kingston, Ont.

On August 16, about seven painters stopped work in a shop at Kingston, Ont., on account of the refusal of new employee to join the local union of painters on the usual terms. It was claimed by the employers that the strike was settled on the following day, all the men being anxious to work. According to the report received from the local correspondent of the *Labour Gazette*, the painter who had refused to join the union paid the initiation fee and became a member, whereupon the other painters resumed work after being out for one day.

Strike of Planing Mill Hands at Etchemin, Que.

On Aug. 2, a strike of planing mill hands employed by the firm of A. Gravel & Co., took place at Etchemin, Que., in which about 200 men were affected. It was stated by the firm that the men went out without giving any notice or making any demand. On the other hand, it was stated by the employees that the strike

* A full account of this dispute and of the action of the Department with regard to it is given in the article "Proceedings under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act" on another page of the present issue.

was declared because a reduction of ten cents per day in their wages was proposed. The Company claimed that a reduction in wages was necessary, and that the men, instead of accepting it, wanted an increase of ten cents per day, which the employers could not grant. No settlement of the dispute was reported during the month.

Strike of Labourers in Brantford, Ont.

On August 4 about 30 drain diggers employed at Brantford, Ont., declared a strike on account of the refusal of the employers to grant a demand for an increase in wages, and the following day the men returned to work on the conditions prevailing before the strike.

Strike of Labourers at Sandwich, Ont.

On August 18, about 50 labourers in Sandwich, Ont., declared a strike on refusal of the employers to reduce their hours of labour from 10 to 9 per day, with no reduction in wages. Two days later the places of the strikers were filled. The men who had been employed in digging drains were receiving $2.10 to $2.25 a day.

The table which is published herewith is a compilation of the trade disputes of the Dominion of Canada, which began or were in continuance during the month of August and which have been reported to the Department.

RECENT INDUSTRIAL AGREEMENT.

Agreement between the Masons Builder Association and Bricklayers' and Stone Masons' Unions, of Ottawa, Ontario.

DURING the month of August, the following agreement was signed between the employing contractors of Ottawa, Ont., and the local Bricklayers and Masons Unions:

It is mutually agreed to by the Masons Builder Association of Ottawa and Bricklayers' Union (No. 7) and Stone Masons' Union (No. 14) of Ottawa, affiliated with the Bricklayers' and Masons' International Union of America as follows:—

ARTICLE 1. SECTION 1.—The rate of wages during the terms of this Agreement shall be; fifty cents (50c.) per hour from date of this agreement and until April 30th, 1911, and fifty two cents (52c.) per hour from May 1st, 1911 to April 30th, 1913, and fifty-five cents (55c.) per hour from May 1st, 1913 to April 30th, 1915.

SECTION 2.—Nine (9) hours shall constitute a day's work from the date of this agreement and until April 30th, 1911 for the first five (5) days in the week and five (5) hours on Saturday except from November 1st, 1909, to February 28th, 1910, and from 1st November, 1910, to February 28th, 1911, when nine (9) hours shall be worked on a Saturday.

SECTION 3.—From May 30th, 1911, to April 30th, 1915 eight (8) hours shall constitute a day's work for the first five (5) days in the weeks and four (4) hours on Saturday except for the months of November, December, January and February of each year, when eight (8) hours shall be worked on a Saturday.

SECTION 4.—Except in cases of emergency no work shall be done before the hour of 7 a.m. nor after the hour of 5 p.m. from the date of this Agreement and until April 30th, 1911, nor before the hour of 8 a.m. nor after the hour of 5 p.m. from May 1st, 1911, to April 30th, 1915.

SECTION 5.—Emergency work shall be paid at the rate of time and one-half. The shop steward and employer shall determine what constitutes emergency work.

SECTION 6.—All work done after 12 o'clock noon Saturday and up to 7 o'clock Monday morning from the date of this Agreement until April 30th, 1911, and from May 1st, 1911, to April 30th, 1915, all work done from 12 o'clock noon Saturday and up to 8 o'clock Monday morning except for the months of November, December, January and February of each year, it shall be 5 o'clock Saturday also Christmas, New Years, and Labor Day shall be paid for at the rate of double time.

SECTION 7.—Pay day, all wages shall be paid on or before 12 o'oclock on Satur-

day, time to close night before pay day; all waiting time to be paid at the rate of double time.

Section 8.—When any member or members of Union No. 7 or 14 is discharged they shall be paid at once—any violation of this rule entitles said member or members to waiting time at the regular rate of wages for every hour he has to wait for his money, providing he waits at the job and leaves as soon as he is paid.

Article 2. Section 1.—The Bricklayers and Masons of No. 7 and 14, as a whole, shall not order any strike against any member or members of the Builders' Exchange.

Section 2. —Nor shall any number of the Union men leave the work of a member of said Exchange before the matter in dispute is brought before the Joint Arbitration Committee for settlement, provided the same is called within fortyeight (48) hours of such dispute after a full investigation their decision shall be final.

Section 3.—If any trouble shall arise with any other mechanics or laborers on a job or building, the bricklayers or masons shall not be withdrawn from their work.

Section 4.—When there is any dispute between a member of the Builder Exchange and a proprietor no member of No. 7 and 14, when officially notified shall continue to work on the job in dispute until otherwise instructed by order of the Joint Arbitration Committee.

Section 5.—That the shop steward or Business Agent of No. 7 or 14, be allowed upon the works to examine the working cards. He shall not be discharged for examining his fellow-workmen's cards.

Article 3. Section 1.—Members of the Masons Builder Association agree in the employment of workmen to give preference to members of the B.M.I.U. and members of Unions No. 7 and 14 shall work only for contractors who recognize the terms of this agreement.

Section 2.—Firms comprising more than two members. It is agreed that not more than two members of such firms shall be allowed to work at the Trade.

Section 3.—That any firm having been established in the City of Ottawa for two year or more and employing two or more bricklayers or masons during the whole of the second season, may have an apprentice. If established four years and employing five or more bricklayers and masons, they may have two apprentices, who must serve four years under Indentures.

Article 4. Section 1.—That Unions No. 7 and 14 agree that none of its members shall be allowed to contract or subcontract any work.

Section 2.—Any member of Unions No. 7 and 14 taking out a withdrawal card for the purpose of contracting shall be entitled to membership again by paying full initiation fee.

Article 5. Section 1. —The members of Unions No. 7 and 14 agree to charge ten cents (10c.) per hour extra for all repair job work done by owners. This shall not apply to mills or factories or Government or city work.

Section 2.—That the members of Unions No. 7 and 14 agree to bind themselves to at all times pay strict attention to contemplative builders and use every means and influence to have the same constructed by contractors who recognize the terms of the Agreement.

Section 3.—Such masonery work as specified in the constitution of the B.M.I.U. shall be considered bricklayers and masons' work.

Section 4.—No member or members of Union No. 7 shall be allowed to lay any brick for any person or contractor or company who employs non-union stonemasons, and no member or members of Union No. 14 shall be allowed to cut or lay stone for any person or contractor or company who employs non-union bricklayers.

Section 5.—That the working code between No. 7 and 14 shall be strictly enforced.

Section 6.—The Builder's Exchange and the members of Unions No. 7 and 14 shall be furnished with a copy of the by-laws of the Unions and a copy of the constitution of the B. M. I. U. and this agreement.

Article 6.—It is hereby understood and agreed that any and all parties of this Agreement shall report to their respective

bodies any known violation of any provision or provisions of this Agreement.

ARTICLE 7.—This Agreement shall stand in full force and effect until April 30, 1915. If any change is desired by either party notice thereof in writing shall be given three months previous to the date of its expiration.

Signed this 16th day of August, 1909, by the Joint Arbitration Committee.

POOR RELIEF IN GREAT BRITAIN.

IN compliance with the recommendation of the Royal Commission on the Poor Laws, the Local Government Board of Great Britain has issued in a separate volume the Poor Law section of their annual report dealing with the administration of the Poor Law, the Unemployed Workmen Act, and the Old Age Pensions Act, all of which fall under the jurisdiction of the Local Government Board.

Poor Law Administration.

The statistics of pauperism show that there was an increase in the number of persons receiving relief during each month of 1908, compared with the corresponding months of 1906 and 1907. In January, 1908, there were in England and Wales, 823,843 paupers, which would be 13,896 more than in January, 1907, and a rate of 23.6 per thousand of the population. The number declined in the succeeding months until July, when there were 767,035. The numbers in the following months showed an upward tendency to December when there were 825,068, being 34,967 more than in the corresponding month of the previous year. During the next six months of 1908, the number of indoor paupers increased by 41,572 or 16.1 per cent., and outdoor paupers by 35,422 or 6.6 per cent. During the corresponding six months of the previous year, the increase in the number of outdoor paupers amounted to 4.4 per cent. The classification of the ordinarily able-bodied men according to the causes of their poverty, shows that on account of their own sickness, accident, or infirmity, relief was given to 9,715 men; on account of the sickness, accident, or infirmity, of some member of the family, or on account of a funeral, 3,765; on account of sudden or urgent necessity, 1,504; on account of want of work or other causes not mentioned above, 6,374. The rate of pauperism to population on January 1, 1909, was 27.2 per thousand, a slight increase as compared with 26.6 on January 1, 1908. This was in excess of any of the rates shown for the corresponding dates in the past 10 years with the exception of 1905. On January 1, 1909, there were 253,775 pauper children in receipt of relief. Of these two-thirds in England and Wales and five-sixths in London were relieved in institutions other than the workhouse and infirmaries.

Thirty-eighth annual report of the Local Government Board, 1908–1909.– Part 1.—Administration of the Poor Law, the Unemployed Workmen Act, and The Old Age Pensions' Act. London: Wyman & Sons, 1909. Price, 1s., 4d.

During the year nine new committees were authorized for the purpose of finding homes for orphan or deserted pauper children. The total number of children of school age in poor law establishments on the 1st of January was 42,729. Of these, 37,933 were receiving school instruction; 21,012 attending public elementary schools, 3,658 district schools and 10,829 separate schools. The Boards of Guardians were authorized to send 391 orphan or deserted pauper children to Canada. These children are placed in homes by Immigration Agencies that are inspected by Dominion Immigration Officers, and the agencies are required by Provincial Immigration Acts to maintain supervision over them.

The Unemployed Workmen Act.

During the year ended March 31, 1909, there were 196,757 applications from unemployed workmen for assistance, an increase of 106,700 compared with the previous year. Of these 36,589 were found qualified for assistance under

the Unemployed Workmen Act, also 37,604 dependents of applicants. Work was provided for 88,190 persons and 1,547 were assisted to emigrate or to remove to other areas in England and Wales. The more important schemes of work provided for the unemployed of London were the maintenance of a farm colony for the unemployed at Hollesley Bay, work in the parks, and the maintenance of workrooms for unemployed women, established by the Central (Unemployed) body. In other parts, other work was provided in afforestation of land, maintenance of farm colonies, women's workrooms, and the construction of various public works, such as the extension of a sea wall, the construction and widening of roads, excavation of ponds and drainage of land for extension of cemeteries.

Old Age Pensions.

The Old Age Pensions Act become law on August 1, 1908. Regulations governing its administration were issued in final form on October 15, and the payment of pensions began on January 1, 1909. The Act confers a right to an Old Age Pension on each man or woman who fulfils the statutory conditions. These conditions require that the applicant for a pension must have been a British subject, resident in the United Kingdom for at least 20 years, and must have attained the age of 70 years, and not possess any means exceeding £31. 10s. Soldiers and sailors are exempted from the rule of permanent residence provided that any absences from the United Kingdom within the preceding 20 years do not exceed 8 years. The pension payable varies according to the yearly means of the pensioner from 1s. a week to those having yearly means of £28 17s. 6d., to 5s. a week for those whose means do not exceed £21. Idlers, lunatics, criminals and inebriates are disqualified from receiving pensions, and also persons who are in receipt of poor relief, unless such relief be in the form of medical or surgical assistance, or the maintenance of a dependent in any asylum or hospital, or any other relief which does not disqualify the applicant from registration as a Parliamentary elector.

For the administration of the Act, three classes of pension authorities were established for England and Wales: The Central authority, pension committees and pension officers. The central authority is composed of the members of the Local Government Board, and its main function is the hearing and deciding of appeals against decisions of the pension committees. The local pension committees are appointed by the councils of boroughs, districts or counties, a committee being appointed for each borough and urban district with a population of 20,000 or over. There must be not less than seven members of the committee, nor more than the number of the appointing council. A clerk is appointed and assigned a salary by each local pension committee, whose duty is to keep a register of a prescribed form, containing particulars of all claims and questions in respect of which a report is sent to the committee by the pension officer and of the decision of the committee thereon. The pension officers are appointed by the treasurer and each one acts for a specified station under a supervisor . The pension officer and supervisor are subject to the control of the Board of Customs and Excise.

An applicant for a pension may obtain a form of claim at any post office, in which he is to enter his name, address, occupation, sex, whether married, single, widower or widow, age, date and place of birth, whether the claimant is a British subject, resident for the last 20 years in the United Kingdom, and certain particulars as to means. The claim may be handed in at the post office for transmittal to the pension officer or to the pension committee of the district, who transmits it to the pension officer. On receiving the claim the pension officer investigates the statements made therein by personal enquiry of the claimant and in other ways, and then sends the claim with his report to the pension committee. The claim is considered by the committee not later than seven days after receipt of the pension officer's report. The committee then proceed to allow or disallow the claim, but if their decision is adverse, the

claimant is given an opportunity of being heard, unless a previous claim has been disallowed within the previous four months, or the claim itself discloses that the statutory conditions are not fulfilled. An appeal may be made to the central authority against a decision of a pension committee. Any person who considers himself aggrieved by the refusal or neglect of a pension committee may also appeal to the central authority. The number of local committees appointed to carry out the act is 281, of whom 63 were for administrative counties and 218 for boroughs and urban districts. Sub-committees to the number of 1,209 were also appointed by local pension committees.

The first appeals were received by the central authority at the end of October, and they rapidly increased in number until by the end of the year over 5,000 had been received. Up to March 27, 1909, 10,068 appeals were received and decisions were made on 8,273. The number of pensions payable on March 26, 1909, were 369,037 in England and 246,663 in Wales.

REPORTS OF DEPARTMENTS AND BUREAUS.

The following reports of Departments and Bureaus were received at the Department of Labour, Ottawa, during August, 1909.

DOMINION REPORTS.

Topographical Surveys.

The Department of the Interior, annual report of the Topographical Survey's Branch, 1907–08, Ottawa; King's Printer, 1909. Pages, 366. Price 30 c.

THE rapid settlement of Western Canada has necessitated extensive surveys of Dominion Lands by the Topographical Survey's Branch. In the report of the last fiscal year it is stated that in the year ended March 31, 1908, the land surveyed amounted to 21,494 miles compared with 17,064 miles in the previous year. In the country lying south of the North Saskatchewan river the sub-division surveys are practically completed, and extend for some distance north of the river. The homesteads within this area are being rapidly taken up and newcomers will soon have to look elsewhere for free lands. The cost of the surveys varies from $79 to $218 per mile; averaging $140. The difficulties of transportation and the fact that the lines run through dense woods and extensive marshes render the progress of the work slow and the cost very great. During the year a complete sub-division was made of 223 whole and 18 fractional townships, while a partial sub-division was made of 126 other townships. In addition, a complete re-survey was made of 32 whole townships and 1 fractional, as well as a partial re-survey of 131 others. Sixty-three survey parties were employed, 57 of which were engaged on township work and 6 on miscellaneous surveys.

A preliminary investigation was made of the water-power on the Winnipeg river from the eastern boundary of Manitoba to Lake Winnipeg. It was found that there is a large amount of spruce and poplar in this district suitable for the manufacture of pulp, and the falls along the Winnipeg river furnish an unlimited amount of power for the development of the pulp wood industry. The water power on the Winnipeg river is estimated to be about 43 per cent. of that available from the Canadian Falls of Niagara, but is distributed over a very large area. The country along the line of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway west of the sub-divised townships was also explored. The country generally is rolling, partly open and partly timbered with poplar spruce and jack pine. The land is sandy on the hills and clay loam in the valleys. The amount of timber in the townships explored was estimated at between two hundred and thirty, and two hundred and forty million feet.

Grain Statistics.

Special Grain Report of the Department of Trade and Commerce, Canada, 1909. Ottawa: Government Printing Bureau. Pages, 54.

An interesting account of agricultural development in Canada is given in sta-

tistical form in a special grain report issued by the Department of Trade and Commerce. The report contains thirty-four tables showing the amount of grain weighed and shipped, the number and capacity of elevators and warehouses, the rates charged for shipment of grain on railways and vessels and for storage in elevators, the acreage under crop in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, and the world's production of wheat, oats, and barley. The growth of the agricultural industry is shown by comparative statistics for preceding years.

The number of elevators in the western grain inspection division, in 1908, was 1,318, and the number of grain warehouses, 16, with a total capacity of 58,-535,700 bushels. During the past eight years there has been a steady increase, there having been, in 1900–1, 426 elevators and 97 warehouses with a storage capacity of 18,879,352 bushels. In the eastern division there were 39 elevators in 1908, with a capacity of 20,871,000 bushels. The amount of grain of various kinds shipped from Fort William and Port Arthur increased from 6,468,511 bushels in the year ended August 31, 1901 to 70,195,879 in the year 1906–7. In the following year there was a decline of slightly more than 8,000,000 bushels. The estimated grain production in Canada during 1908, was 474,575,855 bushels, the Eastern Provinces producing 234,-580,273 bushels and the four Western Provinces, 239,995,582 bushels.

In the years 1906 and 1907 Canada ranked tenth among the wheat producing countries. The average yield per acre is about 14 bushels for all Europe, 12 for the United States, while for Canada it was 19 bushels in 1906 and 16 in 1908.

ONTARIO REPORTS.

Fisheries of Ontario.

Second annual report of the Game and Fisheries Department, 1908. Toronto, King's Printer, 1909. Pages 120.

According to the report of the Ontario Game and Fisheries Department the total yield of the fisheries of the Province during 1908 amounted, 27,610,495 lbs.; an increase of 3,758,071 lbs., over the previous year. The total value of the fish caught amounted to $2,100,078.63 compared with $1,935,024 in 1907. In this industry there were employed 145 tugs, containing 668 men; 1,439 boats with 2,595 men; 2,265 hooks on set lines; 5,647,175 yards of Gill net; 518 hook nets; 227 dip nets. There were 106,-359,000 fry distributed in the waters of the Province by the Federal Government from Dominion Hatcheries.

Statistics of Common Gaols.

Forty-first annual report of the Inspector of Prisons and Public Charities upon the Common Gaols of the Province of Ontario for the year ending September 30, 1908. Toronto: King's Printer, 1909. Pages, 56.

In the report on the gaols and lock-ups of Ontario it is stated that the expenditures for gaol maintenance in Ontario during 1908 was $175,829.20, an increase of $10,976.81 over the previous year. The number of persons committed to gaols and lock-ups was 13,083 in 1908, compared with 11,804 in the previous year. The average cost per day for each prisoner was 27 cents in 1907 and 23 cents in 1908. A revenue of $93.12 was derived from gaol labour during the year and was earned at the Perth and Port Arthur gaols. In 1908, there were 874 commitments for crime against the person, an increase of 6 over 1907, and there were 3,546 commitments for crime against property, an increase of 610. There were 266 insane persons committed to gaols, compared with 258 in 1907. Of the presons committed, 4,729 were married, and 8,354 were single. In 1907, out of 11,804 persons committed to gaols, 2,889, or 24.48 per cent. were temperate. In 1908, 26.56 were temperate. Less than 15 per cent. of the prisoners were illiterate. Recommendations are made by the inspector of prisons for the adoption of the system of indeterminate sentence and probation, and for the establishment of industrial farms. It is also stated by him that work should be provided for prisoners as a lack of occupation is harmful in the extreme. It is suggested that all prisoners while in custody in gaols might be profitably kept employed in making material for roads.

Public Works of Ontario.

Report of the Minister of Public Works of the Province of Ontario for the year, 1908. Toronto: King's Printer, 1909. Pages, 157.

During the year 1908, 33 new bridges were constructed by the Ontario Department of Public Works, and improvements were made for the safer navigation of the Muskoka Lakes, Mary's and Fairy Lakes, Peninsula Lake and the Magnetawan river. During 1908, there were completed and open for traffic 679.85 miles of new railways making a total of 8,399.19 of steel railways in the Province. There are 34 electric railways having a total length of 672.42 miles. Colonization and road construction was actively carried on. This work comprised the opening of 293 miles of new road and the improvement and repair of 1,090 miles of road previously opened.

BRITISH REPORTS.

Hours of Labour on Railways.

Report by the Board of Trade respecting their Proceedings under The Railway Regulation Act, 1893, during the year ended 27th July, 1909. London: Wyman & Sons. Page 4. Price ½d.

In the report of the Board of Trade under the Railway Regulation Act, 1893, by which they were authorized to inquire into complaints made by, or on behalf of railway servants against too long hours of labour, it is stated that during the year ended July 27, 1909, there were 10 cases of long hours inquired into. This number being smaller than any previous year since the passing of the Act. Upon enquiry being instituted, the hours of labour were reduced in three cases; in three cases action by the Board of Trade was considered unnecessary, whilst in two cases the long hours were found to be due to exceptional circumstances and in two cases the Board were still in communication with the companies with reference to revised schedule at the close of the year. Since 1894, there have been 898 cases inquired into by the Board, the largest number having been in 1895, when there were 156. In 1906, there were were 57 cases investigated; in 1907, 51; in 1908, 14, showing that there has been a steady reduction in the number of complaints against long hours. Under an agreement of November 6, 1907, questions relating to the hours of labour of any class of employment engaged in transportation may be dealt with by conciliation boards and, failing settlement by such boards, may be referred to arbitration. Arbitrations have already taken place upon four railways, and two others decided to refer certain matters to arbitrators. In a number of other cases questions affecting hours of labour of classes of men in the employ of a particular company have been settled by conciliation boards.

Statistics of Mines and Quarries.

Mines and Quarries, general report with statistics for 1908, by Chief Inspector of Mines, Part 1. District Statistics. London: Wyman & Sons. Pages, 50. Price 6½d.

In the report of the Chief Inspector of Mines of Great Britain for 1908, it is stated that the total number of persons employed in and about the mines of the United Kingdom was 1,017,740, of whom 987,813 worked at the 3,338 coal mines and 29,927 at 721 metalliferous mines. Compared with 1907, there was an increase of 47,195 persons at the mines under the Coal Mines Act, and a decrease of 1,675 persons at the mines under the Metalliferous Mines Act. There was an increase of 364 females in coal mines compared with 1907. 49,296 or 6.2 per cent. of the underground workers were under 16 years of age. The total output of minerals at the mines under the Coal Mines Act was 275,540,746 tons, of which 261,512,214 were coal, 2,814,411 fireclay, 7,890,814 ironstone, 2,891,564 oil shale, and 431,743 sundry minerals. There is a decrease of 6,302,167 tons of coal mined compared with the previous year. At the mines under the Coal Mines Act there were 1,138 separate fatal accidents, causing 1,308 deaths. Compared with 1907 there is a decrease of 24 in the number of accidents and an increase of 63 in the number of deaths. At the mines under the Metalliferous Mines Act there were 36 fatal accidents which caused 37 deaths, an increase of three compared with 1907. At the

quarries there were 90 fatal accidents which resulted in 92 deaths. The death rate of underground workers at the mines under the Coal Mines Act was 1.46 per thousand and of the surface workers it was .76 per thousand. At the mines under the Metalliferous Mines Act the death rate of the underground is 1.84 per thousand, and of the surface workers .40 per thousand.

Colonial and Foreign Statistics of Mines and Quarries.

Mines and Quarries, general report and statistics for 1907. Part IV.—Colonial and Foreign Statistics Wyman & Sons, Ltd., 1909. Pages, 202. Price, 1s., 8d.

Part IV of the General Foreign Statistics of Mines and Quarries for 1907 issued by the Home Office of the United Kingdom contains statistics relating to persons employed, the output and accidents at mines and quarries in the British Colonies and in Foreign Countries. The statistics of the world are not quite complete as none are published by the Countries of Bolivia, Brazil, China, Persia and Turkey and no statistics are published for ore mines and quarries of the United States. In this account of other mining countries it is stated that the number of persons engaged in mining and quarrying in 1907 exceeded 5 2-3 millions. More than half the total number were engaged in coal mining; Great Britain employing over 925,000 the United States 680,000 Germany, 611,000 and France 183,000. The total output of coal was 1,117 million tons, the value of which is estimated at more than 418 million pounds sterling. Compared with 1906, there is an increase of 104 million tons and 74 million pounds sterling. The output of Gold amounted to 614,732 kilograms (that is 19,764,078 ounces) valued at nearly 84 million sterling. This was an increase of 16,096 kilograms over the previous year. The British Empire supplied nearly 61 per cent. of the total output and the United States 22 per cent. In the case of iron the United States led with an output of 26 million tons followed by the German Empire with 704 million tons, Great Britain nearly 5¼ million tons and Spain with nearly 4 3-4 million tons. The loss of life from accidents in coal mines per thousand persons employed was 1.31 in the United Kingdom, 1.33 in the British Empire, 2.55 in Germany and 4.66 in the United States. The death rate for foreign countries generally was 3.04. The death-rate in gold mines in the British Empire decreased from 3.83 in 1906 to 3.66 in 1907.

Trade Returns of the United Kingdom.

Annual Statement of the Trade of the United Kingdom with foreign countries and British possessions, 1908, compared with four preceding years. Vol. II. London: Wyman & Sons, Pages, 427. Price 3s., 5d.

In Volume II of the Report of the Customs Department of Great Britain for 1908, it is stated that the total imports of merchandise into the United Kingdom amounted to £592,953,487 compared with £645,807,942 in 1907. The exports amounted to £456,727,521 compared with £517,977,167 in the preceding year. The imports from the British possessions declined from £157,137,054 in 1907 to £127,828,058 in 1908, and the exports to British possessions declined from £147,474,081 in 1907 to £135,666,667. Australian trade in 1908 amounted to £2,974,012 imports and £25,661,023 exports. The Canadian trade amounted to £26,287,668 of imports and £14,212,447 exports.

AUSTRALIAN REPORTS.

Statistics of Transport and Communication

Official Statistics, Commonwealth of Australia, Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics. Transport and Communication, Bulletin No. 2. Summary of Commonwealth Statistics of transport and Communication for the years 1901 to 1908. Commonwealth Statistician. Government Printer, Melbourne. Pages, 38.

The statistics of transport of Australia prepared by the Commonwealth Statistician show that in 1908, there were 14,658 miles of Government Railways in Australia compared with 14,190 in the previous year. The total cost of construction and equipment of these railways amounted to £139,988,015 up to June, 1908, being an average cost of £9,550 per mile. The total revenue of these railways amounted to £14,303,635, compared with £13,936,662 in 1906-07. The total working expenses for 1907-08

amounted to £8,397,733 The net earnings amounted to £5,905,902 for that year. The interest payable on expenditure from loans for railways amounted to £5,098,117, leaving a net profit of £807,725 after deducting the payment of working expenses and interest in loans. The private railways of the commonwealth had 1,554 miles in operation.

Population and Vital Statistics.

Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics. Population and Vital Statistics. Bulletin No. 14. Vital Statistics of the Commonwealth for the year 1908. Melbourne, G. H. Knibbs, Commonwealth Statistician, 1909. Pages, 158.

In a bulletin published by the statistician of Australia giving the vital statistics of the commonwealth for the year 1908, it is stated that the estimated population of Australia on December 31, 1908, was 4,275,306 persons, of whom 2,252,027 were males and 2,023,279 were females. During the year the total number of registered births was 111,545, which is the highest number ever attained. The birth rate was 26.35 per thousand compared with 26.55 in 1907, showing a slight decrease.

The total number of marriages was 32,557 equivalent to a rate of 7.69 per thousand of the mean population. The number of marriages was in excess of that of any previous year, and the rate was the highest since 1888 with the exception of the year 1907.

The registered deaths during the year numbered 46,426 which was equivalent to a rate of 10.97 per thousand. The male death rate varied from 9.96 per thousand in South Australia to 14.04 in Victoria and the female death rate from 8.72 in Queensland to 11.51 in Tasmania.

With regard to the causes of deaths, there were 3,966 from tubercular diseases, 2,921 from cancer and other malignant tumors, and 1,864 from Nephritis and Bright's Disease. There were 497 suicides; 413 of males and 84 of females. Violent deaths, exclusive of suicides, numbered 2,922.

UNITED STATES REPORTS.

Free Employment Offices of Illinois, 1908.

Tenth annual report of the Bureau of Labour Statistics of the Illinois Free Employment Offices for the year ending September 30, 1908. Springfield, Ill. State Printers. 1909. Pages 115.

In the report of the Illinois Free Employment Offices for 1908 it is stated that since the opening of these offices ten years ago, 411,100 have applied for employment of which number 237,395 males and 118,816 females obtained work. It is noted that the proportion of men to women who applied at the State Employment Offices of Illinois is greater than elsewhere. It was found in the State of New York that they were being used almost entirely by applicants for domestic service, and as a mere convenience for house wives, and were consequently abandoned in that State. The law imposes upon the Free Employment Commissioners of Illinois the duty of licensing and supervising private employment agencies of which there are 242 in Chicago and 18 in other cities of the State.

OTHER REPORTS RECEIVED.

Ontario.—Annual reports of the Dairymen's Associations of the Province of Ontario, 1908.

Annual Report of the Game and Fisheries Department, 1908.

Great Britain.—Statistical Abstract for the United Kingdom in each of the last fifteen years from 1894 to 1908.

Copy of tables relating to emigration and immigration from and into the United Kingdom in the year 1908, together with report to the Board of Trade thereon.

Cape of Good Hope.—Report of the select committee on conducting of factories and fair wage clause.

Report of the select committee on factory act.

Report of the select committee on imported contract labour.

Australia.—Social statistics, bulletion No. 1, statistics as to Education, Hospitals and Charities, and Law and Crime for the year 1907, by G. H. Knibbs, Commonwealth Statistician.

Trade, Shipping, Oversea Migration and Finance of the Commonwealth of Australia for May, 1909. Bulletin No. 29, by G. H. Knibbs, Commonwealth Statistician.

Victoria.—Government Gazette, May

10, 1909, Regulations under the Factorie and Shops Acts.

United States.—Report of the Commissioner of Corporations on Transportation by water in the United States. Part 1. Gèneral Conditions of Transportation by Water.

Report of the Chicago Harbor Commission.

Belgium.—Annuaire de la législation du travail public par l'office du Travail de Belgique, 11e année, 1907.

Rapports annuels de l'inspection du Travail, 13me année 1907.

RECENT LEGAL DECISIONS AFFECTING LABOUR.

The following synopses of recent cases affecting labour are based upon the latest reports of legal proceedings and other legal records of the different Provinces of Canada.

NOVA SCOTIA CASES.

Damages for Negligence in Operating tramway.

UPON seeing a child (aged one year and eleven months) approaching the tracks of a tramway, the motorman sounded the whistle of the car he was driving; the child stopped for a moment and looked towards the car; the motorman then applied full speed without waiting to see whether the child retreated, and without making any effort to remove the child from its dangerous position; the child moved quickly towards the tracks, was struck by the car and received the injuries for which damages were claimed in the action by the father of the child. It was held by the Supreme Court of Canada that the conduct of the tramway company's motorman was recklessness for which the company was liable; that failure to take proper precautions to avert injury to the child was not to be excused by the alleged necessity of complying with the time-table and preventing delay to passengers; and that the failure of the company to provide the car with a fender was evidence of negligence. The Court dismissed the defendant company's appeal with costs.

(Lott v. Sydney and Glace Bay Ry., Co., 42 Sup. Ct. Repts. 220.)

Strikers' Eviction Case.

In an action or proceeding which was taken by the Dominion Coal Company against one of their workmen, who had joined the strikers at Sydney, for the purpose of evicting him from the premises owned by the Company and occupied by the defendant as a tenant, Judge Finlayson, before whom the case was tried, has given the following decision:

"This application is opposed on two principal grounds. First, that the tenant being illiterate, was not aware that he was signing a lease with conditions; the document was not read to him, and that, therefore, these conditions are not binding on him; and Second, that the landlord, by accepting rent after the alleged breach of condition under which he claims the right of entry, waived the forfeiture so created by such acceptance of rent.

"I have been asked to decide this second question on the grounds that it might settle many of the other cases. I have, however, concluded that as a decision of this question is not necessary for the determination of the case under review, and as other questions may arise in the other cases which might render a determination of this question, which I consider rather difficult, unnecessary. I have decided to leave it alone, until I am forced to meet it squarely.

"The tenant swears positively that when he made his mark to what purports to be the lease under which he holds, he understood it was an agreement to pay rent monthly for the house assigned him by the landlord. He acknowledged that he was satisfied with the conditions which he understood to be the payment of $3.50 per month, and nothing more. The lease, he says, was not read to him before signing, nor was any of its conditions explained to him.

"I am fully aware that in ordinary cases it is the duty of the person signing a document to make himself aware of its contents,

and this is true, whether he is literate or illiterate. In this case, however, I do not think the tenant should be bound. There was nothing in the document signed to indicate that it was a formal lease; nothing to put the ordinary man on his enquiry; that it was anything more than what he took it for at the beginning, an agreement to pay monthly for his house. I do not think he can be held to conditions which he never agreed to, and that he is really holding under a monthly agreement, without any conditions. He is a tenant from month to month, and is entitled to the statutory right to determinate his tenancy, which has not been given him. For that reason I dismiss this application."

QUEBEC CASES.

Alleged Negligence of Contractors.—New Trial.

In an action for damages for alleged negligence causing the death of the husband of the plaintiff, the following were the facts: The plaintiff's hubsand witnessed an accident which happened to an employee of the defendants, engaged in building operations on one of the public streets of Montreal. A wire cable used on a derrick coming in contact with high voltage wires of the Montreal Light, Heat and Power Co., the employee received an electric shock and was being assisted by the foreman of the contractors. The plaintiff's husband rushed to their assistance, and, in trying to extricate the employee, both were killed by electricity passing through the cable. The plaintiff brought an action, on behalf of herself and her children, against the contractors and the Montreal Light, Heat and Power Co., for damages, and charged the contractors with negligence in placing and operating the derrick in dangerous proximity to the live wires. The jury at the trial exonerated the plaintiff's husband from blame in voluntarily going to the rescue of the men who were in contact with the electric current, and found the company at fault for neglecting to protect their live wires, but found, also that the contractors were not to blame for the accident. On these findings in regard to the contractors, the case was referred by the trial judge to the Court of Review which dismissed the action against the contractors with cost. This decision was sustained by the judgment of the King's Bench, Trenholm, J., dissenting. Plaintiff now appealed to the Supreme Court of Canada which allowed the appeal with costs in the Supreme Court and in the Court of King's Bench, and ordered a new trial, the costs of the first trial in the Superior Court, Montreal, to abide the result of the new trial.

(Dumphy v. Martineau *et al.* 42 Sup. Ct. Repts. 224.)

Damages for Drowning of Sailors.

Two actions were brought against the owner of the tug "Mersey" which was wrecked near Pointe Outarde, on the Lower St. Lawrence, in August, 1903, to recover damages in consequence of the drowning of two of her crew. At the formal investigation into the causes of the foundering of the ship, the Wreck Commissioner, assisted by two nautical assessors, reported that the ship was seaworthy when she left Quebec on her last voyage; that her lifeboat and appliances were sufficient to have saved all lives on board had the master made proper use of them; and that the evidence did not explain the cause of the casualty by which these sailors' lives were lost. It was also found that the master and mate had been guilty of cowardice and desertion of the ship, and their certificates were cancelled. The actions were first brought in the District of Quebec, but the court declared itself incompetent and referred the case to the Superior Court for the District of Montreal. In the latter court the defendant pleaded that the actions were not brought within the proper time, a year having elapsed before the actions came before a court of competent jurisdiction; that deceased were not passengers, but were engaged as part of the ship's crew; that the ship was seaworthy; and that the disaster was due to the perils of the sea. At the trials of the actions, by the Superior Court, District of Montreal, the plea that the actions were not brought within the proper time was dismissed, and judgments were entered in favour of the respective

plaintiffs with costs. These judgments were affirmed by the Superior Court, sitting in review at Montreal. Upon appeal by defendants from the judgments of the Court last named to the Supreme Court of Canada, where the same questions were raised, the appeals were dismissed with costs.

(Grenier v. Connelly, 42 Sup. Ct. Repts. 242.)

ONTARIO CASES.

Workmen's Compensation Act.—Protection to Unskilled Labour.

The defendants, who were contractors for the erection of an eight-story building, used an outside hoist for the purpose of raising the materials required in the construction of the different floors. The hoist stood close against the building, and was made in sections, a new section being added as each floor was reached. It was necessary for the workmen to work upon a platform 8 feet square, to the corners of which uprights were fixed and secured on the oustide by braces. When the last or roof section of the hoist was being erected the plaintiff's husband, an ordinary labourer, employed by the defendants to assist the skilled carpenters whose duty it was to construct the hoist, in stepping forward quickly, stumbled and fell off the platform, receiving injuries from which he died on the following day. There was some evidence that the planks forming the platform were rough and of unequal thickness. The jury found that the accident was caused by the negligence of the defendants, by not having a guard on the inside of the uprights, and by the unevenness of the platform; that the deceased could not have avoided the accident by the exercise of reasonable care; and that he was not aware of the condition of the hoist. Upon these findings judgment was entered for the plaintiff, the deceased's widow, for $1,600 and costs. Upon an appeal, to the Court of Appeal it was held, that, even although it should be considered that there was no evidence that the floor was in fact uneven, or of how the deceased came to fall, the plaintiff was entitled to succeed under the Workmen's Compensation for Injuries Act, (R.S.O. 1897, ch. 160, sec. 3, clause 1, as qualified by sec. 6, clause 1,) inasmuch as the death of her husband was found to be caused by a "defect in the condition or arrangement of the ways works, machinery, plant, buildings, or premises connected with, intended for, or used, in, the business of the employer", and the defect "had not been discovered or remedied owing to the engligence.....of some person entrusted (by the employer) with the duty of seeing" that the condition or arrangement of the same was proper. The position of an ordinary labourer, like the deceased, was different from that of the skilled workmen who had undertaken the construction of the hoist, and he was entitled to every reasonable safeguard in the performance of so hazardous a duty.

(Linden v. Trussed Concrete Steel Co., (1909) 18, O.L.R. 540.)

Damages Under Accident Insurance Policy.

The plaintiff, as the widow and beneficiary of C. F. S., sued an accident insurance company on an accident policy issued to her deceased husband. The policy described the insured as a commercial traveller and contained a condition that, if he met with an accident while "temporarily or permanently engaged in any occupation .....classed by the company as more hazardous than that in which he is insured", the amount payable should be what the premiums paid by him would entitle him to be insured for under such more dangerous classification. The insured applied for employment as a railway brakeman, and while taking the usual trial trip prior to engagement (in which, however, he worked gratuitously as a brakesman), he was killed, apparently by being run over by a train. The action was tried by a judge, without a jury, and he, being of opinion that the case fell within the authority of *McNevin v. Canadian Railway Accident Insurance Co.*, (O.R., 2 O.L.R., 531, 32 S. C.R. 194) gave judgment for the full amount of the policy with costs. Upon appeal to the Court of Appeal this judgment was re-

versed. The Court (per Garrow, J. A.) held, that the present case was distinguishable from the McNevin case; that it came within the above condition; and that the amount payable under the policy must be limited accordingly. This amount ($337.35) had been paid into Court by the defendant company. The appeal was allowed with costs, as to the sum claimed in excess of that amount, plaintiff to pay the costs of the action subsequent to the payment into Court.

(Stanford v. Imperial Guarantee and Accident Insurance Co., (1909) 18 O.L.R. 562.)

Services for Staking out Mining Claims.—Husband's Agency for Wife.

In an action to recover $212.50 for work and labour and services rendered and money disbursed by plaintiff for defendant, the trial Judge (MacMahon, J.,) held, that when plaintiff staked out two mining claims for defendant, on instructions from her husband, and paid the recording fees, the husband had authority to act for defendant and she must pay the plaintiff's claim. He gave judgment for the above amount claimed with interest and costs.

(Rasch v. Heckler, 14 Ont. Weekly Reporter, 441.)

Master and Servant. — Wages Assigned.

A plaintiff storekeeper supplied wage-earners with goods or verbal agreements that he should be paid, by their employers, out of their wages, and the employers consented to those agreements, The trial judge (Teetzel, J.,) held that the plaintiff had an equitable assignment of sufficient of their wages, which might be owing them, to satisfy his accounts, and could sue their employers without joining the several wage earners.

(Lee v. Friedman *et al.* 14 Ont. Weekly Reporter, 347.)

MANITOBA CASES.

Railway Accident Case.

Plaintiff being a brakesman in the employment of defendants at Winnipeg, was called for a run from Winnipeg to Portage la Prairie. When he arrived at the yards, pursuant to the orders of the conductor, he, with the assistance of the other members of the train crews, consisting of an engine-driver, fireman and another brakesman, went with the engine to get out the caboose, which was standing upon a side track, and which was to be used for the trip. After getting out his own caboose and placing it upon the lead, he proceeded to replace the other cabooses upon the s ding, and, in doing so, signalled the engine-driver to back up the train. Plaintiff was walking along in an easterly direction on the South side of the train, and the uncoupling was to be made form the tender. He took the lever on the tender of the engine first with one hand and then with both, and made several ineffectual attempts to lift the coupling pin. He then reached in between the cars to get the pin on the caboose side of the coupler, and either tripped or was knocked down, and had his left arm cut off by the wheels of the tender. There was no lever on the caboose or van. In an action for damages, the trial judge held that there was no evidence of negligence on the part of defendants to go to the jury, and he directed a non-suit. The Court of Appeal granted a new trial, the costs of the former trial and of this appeal to be costs to the plaintiff in any event of the cause. The Court held, that in view of the requirement in subsection (*c*) of sec. 264 of the Railway Act, R.S.C. 1906, ch. 37, that all cars should be equipped with apparatus which shall prevent the necessity of brakemen going in between the ends of the cars to uncouple, the plaintiff had made out a *prima facie* case of negligence.

(Scott v. Canadian Pacific Ry., Co., 11 Western L. R. 120.)

Master and Servant or Partners.

The plaintiff and defendants were proprietors of two theatres in Portage la Prairie. On the 26th December, 1908, they made an agreement by which one theatre was to be closed and the plaintiff was to assume the management of the other —which was done. Plaintiff continued his management until 1st May, 1909, when defendants assumed to cancel the agreement and expel him from the man-

agement on account of his habitual intoxication. Plaintiff's contention was, that under the agreement he was a partner in the theatre which he managed. Defendants' contention was, that the agreement only created a relationship of master and servant. The trial judge (Mathers, J.) was of opinion that, although the agreement was by no means clear, the relationship was that of partners and not of master and servant, and that plaintiff being a partner, defendants had no right to expel him. There is no method, except a dissolution of partnership by which one partner can be got rid of against his will, in the absence of express agreement. The learned judge held that plaintiff was entitled to his share of the profits of the theatre during the time he was excluded from the management; that defendants should be enjoined from excluding plaintiff from continuing the mangement, and from preventing plaintiff from carrying out the terms of the agreement; and that the sum of $2. paid into court by defendants as damages for an assault on plaintiff in his removal from the theatre was sufficient. Plaintiff was to have the costs of the costs of the action, injunction motion included, except the costs of the issues on which defendants succeeded, defendants to have such costs.

(Hemming v. Lemarquand, 11 Western L. R. 280.)

Plumbers' Picketing Case.

In the case of Cotter v. Osborne, which was tried before Mr. Justice Mathers some time ago, and which has been appealed to the Privy Council, judgment was given for $3,000 damages and costs (the latter amounting to $1,000 or thereabouts) against the defendant workmen, members of a local union, for the picketing, during a strike, of the premises of the plaintiffs who are master plumbers. No stay of proceedings was granted, and the plaintiffs so far have been unable to collect the amount of their judgment. On the 19th of August last, their counsel went before Mr. Justice Metcalf and applied for the appointment of a receiver to receive and hold all dues payable to the Union for the purpose of satisfying plaintiffs' judgment. The application was granted. The effect of the order is to require the members of the Union to hand over their monthly dues and tolls to a representative of the Court, who will in turn hand them over to the plaintiffs.

SASKATCHEWAN CASES.

Proper Court for Trial of Mechanics' Liens.

In an action to enforce a mechanic's lien which came before Chief Justice Wetmore, and which involved purely questions of fact, the learned Chief Justice points out that the action was improperly brought in the Supreme Court, although, that question not having been raised, he did not intend to hold that the Court had no jurisdiction to try the action. At the same time he was inclined to the opinion that the Supreme Court had jurisdiction, notwitstanding the Mechanics' Lien Act (ch. 21, 1907). section 30 of the Act provides that "all actions to realize under a lien irrespective of the amount involved, or that the title to land is called into question, shall be brought, tried and determined in the District Court, in the same manner and subject to the same right of appeal as ordinary actions in the Court." In the present case all the work done and materials furnished were done and furnished subsequent to 3rd April, 1907, when the Mechanics' Lien Act was passed. Therefore, the action should have been brought in the District Court as provided in that Act, and the costs awarded must be District Court costs and must be so taxed by the local registrar.

(McKenzie v. Murray, 11 Western L. R. 123.)

The Regina Peddlers By-law.

Under by-law 400 of the city of Regina it is provided, that a license shall be taken out for or by "all hawkers, petty shopmen, peddlers, and other persons carrying on petty trades, or who go from place to place, or to other men's houses, on foot, or with any animal bearing or drawing any goods, wares, or merchandise for sale". One S. P. was summoned before the Police Magistrate of Regina

for violation of the by-law in peddling in the city fish purchased from a person who caught them in Lost Mountain Lake. After citing some authorities the Magistrate held that fish peddled by defendant were not merchandise simply because they had been bought from the fisherman; that "goods, wares, and merchandise" does not include fish; that, although the City Council might include in its by-law provisions that a license shall be necessary lawfully to peddle fish, they had not done so; and that wherever it is sought to extend the phrase "goods, wares, and merchandise" so as to cover commodities not at present included therein, such commodities must be specifically named. He dismissed the case.

(Rex. v. Posterman, 11 Western L. R. 141.)

BRITISH COLUMBIA CASES.

By-laws Regulating a Trade.

Where a municipal by-law was passed prohibiting hawkers and peddlers of vegetables and similar products from pursuing their calling throughout the municipality on market days, it was held by the Court of Appeal, that statutory power to pass by-laws regulating a trade does not authorize the prohibition of such trade, or the making it unlawful to carry on a lawful in a lawful manner.

(Rex v. Sung Chong, 45 Canada L. J. 492.)

Workmen's Compensation Act.—Procedure for Setting Aside Award.

The Court of Appeal held, that proceedings to set aside an award under the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1902, registered in the County Court, may be taken by way of an ordinary motion, and it is not necessary to apply for a writ of prohibition which is more expensive proceeding. Where there is a doubt as to what is the procedure to be followed, the Court in its discretion will not order costs to the successful party.

(Disourdi v. Sullivan Group mining Co., 45 Canada L. J. 493.)

The Supreme Court has held, that there must be an admission of liability on the part of the insurer, or a finding of liability by a competent tribunal, before the provisions of section 6 of the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1902, as to payment into court, can be invoked.

(Disourdi v. Maryland Casualty Co., 45 Canada L. J. 494.)

With respect to the above two cases it should be explained, that the applicant, Disourdi, was injured in the employment of the defendant Mining Company, which, during the proceedings to establish his claim against them, went into liquidation. He was awarded compensation in $1,500. The insurance company disputed the award, and the applicant applied under section 6 of the Act for an order that the mining company and the insurers proceed to the trial with him of the question in dispute. It was held (1) that any right which the applicant might have against the insurers under section 6 must be decided in an action commenced in the ordinary way; and (2) that the rules made under section 16 of the Act are illegal.

YUKON TERRITORY CASE.

Master and Servant.

In an action for wages or compensation for extra services which were volunteered by plaintiff, and of which defendant received the benefit, it was contended that the plaintiff was entitled to something, and that the amount should be fixed by the Court. Craig, J., was of opinion that to establish the right to recover there must be a contract, express or implied, to pay something for the services, and that no such action can be based upon volunteer services, or extra work rendered by a volunteer already in the employ of a person, as in this case. There was no intention or request, on the part of any one, that the services sued for should be performed or paid for. Plaintiff was a pure volunteer. The action was dismissed with costs.

(Fabris v. Sala, 11 Western L. R. 269.)

THE
LABOUR GAZETTE

OCTOBER, 1909.

INDUSTRIAL AND LABOUR CONDITIONS DURING THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER, 1909.

I.—GENERAL SUMMARY.

THE exceptionally favourable conditions under which the western crop has been harvested and the heavy movement of the grain to the Eastern markets were the most important features of the month. In view of the comparatively late date at which seeding was completed, unfavourable weather during September would have been attended with heavy loss to Western agriculture. This was almost entirely avoided. The quality of the crop has been pronounced by experts to be materially better than in several years past. The extent of the yield, also, is held to exceed that of any previous year, though final estimates were as yet impossible. Elsewhere throughout Canada, favourable returns were received with regard to the agricultural yield, and with the prevailing high prices for farm products, the year will prove a most prosperous one for the industry. The confirmation, during September, of previous anticipations to this effect acted as a further stimulus to general industrial activity. Manufacturing, throughout Canada, is now very active in almost every branch and locality; the building trades have every prospect of a very active autumn and winter season; while general trade has shown a marked revival as the crop proceeds began to reach the hands of the producers. The lumbering and mining industries are both anticipating increased outputs and will furnish considerable additional employment, as compared with the autumn of 1908. For men to work in the railway construction camps of Western Canada there was a keen demand, a demand which was not fully satisfied in several sections of the country. Unskilled labour generally had a very active month and was in demand in several localities. The fishing industry generally and the coal mining industry in Nova Scotia were somewhat quiet, the former largely from seasonal causes and the latter owing to the continuance of labour troubles.

Changes in Wages and Hours of Labour.

The following is a statement by industries and groups of trades of the more important changes in wages and hours of labour, information concerning which was received at the Department of Labour, during September, 1909:

Lumbering.—Some further advances were paid by lumbermen in the Ottawa Valley and elsewhere in Eastern Canada in engaging crews for the winter camps. (*)

Building trades.—At Ottawa, Ont., builders' labourers (50) employed by the city corporation had their wages advanced by from five to ten cents per day and hours of labour reduced one hour. The same number of carpenters had their

*See reports of Hull, Ottawa and Sault Ste. Marie, correspondents.

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hours reduced by one per day. Iron workers (15) and foremen (9) in the same employment also received the same reduction in hours.

Railway employees.—By agreement between the Temiscaming and Northern Ontario Railway Company and its maintenance-of-way employees, a rate of of $2.30-$2.55 per day for yard and section foremen and of $1.65 per day for sectionmen has been agreed upon.

Unskilled labour.—Wages were upward in tendency in view of the prevailing demand.

Cost of Living.—Prices.

Wheat, flour and cattle prices were somewhat easier than in August, but hogs were very high, while butter and eggs were upward. Potatoes and other vegetables were down in price. Bread also declined in price. The Canadian wool market was dull, but firm. The hide market was strong, and leather prices were steady to strong. Prices of footwear were upward. An advance in rubber footwear was also announced following on the exceptionally high price of raw rubber. Metals were weak though business continued fair. Cement was upward.

Interruptions to Industry.

Among industrial and other establishments and buildings destroyed by fire or other cause during September, as reported in the press of the Dominion, the following may be mentioned:—

Nova Scotia.—Smoke house and contents at Dartmouth, loss, $3,000; factory and hotel at Middleton; lumber mill at Weymouth, loss, $16,000; sawmill at Windsor Junction, loss, $8,000.

Barn at McKay's Corner.

On September 2, the schooner *Havelock* foundered at sea and the schooner *Fanny* was wrecked off Lingan.

Prince Edward Island.—On September 2, a severe storm visited the coasts of Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia, and caused much damage to shipping. During its progress the schooner *Laura C. Zwicker* went ashore on the East coast of Prince Edward Island, and became a wreck.

New Brunswick.—Woollen mill at Moncton, loss, $4,000; farm buildings at Quispamsis; farm buildings at Waasis station, loss, $1,400.

Quebec.—Sawmill and lumber at Boscobel; sawmill at Lennoxville. At Montreal, business block, loss, $15,000; hardware store, loss, $4,000; plumber's establishment, loss, $8,000; clothing store, loss, $3,000; Witness publishing office, loss, $75,000. Grocery warehouse at Quebec, loss, $5,000; business block and factory at Richmond, loss, $7,000; store and bank at Rigaud, loss $40,000; woollen mill (partial) at St. Hyacinthe, loss, $1,500; station and storehouse at Ste. Marguerite, loss, $10,000; two stores at Sherbrooke; business portion of village of Yamaska West, loss, $60,000.

Barn at Fulford.

Heavy rains at the close of the month stopped work at Thetford mines.

Ontario.—Business section of town of Almonte, loss, $100,000; outbuildings and contents at Brantford, loss, $3,000; outbuildings and contents at Cornwall, loss, $4,000; hotel at Dorchester, loss, $5,000; hardware store at East Toronto, loss, $4,000; hotel at Hepworth. At Hamilton, plumbing shop and sheds, loss, $2,500; and theatre, loss, $30,000. Mattress factory at Kingston; livery stable, laundry and twelve horses at London, loss, $50,000; steamer *Islander* near Kingston, loss, $20,000; 15,000,000 feet of lumber at Midland, loss, $250,000; sheds at North Hamilton, loss, $2,500; business block at Metcalfe, loss, $5,000. At Niagara Falls, planing mill, loss, $10,000; planing mill, loss, $3,000; produce market and stock, loss, $1,000. At Ottawa, foundry, loss, $2,000; tenements, loss, $3,500. Business block at Picton; hotel at Port Stanley, loss, $1,000; grain elevator at Schomberg; pulp mill at Tamworth, loss, $20,000; outbuildings and contents at Toronto Gore, loss, $6,500. At Toronto; garage, loss, $3,000; cartage stables, loss, $12,000. Storehouses at Tilbury, loss, $4,900; at Wyoming, livery barn, loss, $2,500; cheese and butter factory, loss, $3,500.

Barns at Brampton, Claremont, Merivale, Verulam and Westminster township.

On September 2, the steamer *Kathleen* was struck by lightning at Sturgeon Point and was burned to the water's edge, loss, $3,500. The schooner *Sir C. T. Van Straubenzie* was struck by the *City of Erie* off Dunkirk, Lake Erie, and foundered, three of her crew going down with her.

Manitoba.—Two thousand bushels of grain at Burnside; grain separator at McGregor; apartment house at Winnipeg, loss, $15,000.

Saskatchewan.—Outbuildings and nine horses at Halbrite, loss, $3,000; tailor shop at Prince Albert, loss, $2,000; business block at Saskatoon, loss, $30,000; threshing outfit, two stables and 4,000 bushels of grain at Yorkton.

Forest fires caused heavy damage at the close of the month near Elk Park.

Alberta.—Stables and twelve horses at Lethbridge; hotel at Wostock.

British Columbia.—Outbuildings and contents at East Wellington, loss, $10,000; shingle and planing mills at Vancouver, loss, $100,000; biscuit factory at Victoria, loss, $50,000.

Conditions in the Industries and Trades.

Conditions of employment during September in the several industries and groups of trades throughout Canada, as indicated by reports of correspondents of the *Labour Gazette* and by information received at the Department of Labour from other sources, may be briefly summarized as follows:

Agriculture.

The end of September saw the Western harvest, one of the best ever recorded, saved in excellent condition, and a large

portion of it threshed and on its way to market. Weather conditions were exceptionally favourable, little or no damage from frosts or rainfall being recorded. The quality of the grain is better than for some years past. During the opening weeks of the month, a scarcity of harvesters and threshers was reported in several districts in Western Canada and several train loads of these workmen were distributed during the second week of the month. Later, however, a large number of men employed at harvesting and threshing were released for other occupations. In the second half of the month, ploughing had been begun in many localities and very good progress was reported in the North-west Provinces, Ontario and the Eastern Provinces.

High prices for grains and produce prevailed. In the dairying branch, the copious rains of September, by freshening pastures, increased the flow of milk, and creameries had a busy month, though in some sections preparations were under way to change to butter making. Live stock was reported as doing well throughout Canada.

The leading fruit crops of Ontario have been exceptionally heavy, with the exception of apples which are light through drought in August. Peaches have been a very heavy yield. Fruit canning establishments as a result were busy, though a shortage of corn and tomatoes was reported by some of the canneries.

Among official or other crop estimates issued during September, mention may be made of the following:—

The *Census* and *Statistics Monthly* for September issued by the Department of Agriculture, Canada, stated as follows:—

For the whole of Canada the estimates of production based on the reports of a large staff of correspondents, show for fall wheat a yield of 16,700,000 bushels and for spring wheat 151,686,000 bushels, being 25.22 and 21.39 bushels per acre respectively. The total yield is 168,386,000 bushels or 21.73 busnels per acre as against 124,690,000 bushels at the same date last year. Oats with an average of 38.15 bushels per acre gives an aggregate of 354,919,000 bushels, and barley with an average of 30.55 bushels gives an aggregate of 56,975,000 bushels. At the same date last year, the estimate was 269,944,000 bushels for oats and 49,488,000 bushels for barley. Other crops compared with last year show 8,184,000 bushels peas against 7,667,000, beans 1,311,000 against 1,282,000, buckwheat 7,794,000 against 7,727,000, mixed grains 19,524,000 against 19,380,000, rye 1,708,000 against 1,711,000 busnels, and hay and clover 10,246,300 tons against 11,128,000 tons. All field crops except hay and clover show higher averages per acre than at the same date last year.

Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta show as compared witn the same time last year, 149,285,000 bushels of wheat, against 104,054,000 bushels: 187,802,000 bushels of oats, against 107,860,000 and 33,893,000 bushels of barley, against 25,951,000.

An official report of the Department of Agriculture, Saskatchewan, places the year's crop in that Province at approximately 200,000,000 bushels divided as follows: wheat, 86,868,692 bushels; oats, 100,521,250 bushels; barley, 7,945,494 bushels; flax, 4,155,540 bushels.

The fifth annual estimate for the western Provinces made by the *Manitoba Free Press* was as follows:—wheat, 118,270,000 bushels; oats, 163,998,000 bushels; barley, 30,542,000 bushels.

In the Maritime Provinces, crops are reported up to or above the average. Hay has been a good crop; potatoes are large but few in number, having been injured in some localities by wet weather.

Sixteen additional country elevators have been erected by the Ogilvie Flour Mills Company this year. The total number of elevators now owned by the Company in North-western Canada is 116.

It was announced in the closing days of the month that henceforth all wheat shipped by farmers in Western Canada will be sampled and graded by the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association in the Winnipeg railway yards. The object of this action is to ensure that Western farmers secure the full value of their grain, and to furnish an additional check on the Government grading certificates.

Fishing.

Herring in fair quantities were taken off the Nova Scotia coast, and a few sword-fish were captured. Mackerel takings have been light. The summer fishing season ended about the middle of September. The Lunenburg fleet reported the most successful year in its history; eighty-four vessels reporting an average catch of 1,486 quintals(1). The oyster season, which opens in Prince Edward Island on October 1, will furnish employment for a large number who have been quiet since the close of the lobster

(1) See report of Halifax, N.S., correspondent.

TABLE SHOWING STATE OF EMPLOYMENT IN

This table is based largely on the reports of the correspondents of the *Gazette* as published in the present issue several trades and industries throughout the Dominion. The table has references only to the amount of employment headings in the *Gazette*. In tabulating the information in question, the terms employed are divided into two groups, the very active, (2) quiet and very quiet.

City and district of correspondent.	Agri-cultural opera-tions.	Fishing.	Lumbering (including saw-milling.)	Mining.	Manufac-turing.	Railway construc-tion.	Building trades.
Nova Scotia—							
1—Sydney	Very active	Quiet	.....	Quiet	Quiet	.....	Quiet
2—Westville	Active	.....	Active	Quiet	Very active	.....	Active
3—Halifax	Active	Quiet	.....	.....	Active	.....	Active
4—Amherst	Active	.....	Active	Quiet	Active	.....	Active
Prince Edward Island—							
5—Charlottetown	Active	Quiet	.....	.....	Active	Active	Active
New Brunswick—							
6—Moncton	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	Very active
7—St. John	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
8—Newcastle	Very active	.....	Active	.....	.....	.....	Active
Quebec—							
9—Quebec	Very active	.....	Very active	.....	Active	.....	Active
10—Sherbrooke	Active	.....	Quiet	Active	Active	Quiet	Active
11—Three Rivers	Very active	Quiet	Active	.....	Active	Quiet	Active
12—St. Hyacinthe	Very active	.....	.....	.....	Active	.....	Very active
13—St. Johns and Iberville	Very active	.....	.....	.....	Active	.....	Active
14—Maisonneuve	Active	.....	.....	.....	Active	.....	Very active
15—Montreal	Active	.....	.....	.....	Active	.....	Very active
16—Hull	Active	.....	Very active	.....	Very active	.....	Active
Ontario—							
17—Ottawa	Active	.....	Very active	.....	Active	Active	Very active
18—Kingston	Active	Quiet	Quiet	Active	Active	.....	Very active
19—Belleville	Very active	Active	Active	Active	Very active	.....	Very active
20—Peterborough	Active	.....	Very active	.....	Very active	.....	Very active
21—Toronto	Active	.....	.....	.....	Very active	.....	Very active
22—Niagara Falls	Active	.....	.....	.....	Very active	.....	Active
23—St. Catharines	Active	.....	.....	.....	Active	.....	Very active
24—Hamilton	Very active	.....	.....	.....	Active	.....	Active
25—Brantford	Very active	.....	.....	.....	Very active	.....	Active
26—Guelph	Very active	.....	.....	.....	Active	.....	Active
27—Berlin	Active	.....	.....	.....	Very active	.....	Active
28—Woodstock	Active	.....	.....	.....	Active	.....	Active
29—Stratford	Active	.....	.....	.....	Active	.....	Very active
30—London	Active	.....	.....	.....	Active	.....	Active
31—St. Thomas	Active	.....	.....	.....	Active	.....	Active
32—Chatham	Very active	.....	.....	.....	Very active	.....	Active
33—Windsor	Very active	.....	.....	.....	Very active	.....	Very active
34—Sault Ste. Marie	Active	.....	Very active	.....	Quiet	.....	Active
35—Port Arthur & Fort William	Active	Quiet	Active	Active	Active	Active	Very active
Manitoba—							
36—Winnipeg	Very active	.....	.....	.....	Active	Very active	Very active
37—Brandon	Very active	.....	.....	.....	Very active	.....	Very active
Saskatchewan—							
38—Regina	Very active	.....	.....	.....	Active	.....	Very active
Alberta—							
39—Calgary	Very active	.....	.....	.....	Active	.....	Very active
40—Edmonton	Very active	.....	.....	.....	Active	Very active	Active
British Columbia—							
41—Nelson	.....	.....	Quiet	Active	.....	.....	Quiet
42—New Westminster	Very active	Quiet	Active	.....	.....	.....	Active
43—Vancouver	Active	Quiet	Active	.....	.....	.....	Very active
44—Victoria	Very active	Quiet	Active	.....	Active	.....	Very active
45—Nanaimo	Active	Quiet	Active	Active	.....	.....	Active

CANADA DURING THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER, 1909.

and is intended to present, in brief and accessible form, a generalized statement as to the state of employment in the prevailing, no account being taken to wage changes, trade disputes and kindred phenomena treated under separate order indicating in each the degree to which general conditions were favourable or unfavourable, as follows: (1) active

	Metal, engineering and ship-building.	Wood-working.	Printing and Allied trades.	Clothing.	Food and tobacco preparation	Leather.	General transport.	Miscella-neous.	Unskilled labour.
1—	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	.....	Quiet
2—	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Quiet
3—	Quiet	Quiet	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active
4—	Active	Quiet	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Quiet
5—	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
6—	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
7—	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Quiet
8—	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Quiet	.....	Active
9—	Active	.....	Active	Quiet	Active	Quiet	Quiet	Active	Quiet
10—	Active	Active	Quiet	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active
11—	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Quiet	Active	Active	Active
12—	Very active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
13—	Active	Active	Active	Quiet	Active	.....	Active	Quiet	Quiet
14—	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
15—	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
16—	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....	.....	Active	Active	Very active
17—	Active	Active	Very active	Very active	Quiet	Quiet	Active	Active	Active
18—	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
19—	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
20—	Very active	Active	Active	Active	Quiet	.....	Very active	.....	Very active
21—	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Very active	Active
22—	Active	.....	.....	Active	Active	.....	Active	Quiet	Active
23—	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
24—	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active
25—	Active	Active	Very active	Very active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Quiet
26—	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active
27—	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Very active	Active
28—	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active
29—	Very active	Very active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active
30—	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active
31—	Very active	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	Very active	.....	Active
32—	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Very active
33—	Very active	Very active	Active	Very active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Very active
34—	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....	Active	.....	Active
35—	Active	Active	Active	Quiet	.....	.....	Very active	.....	Active
36—	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....	.....	Very active	Very active	Very active
37—	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Very active	Active	Very active
38—	Active	.....	Active	.....	Active	.....	Very active	Active	Active
39—	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Very active
40—	.....	Active	Active	Very active	Very active	.....	Very active	Active	Active
41—	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet
42—	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active
43—	Active	Active	Quiet	Very quiet	Very quiet	Quiet	Active	Active	Very quiet
44—	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Very active	Active	Active
45—	Active	.....	Active	.....	.....	.....	Active	.....	Quiet

season. An investigation into the latter fishery, under the auspices of the Department of Marine and Fisheries, Canada, was in progress in Nova Scotia.

At Fox River and other points in the County of Gaspé, Que., a disagreement arose between the fishermen and the merchants with regard to the prices to be paid for the season's catch of codfish. Rioting took place among the fishermen, and the Government cruiser *Canada* was despatched with a military crew to the scene of the disturbance. Several arrests were subsequently made.

Catches on the great lakes were very light. In British Columbia, some spring salmon were being taken. The Fraser river pack for the year is estimated at 420,000 cases(²). Fifteen cents per fish was paid by the canners for late sockeyes and cohoes, of which the run after September 15 was heavy. Employment was very active in and about the canneries. The hatcheries of the Fraser river and tributary waters have been successful in gathering large quantities of salmon spawn.

Lumbering.

The lumbering industry showed further improvement compared with the preceding month. Mills in Ontario and the Eastern Provinces continued to run to full capacity, the water in the streams being exceptionally high, whereas a year ago many of the mills were idle through lack of water and others were running to only half their capacity. Pine and spruce prices were stronger at Ottawa Valley points. Some additional gangs were sent into the woods; crews are being made larger than last year in expectation of a larger cut. Men for this employment were somewhat scarce and wages were upward in tendency.(*) In British Columbia logging camps on the coast were working steadily, and sawmills were fairly busy. There was a further improvement also among the mountain mills; a car shortage was complained of by lumbermen in this section, following upon the diversion of rolling stock to assist in the western crop movement.

(²) See report of New Westminster, B.C., correspondent.

*See report of Hull and Ottawa correspondents.

The Canadian Forestry Association held a special convention at Regina Sask., beginning September 3, under the chairmanship of Hon. W. T. Pipes, Commissioner of Crown Lands for Nova Scotia. The convention was attended by a number of Forestry inspectors as well as by representatives of various provincial governments and of the lumbering, farming, transportation and commercial interests of the Dominion. The subjects dealt with referred particularly to conditions in the Prairie Provinces. Papers were read as follows:—"Tree Planting on the Prairies, Eastern Section," by Mr. Angus Mackay, Superintendent of the Dominion Experimental Farm at Indian Head; "Tree Planting on the Prairies, Western Section," by Mr. A. Mitchell, Assistant in Tree Planting Division; "Dominion Forest Reserves" by Professor H. D. Ross, Toronto University; "Forest Reserves in Relation to Game Protection", by Mr. J. P. Turner, Secretary of the Manitoba Game Protection Association. Before adjournment resolutions were adopted asking:

(1) That laws and regulations for the prevention of fire be strictly enforced; that the matter of fire guards be carefully regulated; that patrol of fire ranges be extended to all forest districts, and that railroads through a forested districts, be forced to clear debris.

(2) The formation of a game protective branch of the association:

(3) The setting aside of land as game refuge;

(4) The establishment of forest preserves on water sheds and lands unsuitable for agriculture.

(5) That the association tender its appreciation of the work being done in tree planting and horticulture by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company at its station grounds in various places and the experiments being made in tree planting in those parts of the west, where it is most needed.

The Timber and Forestry Commission of British Columbia comprising the Hon. J. Fulton, Chairman, Mr. A. C. Blumenfelt, Victoria, and Mr. A. S. Goodeve, M.P., Rossland, B. C., continued its inquiry during September. The objects of the Commission are officially set forth as follows:—"To cause inquiry to be made into and concerning the Timber Resources of the Province, the Preservation of Forests, the Prevention of Forest Fires, the Utilization of Timber Areas, Afforestation, and the Diversification of Tree Growing, and generally all matters connected with the Timber Resources of the Province." The Commission has held sess-

ions at the following places:—Victoria, Nanaimo, Vancouver, Seattle, Kamloops, Vernon, Revelstoke, Nelson, Cranbrook, Fernie and Grand Forks. The Commission also attended the meetings of the First National Conservation Congress of the United States held at Seattle, Wash., in August.

Mining.

In the mining industry, the general tendency towards more active trade conditions, noted during August, was continued throughout September. The coal trade of Nova Scotia was still suffering severely from labour disturbances, though outputs were larger than in the preceding month. Elsewhere throughout Canada marked activity prevailed. In New Brunswick the outlook is for a resumption of activity in iron and copper production. In Quebec the asbestos mines were producing steadily, and the mica mining industry of the Ottawa Valley continued to improve. Mining in Hastings and Frontenac counties in Ontario was active. The Cobalt camp was very active; the result of the sale of 349 acres of mining land on the Gillies limit was that sixteen lots brought $225,004.50. The oil regions of Ontario and Alberta were producing steadily. The coal mines of Alberta and of the Kootenay district of British Columbia were very busy, while those on Vancouver Island were working steadily. Notwithstanding the loss of time occasioned by labour disputes earlier in the season, no scarcity of fuel is anticipated in the prairie provinces during the coming winter. In the metalliferous camps of British Columbia, activity was the prevailing condition, though the supply of labour has overtaken the demand, whereas a month ago experienced miners were scarce. Forces have been steadily increased in the mines and smelters at Rossland and in the Boundary district.

In the last quarterly bulletin of the Canadian Mining Institute, the following table is given, showing the value of the output from the Atlin Mining Division of British Columbia during the decade, 1898-1908.

Year.	Amount
1898	$ 75,000
1899	800,000
1900	450,000
1901	300,000
1902	400,000
1903	440,000
1904	530,000
1905	475,000
1906	455,000
1907	408,000
1908	200,000
Total	$4,533,000

The total value of the output of the mines of Ontario for the first six months of the year was $10,649,923, according to returns made to the Provincial Bureau of Mines.

Manufacturing.

The favourable conditions noted during July and August were continued during September, with a tendency in the direction of further activity and expansion in the industry. Nearly all of the industrial centres of Ontario and Quebec reported increasing activity in manufacturing establishments. The establishments affected by these conditions included carriage and wagon factories, furniture factories, musical instrument factories and especially sash and door factories, in the woodworking branches; agricultural implement, stove and hardware establishments generally and establishments manufacturing builders' hardware and other building material, in the metal working branches; and garment making and hat and cap establishments. Boot and shoe factories were somewhat quiet from seasonal causes having nearly completed fall orders and being engaged in getting spring samples out. Confectionery and cigar factories had a busy month. The unusually high water in the streams assisted establishments dependent on water power. Iron and steel manufacturing plants reported the general trade outlook as exceptionally favourable; the Sydney plants, however, experienced a shortage of coal during September, while the plant at Sault Ste. Marie was closed down for a period for repairs and extensions.

The annual meeting of the Dominion Millers' Association was held at Toronto,

Ont., September 2. About 100 millers were present from different parts of the Dominion. A resolution was passed requesting that terminal elevators at Fort William and Port Arthur, Ont., be placed under Government control. Papers were read on milling in the Prairie Provinces and the artificial bleaching and ageing of flour. Mr. H. L. Rice, St. Mary's Ont., was elected president and Mr. C. B. Watts, Toronto, Secretary.

The Independent Portland Cement Company, Limited, with a capital stock of $10,000,000, being a merger of cement companies in operation in Western Ontario and drawing their raw material from marl beds, was organized at Toronto, Ont.

The Rhodes Curry Company, Limited, has been incorporated for the purpose of securing the properties and business of the Rhodes Curry and Company, Limited, car builders, Amherst, N.S. The authorized capital of the Company is $3,000,000.

A merger of cast iron, porcelain and enamel manufacturers was announced.

The commissioners of Queen Victoria Niagara Falls Park gave permission for the construction by the Ontario Power Company of a new pipe of reinforced concrete at an estimated cost of $1,000,000. The work will give employment to 500 men for at least six months.

Arrangements are being made for the establishment of an electric smelting plant in connection with the Sault Ste. Marie iron and steel industries.

Railway Construction.

With the completion of contracts in New Brunswick, there was a decrease in the amount of employment available on railway construction in that Province. Elsewhere in Canada, the work previously under way was prosecuted with increasing vigour, and at many points, especially in Western Canada, was limited only by the number of employees available. Notwithstanding that the completion of the harvest released large numbers of workmen, additional men for railway construction could have found employment with many of the contractors during the past month at wages considerably higher than those prevailing in the opening months of the season. Some large forces of bridge builders were engaged for the sections of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway lying west of Edmonton. Engineering parties representing the Canadian Northern and Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Companies were actively at work locating routes over the summit of the Rocky mountains between the North Thompson and South Fraser rivers; conditions for securing a minimum grade were reported excellent, the altitude at the summit being approximately 2,880 feet.

The last party of engineers engaged on the surveys being made for the Government of Canada, to enable the Government to decide on the feasibility of constructing a railway to Hudson Bay, recently returned to Winnipeg. It was reported that a route had been located from Split Lake to Fort Churchill, a distance of about 200 miles, upon which no serious difficulties in the way of construction would be encountered.

The Canadian Northern Railway Company had a large construction gang at work in the vicinity of Ottawa. The projected line between Toronto and Ottawa is estimated to cost in the neighbourhood of $10,000,000. Tenders were called for the first section of the line during September. Communication between Ottawa, Montreal and Quebec will be established as rapidly as the steel can be laid.

The last section of the Michigan Central Railway tunnel has been paid at Windsor, Ont., and a reduction of the force of men employed on the work has been made. It is expected that the tunnel will be ready for use in January, 1910.

General Transport.

The feature of the month, among transportation employees, was the beginning of the movement of the 1909 western crop. The movement began somewhat earlier than last year and the volume of the traffic up to the close of the month was estimated to have been nearly double that of the corresponding period of 1908. It was stated also that fifty per cent. of the grain graded better than last year.

The supply of cars was larger than ever before, and the extension of lines throughout the Western provinces is proving an important factor in assisting the movement. The outlook at the close of the month was that the crop, notwithstanding its increased volume, would be handled more expeditiously than in any previous year.

There was an active demand for grain carriers at the head of the lakes. The following is a statement showing shipments of grain from Fort William and Port Arthur during September, compared with the corresponding period of 1908:

Destination.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Flax.
26 Buffalo	1,104,047—40			
56 Chicago	56,988—30	Scgs.		
60 Depot Harbor	596,821—40			
76 Goderich	686,594—40	293,540–29		
100 Kingston	392,841—30	49,018–24	30,832–04	
150 Montreal	1,126,457—40	234,395–24	57,092–44	77,091–14
220 Owen Sound	108,714—10	82,512–22	14,035–08	
246 Prescott	2,077—30			
258 Pt. Edward	247,163—10	47,583–08		
286 Tiffin	845,066—20			
	5,166,772—10	707,051–05	101,960–08	77,091–14
Same period, 1908	3,785,152—30	295,313–06	40,622–18	14,985–52

Another feature of the past few weeks has been the exceptionally heavy passenger traffic reported by the various railway companies. As a result, Canadian railway earnings have recently showed very considerable increases, as compared with the earnings during the corresponding period of previous years. For the third week of September Canadian Pacific Railway traffic earnings were $1,885,000 and Grand Trunk earnings $933,213, an increase of $414,000 and $78,021 over the same week of 1908, respectively.

The sixth general meeting of the directors and shareholders of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, Company was held at Toronto, Ont.

The tri-weekly passenger train service of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway which was previously operated only as far west from Winnipeg as Scott, Sask., has been extended to Wainwright, Alta., 100 miles further west.

Railway car shops reported a considerable increase in activity during September.

A number of steamboat men, engaged in passenger traffic, were laid off for the season in the closing weeks of the month. Owing to cool weather in the early part of the summer, the gross earnings of companies engaged in this traffic have been lower than last year. Longshoremen and ship labourers, however, remained active.

Recent returns of port revenues, at Montreal, show an increase; import and export trade at this port have shewn a falling off, but local inland traffic has shewn a large increase.

Traffic through the Sault Ste. Marie canals during August was as follows:—

	U.S. Canal.	Canada Canals.	Total.
Vessel passages No....	1,893	1,008	2,901
Registered Tonnage.. Net...	4,128,687	2,942,614	7,071,301
Freight—			
East Bound, Net tons	2,648,246	4,479,664	7,127,910
West Bound, Net tons	1,330,509	529,804	1,860,313
Total Frgt., Net tons.	3,978,755	5,009,468	8,988,223

Street railway companies reported a busy month.

The Board of Railway Commissioners recently passed its first order under the legislation of last session, establishing a railway level crossing fund. The crossing in question was at Renfrew, Ont.(*). By an order of the Board, dated September 14, Canadian railway companies

*For a review of this legislation see the *Labour Gazette* for June, 1909, page 1,339.

must equip, before April 1, 1910, all freight vans with coupler-operating levers and the cupolas of its cabooses with air gauges and air-controlling valves.

It is expected that the coming winter season will be a very busy one at the Port of St. John, N.B.; about 130 sailings of steamships in the Trans-Atlantic trade have been arranged for.

The Trades.

Building.—Nothing has occurred to check the pronounced activity reported during the two preceding months. In nearly all the larger centres, the amount of buildings contracted for is already in excess of the total for the entire season of 1908. Employees in the several branches had a very active month; for carpenters and other inside workers there was a demand for additional men in some localities. The outlook is for a busy autumn season and for favourable conditions of indoor employment during the winter months,

Metal and woodworking.—Iron workers, moulders, machinists, engineers and woodworkers in industrial establishments had an active month, with promise of steady employment for some time. Coopers were very busy on fruit barrels and boxes.

Printing.—The allied trades were generally well employed.

Clothing.—Journeymen tailors were becoming busy on fall orders. Employees of garment-making establishments of all kinds, had an active month, though boot and shoe workers were only fairly well employed.

Textile.—Textile employees were becoming more active.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers were more active, following the end of the holiday season. Confectionery establishments were very busy. Cigarmakers had a good month and tobacco workers were active; the trade in the cheaper line of cigars has been curtailed by the passing of local option by-laws in several districts of Ontario.

Leather.—Tanners and curriers were still somewhat quiet, but leather workers were generally well employed.

Miscellaneous.—With the falling off in tourist traffic, hotel and restaurant employees were correspondingly affected. Retail clerks, barbers and laundry workers had a good month.

Unskilled labour.—The month was a busy one for common labour, though the completion of harvesting released large numbers of men for other employment. There was an increasing demand in the railway construction camps and in connection with the extensive civic improvement work in progress. The recruiting of crews for the lumber camps also affected the general labour market over a considerable area. In most of the cities, the labour supply was completely absorbed and in Western Canada additional men were required.

Canadian Trade and Revenue.

Foreign trade.—During August, 1909, the total value of imports entered for consumption was $30,605,360, compared with $23,656,147, in August 1909. For the first five months of the fiscal year ending August 31st, 1909, the total value of imports entered for consumption was $142,753,993 compared with $115,544,348, in the corresponding period of last year. The total value of domestic exports during August, 1909, was $23,537,330, compared with $22,910,611, in August, 1908. The total value of domestic exports during the first five months of the fiscal year ending August 31, 1909, was $96,935,925 compared with $90,115,621 in the corresponding period of last year. During August, there was an increase in exports of products of the mine, the forest and a decrease in exports of products of animals and their produce, agriculture and manufactures. The grand total of Canadian trade for August, 1909, was $55,869,031, compared with $48,107,059, in August, 1908. For the first five months of the present fiscal year, total Canadian trade was $247,788,335, as against $211,658,083, in the same period of 1908.

A demand for rubber goods was reported from Paraguay; for wheat and flour from Japan, for wood pulp from Sweden and Norway, for agricultural implements from Russia, and for smallwares from Mexico.

Imperial trade.—Favourable markets for Canadian goods were reported by agents of the Department of Trade and Commerce in Great Britain and the various dominions of the Empire as follows: Great Britain: flour, hay, wood rims, washboards and maple flooring; South Africa: wheat, flour, canned goods and condensed milk; Australasia: calcium carbide, butter and cheese; West Indies: flour, fresh meat, biscuits and soap; India: agricultural machinery; Newfoundland: agricultural and other machinery, furniture and cement.

Domestic trade.—The movement of general trade was of a satisfactory nature and manufacturers and wholesalers reported excellent prospects for the continuation of good business. Dry-goods lines held firm, and good orders for spring were coming forward. Grocers reported a good normal trade. The hardware trade had a good tone. Remittances from the country showed an improvement, and the volume of goods moving is expected to increase as the proceeds from the 1909 crop reach the producers' hands.

Thirty-four new branch banks were opened and six closed during August, the largest monthly increase recorded in Canada. Bank clearings continued to show heavy increases compared with the corresponding period of 1908. There was an abundant supply of currency available for the crop movement.

Notes.

A *Board of Trade* was organized at Bowmanville, Ont.

The thirteenth annual convention of the *League of American Municipalities* was held at Montreal, Que.

The National Association of *Master Plumbers* of Canada held its annual convention at Montreal, Sept. 16 and 17.

The sixth annual convention of the Alberta and Eastern British Columbia *Press Association* met at Edmonton, Alta., September 9 and 10.

Mr. John Kenny has been appointed *Factory Inspector* for the Province of New Brunswick in the place of Mr. John McMulkin.

The fire chiefs of Ontario, met at Toronto during September and organized the *Provincial Fire Chiefs' Association of Ontario.* The object is for mutual benefit in the cause of fire-fighting. The meeting elected W. B. Ten Eyck of Hamilton president, and W. A. Howard, Peterboro, secretary-treasurer.

Under date of September 23, the Hon. Adam Beck, chairman of the *Hydro-Electric Commission* addressed a letter to the mayors of the thirteen towns which have signed contracts with the Commission, suggesting a meeting at Toronto for the purpose of discussing the scheme as a whole and the needs of each municipality in relation thereto, with a view to securing complete co-operation and a standardization of specifications.

An international commission composed of seven representatives from the United States and five from Canada under the chairmanship of Dr. J. G. Rutherford, Live Stock Commissioner and Veterinary Dictator General for Canada, has been established, to consider means for securing the control and eradication of *bovine tuberculosis* in Canada and the United States. The commission, which will co-operate with the government of each country, is the outcome of a suggestion made at the annual meeting of the American Veterinary Association in Chicago recently.

By an order-in-council of the Alberta government, a change has been made in the method by which *liquor licenses* are to be granted in this province. Hitherto there have been twelve boards of license commissioners with jurisdiction over the same number of districts. These boards are to be superceded by a central license board, composed of three commissioners, who will adjudicate on applicants for licenses throughout the province. The Board will direct the regulation of the liquor laws in the province and will deal with all questions regarding the license system of controlling the liquor traffic.

The *Ontario Municipal Association* held its annual meeting in Toronto, September 1-2, some 40 municipalities being represented. Resolutions were

passed urging the Legislature to give municipalities power to elect that their affairs be conducted by a commission appointed by the people for three years and capable of initiating legislation for the people. Certain amendments of the Registry Act and the Municipal Act were also requested. Mr. Geo. Geddes, Mayor of St. Thomas, Ont., was elected president and Mr. M. W. McKay, clerk of the County of Elgin, St. Thomas, secretary-treasurer.

The *Union of Nova Scotia Municipalities* held a meeting at Yarmouth, N.S., on September 2. Resolutions were adopted recommending that the vote of ratepayers in incorporated towns on extraordinary expenditures should be by ballot, and that suggestions as to improvements in the administration of justice should be referred to the incoming executive. The meeting also recommended that municipalities be given full control over the taxation of peddlers within their limits. A number of interesting papers were read. Mr. A. E. McMahon, Kings' County, was elected president and Mr. A. Roberts, Bridgewater, N.S., secretary.

The fifth annual convention of the Dominion Board of the *Retail Merchants' Association of Canada* opened at Montreal, September 28. Among the resolution passed was one deprecating restrictions on the admittance into Canada of any person able and willing to work, except those of unsound mind, diseased body or criminals. The *British Columbia Retail Grocers' Association* held its annnual meeting at Victoria B. C.

The *Ontario Postmasters' Association* held its annual convention at Toronto. The membership now exceeds 1,300 and the finances are in a healthy condition.

The *Victoria Rochdale Co-operative Association* organizd at Victoria, B.C., in 1905, has recently gone out of business. The failure of the association is attributed to lack of capital and lack of support by members. The conducting of the business on a cash basis also proved difficult.

The New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, and Nova Scotia Press Associations decided to amalgamate and on September 10th., met at Amherst and formed the *Maritime Press Association* with the following officers:—

J. R. COFFIN, *President.*
C. MCDONALD, *Vice-President* for Nova Scotia.
J. L. STEWART, *Vice-President*, for New Brunswick.
J McISAAC, *Vice-President*, for Prince Edward Island.
FRED E. COX, *Secretary-Treasurer.*

A Commission, consisting of Judge Locke of Morden, Man., (chairman), Alexander Puttee and T. R. Deacon, was appointed by the Government of Manitoba during the opening days of September to enquire unto the operation of the *Workmen's Compensatiou Act* of that Province. During the 1909 session of the Manitoba legislature, new legislation on the subject was introduced but final action was not taken, with the understanding that the matter would be referred to a commission to make a full investigation and report.

On Aug. 24-26 the first annual session of the *Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees* was held in the City of Moncton with about fifty delegates present. Many important resolutions effecting amendments and alterations in the constitution of the order and perfecting the organization were adopted and the following officers were elected:

Grand President, A. R. MOSHER, Halifax.
Grand Vice-President, G. N. PALMER, Moncton.
Grand Sec'y-Treasurer, M. M. MCLEAN, Halifax.
Vice-President for Quebec, J. A. LAMMTUQUE.
Vice-President for New Brunswick, S. C. ALWARD.
Vice-President for Nova Scotia, N. MCKINNON.
Vice-President for P. E. Island, G. A. ROBERTSON.

The Brotherhood was organized October, 1908, with a membership of 500. It has now over 2,000 members enrolled and includes divisions along the entire route of the I.C.R. The order was duly registered and incorporated under the Trade Union Act, Canada, July 7, 1909.

The Honourable Dr. Pyne, Minister of Education for Ontario, has despatched Dr. John Seath, Superintendent of Education, to Europe for the purpose of enquiring into *technical education* there. He will visit several countries, especially Germany, with a view to seeing how far it is possible to bring the different kinds of technical training to public school children in Ontario, so that the masses of the people may be reached by this kind of instruction. Some years ago, Dr. Seath reported upon the technical schools of

the United States and his knowledge of the school system of Ontario is extensive. He is to report to the Government on the results of his mission.

The fourth annual convention of the *Union of Municipalities of Saskatchewan* met at Regina with ex-mayor Begne, of Moose Jaw, president in the chair. The proceedings were opened by the Lieut-governor of the Province. Among subjects discussed were, water filtration, sewage disposal and the milk supply. Resolutions were passed relating to hospital fees, assessment, qualification of voters and contributing $50 to the Union of Canadian Municipalities. Officers were elected as follows: President, Mayor Hopkins, Saskatoon; vice-president, J. M. Clarke, Yorkton; secretary-treasurer, J. Kelso Hunter, Regina.

The *Canadian Independent Telephone Association* held its third annual convention, at Toronto, Ont., September 7-8. The following resolutions were carried: That no member of the association should arrange any interchange of service over the lines of the Bell Telephone Company; that a committee should be appointed to watch legislation; and that efforts should be made to bring about Provincial Government ownership of all long-distance telephone lines. Officers were elected as follows:—President, Dr. W. Doan, Harrietsville; Vice-President, Mr. C. Skinner, Sherbrooke, Que.; Secretary-Treasurer (temporarily), Mr. F. Page Wilson, Toronto; Executive Committee, Messrs. F. Dagger, Toronto; Dr. Demers, Levis, Que.; G. W. Jones, Clark, Ont.; T. W. Ralph, North Augusta; A. Hoover, Green River; S. L. Squires, Waterford; M. House, Bridgeburg; Levi Moyer, Beamsville, and T. R. Mayberry, M.P.P., Ingersoll.

The annual meeting of the I.C.R. Employees' Relief and Insurance Association will be held in Moncton on October 13th. The twentieth annual report of the association, given out in anticipation of the meeting, shows total receipts for the year from all sources of $66,861.62. Adding the credit balance on the 30th June, 1908, $16,343.14, the total receipts were $83,204.76; the total expenditures were $65,583.02, leaving a credit balance of $17,621.74, less estimated outstanding liabilities $4,000; leaving a net surplus, 30th June, 1909, of $13,621.74. The expenditures in the Sick and Accident Fund are shown to have been about $2,000 less than last year. The expenditures in the Temporary Employees' Accident Fund, have exceeded its income by $1,915.10 and the surplus is now reduced to $8,084.90. The statement of the Death and Total Disability Fund shows that fifty-five death and total disability claims were assessed and paid during the year; forty-one death claims due to natural causes, aggregating $18,000; six death claims due to accidental injuries, aggregating $1,250; total $19,250; eight total disability claims, aggregating $2,500; total $21,750. The amount paid last year from this fund was $29,500. The statements showing the amount credited to the Intercolonial Railway Employees' Relief and Insurance Association, by the Intercolonial Railway, during the year ended 30th June, 1909, gives the amount of premiums collected from the railway pay rolls as $54,017.43; premiums collected from railway vouchers $328.83; annual contribution from the Intercolonial Railway $8,000; railway fines, $1,405.12; cash premiums, $46.76; total $63,798.14.

The first issue of *The Canadian Co-operator*, "a Magazine of Social and Economic Progress," was published during September. The magazine, which is to appear monthly, is intended to serve the interests of the co-operative movement in Canada, and is issued under the immediate auspices of the Co-operative Union of Canada. A circulation has been organized among the societies constituting the union of 3,250 in Ontario, 1,250 in Nova Scotia, 1,000 in British Columbia, and 250 in Quebec. The subscription price is 50 cents per annum. The journal being published for propaganda purposes and not for profit, and the business and editorial management being given gratis, supplies in bulk will be furnished at the cost of printing to persons engaged in the formation of co-operative societies on the principles defined by the union. The opening issue contains a very interesting series of notes and comments on topics

of interest to co-operators in Canada, chiefly with reference to disabilities of legislation, together with articles on the Co-operative Movement in Canada, the Co-operative Bill of 1907, and the Canadian Farmer and the Co-operative Store, ending with a comprehensive résumé of business statements recently issued by various co-operative concerns in Canada. The magazine should prove of very practical assistance to the cause it is designed to demonstrate and promote.

His Majesty the King has been pleased, during September, to approve of the appointment of the Right Honourable Lord Balfour of Burleigh, K.T., the Honourable William Stevens Fielding, Minister of Finance, and the Honourable William Paterson, Minister of Customs, in the Dominion of Canada, Sir John Poynder Dickson Poynder, Bart., D.S.O., M.P., and Sir Daniel Morris, K.C.M.G., D.C.L., D.Sc., to be Commissioners to investigate and report upon the measures that may be taken for the promotion of closer trade relations and for the development of mutual trading facilities between the Dominion of Canada and the British West Indian Colonies. His Majesty has also been pleased to approve of the appointment of Mr. H. R. Cowell, of the Colonial Office, to be secretary to the Commission. The Commission convened for the taking of evidence and held several days' sittings at Toronto, Ont., during September. Later, the Commission removed to Halifax, N. S.

II. REPORTS OF LOCAL CORRESPONDENTS.

SYDNEY, N.S., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. John Moffatt, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

LABOUR conditions were less active in September than in August. This was owing largely to the effect of the coal miners' strike on the steel industry of Sydney, and the allied trades of the Glace Bay districts. The coal output increased during the month in the Dominion and Inverness collieries. Prospects for a busy winter in the coal trade are favourable. Besides shipping, the larger collieries will place exceptional quantities in the coal heaps.

The Nova Scotia Coal Company was very busy in September, and outputs in both the steel and coal departments were large.

The Sydney steel works, owing to the lack of a steady supply of coal, were considerably affected. Nearly all departments suffered, and a number of men were temporarily thrown idle. Supplies of coal have been brought in from the United States, but it is stated that the price per ton is too high to warrant profits. The improvement in the output of the Dominion collieries will soon relieve the steel works.

At Inverness colliery, the mine is producing its normal output.

The electric tramway was effected by the strike in the Glace Bay district, and its returns were much lower than in September a year ago.

The factories and other works at Sydney have been affected by the strike only to the extent of their trade in the mining districts.

The building trades, apart from Sydney where there are twenty-six buildings going up, have not been brisk.

Transportation by water and rail was fairly active.

Wholesale and retail trade in Sydney was normal.

The fisheries were quiet. Farmers were busy getting in the grain and root crops. Skilled labour generally was active. Unskilled labour was abundant.

WESTVILLE, N.S., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. T. Hale, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The general condition of the labour market continued good, the collieries and

other industries working full time with a favourable outlook. The shipments from the coal mines show an increase over the corresponding month of 1908. The Acadia Coal Company shows an increase of about 3,000 tons, and the Intercolonial Coal Company a slight increase. The slack coal that had been accumulating of late, on the banks at the different collieries, is at the present time being loaded into cars for shipment.

Activity prevailed in the other industries, and general trade was reported very good.

The workmen at the different collieries here were working steadily.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Farmers were busily engaged garnering a bountiful grain crop. The root crop throughout the county looks very well.

Lumbering.—Business has been quiet, but lumbermen expect a busy time this winter. Press reports state that there has been 20,000,000 feet of lumber shipped from Pugwash and vicinity this year.

Manufacturing.—This industry has been very active.

Mining.—The mining industry continued steady, most men working full time. Shipments for August from this county were about 47,000 tons. The strike still continues at Spring Hill, and there are some men still out on strike at Inverness, C.B., chiefly Belgians.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

The skilled trades were generally well employed. Unskilled labour in Westville was active, but in other districts the coal miners' strike has flooded the labour market with idle workmen.

HALIFAX, N.S., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. A. J. Smith, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The general condition of the labour market during the past month has been fair, though as the month advanced a falling off was indicated. Operations in many lines were of the finishing order, while the opening up of new work was below the average. The children's hospital and the Sacred Heart convent addition were both advanced several stages, while the Technical college and roundhouse are both ready for occupation. The post office repairs and the construction of the new cathedral made good progress, as did the work on the new school house. Work along the waterfront has been fully up to the September average; there have been fair shipments of deals and miscellaneous cargoes, while shippers of fruits, particularly apples, anticipate some large exportations during the remaining three months of 1909. With the advent of fortnightly boats, a good average for 1910 is anticipated.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Conditions were fully up to the average. Large cheeses sold at 12½c.; twins at 13 to 13½c.; and eggs at 21 to 22c. The amount of cheese received so far this season is 51,000 boxes in excess of 1908, for a similar period. In meats, fore quarters of beef sold at 6 to 8c.; hind quarters at 9 to 11c.; lamb at 8 to 10c.; pork at 9 to 11c.; veal at 7c.; turkey at 15 to 17c.; geese, each, at 75c. to $1; ducks at 50c. to $1 each. In fruits, N.S. apples were $1.50 to $3.50; pears, California, boxes, $5; grapes, Malaga, $2.50; peaches, California, $2.50 to $3 basket. Vegetables were: N.S. potatoes, $1.20 per barrel; turnips, $1.25 per bag. All of the above prices are wholesale.

Fishing.—The local fishermen made but small catches. At times small quantities of herring were taken. The month was a dull one.

Manufacturing was fair, and other lines about normal.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Bricklayers, masons and carpenters had a fair month. Painters and decorators reported a falling off from August. Plumbers and gasfitters had a fair month.

Stonecutters had a much better month than August, but were not up to the average. Builders' labourers were fairly active. Iron moulders were fairly well employed Machinists, engineers and boilermakers were dull. Electrical workers reported an improvement. Shipwrights and caulkers were dull. Printers pressmen and bookbinders had a fair month. Tailors experienced dullness early in the month, but an improvement was indicated towards the end. Barbers were busy. Butchers and meat cutters were well employed. Carmen, maintenance and way employees and freight clerks were fairly busy. Street railway men were very busy. Unskilled labour was fairly active, with other lines normal.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Lunenburg.—The fishing season ended for the most part about the middle of September. Up to that date, 84 vessels had reported at the Custom House. The average catch per vessel was 1,486 quintals, a total of 124,875 quintals for the season. This catch was supplemented, on the 24th September, by the schooner Alexandra, which arrived with 1,500 as a result of four weeks' fishing. This was this vessel's third trip, the total catch being 4,300 quintals, probably the largest catch ever made by any one vessel in Nova Scotia.

AMHERST, N.S., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. A. D. Ross, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

In an industrial centre of this kind it is not always easy in a general way to describe actual labour conditions. The town has half a dozen large manufacturing concerns, all of which report conditions improved when compared with the past two years. The Rhodes Curry Co., however, is the largest industry usually employing about 1,200 men, and lack of orders has compelled it to reduce staffs to about 300. Some of the younger men thrown out of employment, went west, others were absorbed by the other manufacturing plants and many are idle without prospect of work. With this exception general labour conditions are steadily improving. The Malleable Iron Company, which has been closed for nearly two years, opened this month with a few hands, but before winter, expects to augment the working staff. The Oxford Worsted Company decided to move its plant to Amherst this month. The capital is being increased. A building has been secured and before the middle of October it will be in operation here. Cheap electric power is one of the incentives that led to the change. A milling company was organized this month with a capital of $25,000, and is preparing to build at once. These are all indicative of a change for the better. The Amherst Foundry Company merged its interests with the Standard Ideal Company of Port Hope, Ontario. The capital of the new concern is to be increased. The strike at Springhill continues, but the best of order prevails. In the six weeks of the strike there has not been a single arrest.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—The hay and grain crops have been harvested in splendid shape, with more than an average yield. Prices continue good and the farmers are well satisfied with the season. Root crops also are promising.

Lumbering. — Lumbering continued very active. The market is good. Heavy shipments are being made and extensive preparations for a big cut this winter. Many transfers of valuable properties have been made, and there will be a demand for experienced wood choppers.

Manufacturing.—Manufacturing continued fairly active. There is a marked improvement over last fall. The woollen mills, the shoe factory and all the other industries report conditions better than last year.

Mining.—Conditions at Springhill remained the same. The strike is still on with no word of a settlement. The other collieries have been more than ac-

tive. The outputs are increasing and everything points to a good winter. The Maritime Railway, Coal and Power Company has installed an endless haulage system at the Joggins mine, and when this gets into proper operation expects to increase the output from 500 to 1,000 tons per day.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Locally there was little employment for bricklayers and masons, but outside contracts have absorbed workmen of this class, those remaining being employed at small jobs. Carpenters and joiners were only fairly well employed. Lathers and plasterers, painters and decorators were fairly well employed. Plumbers busy and stonecutters had little employment.

Moulders in some of the shops were very busy. In others they were dull. Machinists and engineers reported a general improvement. Boilermakers were busy.

Woodworkers were fairly active. Nearly all car builders were out of employment, with little prospect of work for some months. Carriage builders were busy.

Printers reported a fairly active month.

Journeymen tailors were busy, and boot and shoe makers very active.

Bakers and confectioners were very busy.

Trunk and bag makers and furriers were busy.

Laundry workers were well employed.

Unskilled labour was only fairly well employed. The supply fully met the demand.

DISTRICT NOTES.

The Maritime Coal, Railway and Power Company, which has an electric power station at the mouth of its pit at Chignecto, is duplicating its power limit, and is erecting power and lighting wires to transmit the power and light to the Joggins mines and river Hebert, a distance of sixteen miles. The machinery of the Joggins mines will be run by the transmitted power, and the farmers in the intervening district will light their houses largely by electric light.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. F. J. Nash, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The general condition of the labour market during September differed little from that of August, the weather being fine for outdoor work the greater part of the month. The harvest was saved in good condition, and shipping of some of the earlier products had begun. The annual Agricultural Exhibition, held from the 21st to the 24th inclusive, was favored with fine weather, making a busy and profitable week for the merchants and hotel keepers. The good crops gave an optimistic tone to business, and collections were reported good. In wholesale and retail trade there was little ground for complaint.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—The end of the month found harvesting completed in almost every section of the province, with the crop, on the whole, better than the average.

Fishing.—Since the close of the lobster season, in July, a number of the fishermen have been engaged in cod fishing and other branches of the industry. The oyster season which opens on October 1st, will furnish a source of employment to a large number of men.

Mining.—Boring for coal, oil and gas, which has been carried on near Wood Islands during the summer, has been completed without any indication of mineral being met with. The boring plant will be transferred to Miminigash in the western part of the island.

Railroad Construction and Employment.—The construction of the new engine house for the railway in Charlottetown, and the work at the new freight shed on the wharf, were sources of continuous employment for a large force of men.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

There was a fair demand for unskilled labour. The skilled trades were all active.

MONCTON, N. B., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. J. C. Graves, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Labour in general was fairly well employed throughout September. Conditions during the past summer have differed very materially from those of the two preceding seasons. The heavy capital expenditure entailed by the construction of the I. C. R. shops, the building of the National Transcontinental Railway and the extensive double tracking operations of the I. C. R., employing for a lengthened time over 1,000 mechanics and labourers, created an abnormal state of affairs in labour and commercial circles. During the past season, there has been a return to normal conditions. The policy of retrenchment on the I. C. R., also had a quieting effect upon labour and trade. Despite these changed conditions, wages in nearly all lines have been firm, and merchants and manufacturers report a fairly prosperous season. Transient labour has departed, and the local supply and demand seem fairly well balanced with but few instances of unemployed. The building trades have been especially active, and the amount of building is in excess of any previous season. Eighty-six permits within the city have been issued, valued at $215,000, while in outlying suburbs forty new dwellings have been constructed. As a consequence, rents are weakening and houses to let are more available. This particularly affects the $15 to $25 per month class. There is still a dearth of houses at $10 to $14 per month. Manufacturers report an active month and with a good outlook. The Record Foundry Company have been advertising for moulders. A branch of the Provincial Bank of Canada was opened on September 1st. Customs returns for August, showed a slight decrease from those of last year. The Moncton-Buctouche Railway discontinued its double summer service on the 7th instant. Upon the I. C. R. the winter time table which shows few changes, comes into effect October 17th. On September 7th, The Fredericton Herald, a semi-weekly paper, ceased publication. The closing of several night telegraph offices on the northern and eastern divisions of the I. C. R., reduced in rank a number of operators. Reductions on the permanent staff of the mechanical department of the I. C. R., to the number of about 50, made in July leaves the total of permanent employees in that department at 925, with about 100 on the transient staff. It is understood that no further reductions are contemplated. Wholesale and retail trade have both been satisfactory. Real estate is firm but quiet. No material changes in hours of labour or rates of wages were noted, and no unrest among employees.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Farmers were active harvesting and haying, both of which are well advanced. The grain crop is considerably above that of last year, and hay is average. Potato digging has commenced, with the yield not up to expectations, rot being reported from various parts of the province. A second western harvest excursion, September 10th, carried about 740 persons from the Maritime provinces, a number much below that of last season. Farm and domestic help are both scarce. Several immigrants of these classes brought out under the auspices of the Provincial Government Immigration Department, readily secured places. Potatoes sold at $1.00 per bbl.; oats, 55c. per bus.; butter, dairy, 25c.; and creamery, 27c. per lb.; eggs, 24c. per doz.

Lumbering.—Many shipments of lumber were made from North Shore ports during the month. The Furness liner *Appenine*, which cleared from Dalhousie alone carrying over four million feet. The Adam Burns Mills at Bathurst, with about 400 square miles of timber limits, have been sold to the Nepisiguit Lumber Company. The Swedish Canadian Lumber Company, Ltd., has purchased the McLeod mills and Vaughan limits of about 93 square miles in Kent county for

$50,000, and will manufacture lumber for the French and German markets.

Manufacturing.—Incorporation is being asked for by the New Brunswick Tar and Turpentine Company, with a capital of $1,000,000, for the erection of a plant for the extraction of tar, turpentine, creosote and alcohol from pine stumps and tree tops. A considerable testing plant has been in operation at Doaktown during the summer, and results have been reported satisfactory.

Mining.—The Maritime Oil Fields Company, operating near Hillsboro at a depth of 1,000 feet struck a large deposit of natural gas. A second well in the same locality showed the field to be an extensive one. The Canada Antimony Company, operating at Lake George, York county, exposed a vein on the second level carrying 50% of antimony. Work is being actively prosecuted, 60 men being employed on day and night shifts. The Maritime Exploration Company has sold its copper mine at Dorchester to a New York syndicate, which will erect an extensive and modern plant. The silicia deposits at Mechanic lake are also being developed and shipments made to New York, where the silicia is used in concrete work.

Railroad Construction.—The estimated expenditure on the National Transcontinental Railway in New Brunswick for the month of August amounted to $515,768, a falling off of 25% as compared with July. This is owing to the advanced stages of the different contracts. The Rigby-Hyland contract of 12 miles west from McGivney's Jct., is completed. On the International Railway eight more miles remain to be completed, and trains are expected to run over this line by October 31st. The terminus work at Campbellton is being pushed and a new station, car shed, roundhouse and turntable are in course of construction. Track laying on the Bathurst Drummond line is well advanced. On the Intercolonial Railway work has been confined chiefly to roadbed repair work.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Activity in the building trades continued. Carpenters were busy at wages of $1.75, for ordinary, to $2.50, for skilled men and foremen. Masons and bricklayers were active, with wages $3.00 to $3.50. Plumbers were active, and builders' labourers were in good demand.

Iron moulders were in demand. Electrical workers and linemen were active. Machinists, blacksmiths and horseshoers were busy.

Fairly active conditions prevailed in the woodworking trades.

Printers, pressmen and bookbinders had a fairly active month.

Active conditions prevailed in all the clothing trades.

In the food and tobacco preparation branches active conditions prevailed.

Shoemakers and harnessmakers were busy.

Barbers were busy, as were hotel, restaurant and theatre employees and laundry workers.

Passenger traffic throughout the month was heavy, and freight traffic average. There was a fair demand for train crews.

For unskilled labour, the local supply and demand was fairly well balanced, and few idle men were found. The large number of transients here last season have left and the supply is now dependent upon local sources. Wages range from $1.50 to $1.60 per day.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Sackville manufacturers reported the volume of work and commerce in excess of that of last season. The building trades were particularly active, over $100,000 worth of buildings being in course of construction here.

Shediac.—Considerable building is in progress and shipping is active. An electric light system is being installed.

ST. JOHN, N.B., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. W. H. Coates, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The labour market continued active, although some of the trades reported business dull, notably painters. The city

treasurer paid out the sum of $9,112.74 to civic employees for the four weeks ending September 20, as follows: Police, $2,728.75; officials, $2,311.58; market, $200.80; fire and salvage corps $1,849.99; public works, $2,021.62. The deposits in the Government Savings' Bank during August amounted to $50,359.83, and the withdrawals were $53,999.44. Bank clearings for the four weeks ending September 23 were $5,653,884, and for the corresponding period of last year $5,559,449, being $94,435 greater in 1909 than in 1908, and $1,499,739 less than for the five weeks ending August 26 of the current year. Messrs. Haley Bros. have been shipping large quantities of dry lumber to the West Indies, and 5,000 barrels of potatoes were shipped from Carleton County to Cuba.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—The recent heavy rains have done considerable damage to crops throughout the province.

Mining.—The Westmoreland mine at Dorchester, one of the richest copper mines in the province, has been sold to L. Vagelstein & Co., of New York, and development work on a more vigourous scale is anticipated.

Railroad construction.—Messrs Rigby and Hyland have completed their contract for twelve miles of construction work on the National Transcontinental, west of McGivney's Junction, and have shipped their horses and machinery to Winnipeg, where they have another contract for construction.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

The building, metal and woodworking trades were from active to busy, with the exception of painters who were dull. The printing, clothing and food and tobacco preparation branches had a very good month. Railway employees and other transportation branches were busy, but ship labourers were somewhat inactive. Unskilled labour was quiet.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Hartland.—A company has been formed for the purpose of making concrete building blocks, tile and culverts. The company is applying for incorporation, and will be known as the Hartland Concrete Block Company, Limited.

Sackville.—The A. E. Wry Company, Limited, recently organized for the manufacture of boots, shoes, and harness, has let a contract for a large brick building to contain workshops, store rooms, offices, etc.

St. Stephen.—Ganong Brothers are preparing for the erection of a large brick addition to their confectionery factory, and the St. Croix Soap Manufacturing Company intends to build a large addition to its soap factory. The latter company has petitioned the town council for an assessment valuation for twenty years.

NEWCASTLE, N.B., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. James Falconer, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The labour market has been active, the mills all running full time and there being considerable work in other branches. The Drummond Mining Company has a number of men and horses employed building a branch line from the I.C.R. to the docks in Newcastle when the ore will be shipped. Surveys are being made of the river so as to have the shoals dredged in order that large steamers may come to the docks at low tide. There have been no strikes or disputes of any kind.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—The crops are about all harvested. Wheat and oats are good yields, and farmers are busy threshing. The yield is considerable, being ahead of last year. The potato crop, while good, is not quite what was expected. The potatoes are large, but not numerous. Turnips are looking well. Some fall ploughing is being done.

Lumbering.—Lumbermen are now preparing for the winter. The horses

are nearly all in the woods and the men are going in.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

The building trades have been brisk; a number of new buildings are in course of erection, and repairs on the Presbyterian Church are now complete.

QUEBEC, QUE., AND DISTRICT.

Messrs. P. J. Jobin and E. Little, correspondents, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Conditions were favourable for labour during September. The building trades were more active than in any previous month of the year, though principally on repairs and extensions. A feature of the month was the holding of the annual meeting of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, which was attended by over 120 delegates.* A railway car service was recently inaugurated by the Quebec and Levis Ferry Company. Over 400 cars have been handled since the beginning of the service. The company has recently purchased and has refitted a floating dock.

Several moving picture theatres were fined $40 in the Court of Sessions for violation of the Sunday Observance by-law. A number of coal miners arrived from Great Britain en route for Sydney, N.S.

An additional foundation crib for the breakwater was sunk on September 9.

A dispute has arisen between the fish merchants and fishermen near Gaspé, the latter claiming that prices have been depressed by the former, while exorbitant prices are charged for supplies. Rioting occurred at Fox River during the month.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Farmers are taking off exceptionally good crops. Potatoes have been plentiful selling at 45–50 cents per bag. Weather conditions were favourable.

Lumbering.—Some small gangs were sent into the camps. Wages were upward in tendency.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

In the building trades most branches were active, though lathers, plasterers and painters were quiet. The metal trades were active with the exception of boilermakers and shipbuilders who were dull. In the woodworking, printing and food and tobacco preparation branches activity prevailed. Journeymen tailors and garment workers were also active, but boot and shoe workers were quiet, as were also tanners and curriers. Hotel, restaurant and theatre employees continued active with laundry workers busy. Railway employees were active, but a number of steamboatmen were laid off. Ship labourers and longshoremen were quiet. Unskilled labour was in excess of the demand.

SHERBROOKE, QUE., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. H. Logie, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Labour was well employed during the month and indications are that it will continue so for some time. All the industries were running full time. In the machine shops, the outlook is brighter, and it is expected that there will be no short time this winter as there was last. Work is still being rushed in connection with the C.P.R. Company's extensions. There are about 150 labourers engaged in making a new yard, besides those engaged on the new buildings. A large new hotel has been started near the site of the new C.P.R. station.

Wholesale and retail trade was active. The travellers of the garment establishment report good business in the Maritime Provinces and in the West.

A proposition has been laid before the city by the Street Railway Company. The

*A detailed report of the proceedings of this meeting is published as a special article elsewhere in the present issue.

latter has not enough power, and as it is intended to extend the system by about eight miles, the company wants to secure the power belonging to the city at Westbury, and to hand over 1,000 horse power at $15.00.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Farmers have finished harvesting and report a very good crop of grain. Potatoes are also a good yield. Many farmers are selling stock owing to the shortage of the hay crop. While they are selling milch cows at a low figure those owning beef cattle are getting good prices. The price of creamery butter is steadily rising. At the last board meeting in the month, the price ranged from 24 to 25 cents. Many creameries have stopped making butter as they are getting a larger price for the cream which is in demand by the creameries across the line.

Lumbering.—Lumbering has been somewhat quiet. The work going on has been that of peeling pulpwood.

Manufacturing.—All branches are running full time, and will do so for some time as orders are heavy.

Mining.—Considerable activity prevailed in the asbestos district and on the new copper properties.

Railway construction.—The only railroad construction in progress in this district is that in connection with the extention of the C.P.R. yards. About 150 men are employed.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

All branches of the building trades were busy, and will be so until the end of the season.

The metal and engineering trades were active; there has been no laying off of hands for some time past.

The woodworking trades were busy, though pattern makers were quiet. Carriage makers were busy.

The printing trade was quiet.

Journeymen tailors and garment workers were active.

Bakers and confectioners were busy, with cigarmakers active.

Miscellaneous trades were busy.

Railroad men were active, and street railway employees, cabmen, expressmen and carters busy.

Unskilled labour was in good demand.

THREE RIVERS, QUE., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Joseph J. Ryan, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The month of September has been a very active month in nearly all branches, and the prospects are for a busy fall.

The Canadian Iron Corporation is enlarging its plant. The C.P.R. Company is building a reinforced concrete engine house as the present one is not sufficiently large. The Cotton Company also intends to enlarge its plant to double the present capacity in the near future. Building is still active and there was general activity in all other branches. Wholesalers and retailers have been busy.

Rates of wages and hours of labour remained the same, with the best of understandings between employers and employees.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—The condition of all crops is better than in several years past.

Fishing was dull.

Lumbering.—The mills were very busy, and large cuts are expected.

Very little *railroad construction* was done in this district.

Manufacturing.—All branches were busy, especially the Wabasso Cotton Company and the sash and doors factories.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

All employed in the building trades were kept busy. The activity of these trades maintained a steady demand for hardware and building materials.

Iron and steel workers were generally active. The Bell Telephone Company is employing a number of men laying

wires in the ground in the commercial part of the city.

Woodworkers were very active, and there are good prospects for the fall and winter.

The printing and allied trades were well employed.

The clothing trades were somewhat quiet, except glove makers who were active.

Bakers and confectioners had plenty to do, also butchers and meat cutters. Ice drivers were quiet, but tobacco workers were very busy.

The leather trades were fairly active.

Barbers were active, also clerks, stenographers, delivery employees, hotel, restaurant and theatre employees.

Railroad men were fairly busy, also steamboat men. The month was a good one for freight-handlers, cab drivers, hackmen and carters.

Unskilled labour was in good demand, but the supply was equal.

ST. HYACINTHE, QUE., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. V. Phaneuf, correspondent, reported as follows:

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The general condition of the labour market during September was better than in the corresponding month of last year. Building was more active than in the preceding month. Sash and door factories and boot and shoe factories were active, overtime being necessary in the latter to meet orders. The tanneries were very active. The Penman factory had a good month, although some delay was occasioned through a fire which caused damage to the extent of about $1,800. The musical instrument factory was in full operation. The iron industry was fairly active. Confectionery and other factories had a busy month. Civic improvements gave employment to a large number of men. Wholesale trade was good. For retailers, the volume of trade was satisfactory. Collections were comparatively easy and cordial relations existed between employers and employees. There were no changes in wages or hours of labour.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—The month was very active. A large number of men found work gathering the crops. Farm products were abundant and commanded remunerative prices. Meat prices were very high; pork advanced to fifteen cents per pound, and other provisions accordingly.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

The building trades reported an active month, particularly bricklayers, masons, carpenters, painters, stonecutters, plumbers and builders' labourers. A busy month was reported by the iron trades, and an active one by woodworkers. The printing and allied trades had a busy month, as had also boot and shoe workers, while journeymen-tailors were active. The food and tobacco preparation, leather, miscellaneous and transport trades were very busy. Unskilled labour had a good month, demand and supply being about equal.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Sorel.—A new dredge was placed under construction at the Marine Department's shipyard at St. Joseph de Sorel. The Pontbriand Company has just completed a large steamer for the Department of Public Works. The vessel is built of steel, is 97 feet in length by 23 x 2 feet in depth, and has a double expansion engine of 300 horse power. Activity prevailed in the different trades and industries in Sorel.

ST. JOHNS, IBERVILLE, QUE., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. A. D. Pepin, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The condition of the labour market was more active than in the preceding month

or the corresponding month of 1908. Day labourers were in active demand. Government work was being pushed ahead actively, and a large number were employed by the contractor for the breakwater. The corporation began the building of cement sidewalks. The St. Johns Foundries, Limited, which was burnt down last February, has rebuilt its plant and commenced operations. The straw hat factory which was destroyed by fire in March last has also reopened. The latter company has started in a new building, and fifty hands are already at work. The new factory of the Corrugated Steel Pipe Company has resumed operations, although on a small scale. The agricultural implement factory, which discharged a greater portion of its staff, last spring, has resumed operations with a full complement of workmen. The boot and shoe factory, which had asked and been granted under certain conditions, a bonus of $30,000 from the city, has suspended work. The Windsor Canning Company was working to full capacity. The G. C. Poulin sash and door factory, which closed its doors in June last, has reopened them under the firm name of Alex. Latour.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Farmers were very busy gathering their crops, and the demand for farm labour was very active. Grain, vegetable and root crops are abundant.

Manufacturing.—All factories were running to full capacity except the Singer Sewing Machine Company, which now employs 200 hands where it employed 700 before. It was thought that the factory would be more active after the summer holidays.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

The month was active for stonecutters, but stonemasons and bricklayers were dull. The other building trades had from a fair to a good month. Moulders, iron workers and assistants, and machinists were very busy. Electrical workers had a good month. Shipbuilders, shipwrights and caulkers had a fair month, but tinsmiths were dull. Woodworkers were well employed, as were also printers, pressmen and the allied trades. Garment workers were in part idle, as were journeymen-tailors. Hat and glove makers were dull. Butchers and confectioners had a fair month. The miscellaneous trades were comparatively quiet owing to the large number of people spending their summer in the country. The transport trades were busy, with hack drivers and carters very active.

MAISONNEUVE, QUE., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. J. F. Girard, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Compared with the corresponding month of last year, the condition of the labour market was greatly improved, and opportunities of employment much more numerous. All the industries were active, especially the building trades, which seemed to be growing increasingly active. Wholesale and retail merchants were doing a good business. During the months of June, July and August, building permits to the value of $350,000 were granted, as against $79,000 worth in the same period last year. The above figures were for the town of Maisonneuve alone. The value of real estate in that town will soon reach $13,000,000. This amount can be doubled for the county, as Maisonneuve does not quite represent one-third of the county.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Farmers were well satisfied, as the crop has been abundant and remunerative prices are offered.

Manufacturing.—Conditions continued very fair in manufacturing establishments. Prospects are for a good winter's work.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Great activity prevailed in all the building trades, and plasterers and build-

ers' labourers were in demand. In the metal trades satisfactory conditions were reported. Electrical workers, tinsmiths, blacksmiths and their helpers were in demand. Woodworkers had a busy month, as had the printing trades. Journeymen tailors and garment workers were well employed, and a maintenance of this condition is looked forward to during the winter. Food and tobacco preparation branches were busy with the exception of cigarmakers, who were quiet. The leather trades reported fair conditions. Barbers were in demand; the other miscellaneous trades were busy. There was a good demand for unskilled labourers.

MONTREAL, QUE., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. G. Audet, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The revenues of the port of Montreal during August showed a general increase over the corresponding month of 1908. The increase has been marked in tolls on local traffic, which amounted to $43-482.77 in 1908 compared with $48,769.20 in 1909. The registered amount of receipts since the opening of navigation was $184,842.90 in 1908, and $190,897.75 in 1909, an increase for 1909 of $6,054.85.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

The building trades were very active. The metal trades ranged from busy to active. Carriage makers and car builders were active; other woodworkers also had a good month. The printing and transport trades were active. Journeymen tailors and garment workers were busy. Cigarmakers had a fair month; the other food and tobacco preparation trades were active. Trunk and bag makers, and other leather trades had a good month. Hotel, restaurant and theatre employees were active, as were also barbers. Furriers had a good month. Unskilled labour had a good month.

HULL, QUE., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Rodolphe Laferrière, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The labour market in September in and about Hull was busy as in the two preceding months. Everything points to the continuation of the same conditions for the coming month, with an improvement as the season advances, owing to the numerous and extensive works about to be undertaken in this vicinity. Labour has been plentiful; men are about sufficient in number to answer the present demand, but will become scarce as engagements for lumbering operations are made. Probabilities for an active fall and winter season are so encouraging that the men will not hire for the lumber camps unless with a proviso that their wages will increase in the coming months proportionately with city rates. Conditions both from the employers' and the employees' point of view have seldom been more encouraging. The Eddy firm which does not depend on the export market is benefitted both by the new decision of the Quebec government and by the American custom law. The abundance of water and raw material ensure permanency in the present healthy conditions of the market.

Mica producers state that they are favourably affected by the American tariff. Enquiries are daily received by them from buyers in the United States. Manufacturers of mica have been working for the past two years on the refuse of the mines, a product so far considered useless. This refuse being exhausted, and the tariff being more favourable, the industry is expected to resume its former activity.

The first of a series of large contracts was awarded by the City Council of Hull to Carrière and Wilson. It amounts to about $25,000, and is for waterworks extensions. Operations were started this morning with about 30 men, who are paid $2 and $2.25 per day. These wages are

the highest ever paid here for common labour. Other contracts for nearly one hundred thousand dollars will soon be awarded by the corporation.

The C. P. R. Company is rushing the completion of its electric line around the city of Hull, which has been under construction since early spring. It is estimated that the line has entailed an expenditure of $100,000 so far. A spur line towards the cement works about one mile in length was contracted to be finished this fall at the same time as the loop line, but unforeseen obstacles in the way of expropriations have made this impossible. There has been no change in wages in factories or mills. Common labour and lumbermen alone have benefitted in rates by the prosperity.

OTTAWA, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. W. Gilchrist, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The active demand for labour continued throughout September. All changes in wages were increases, but variations affected only unskilled labour. The hiring of shantymen was the chief feature of the labour market. Most of the lumbermen paid from $26 to $28 per month, and some $30. There has been an all round advance of from $2 to $4 compared with a year ago. Similar labor employed for railway construction is paid a daily wage equal to $34 or $35 per month and board. Since the harvest rush there are plenty of men available so that the continuance of good wages is an evidence of widespread industrial activity. The building industry showed signs of slackening. The August permits compiled early in the month showed a total value of $317,200 compared with $105,000 last year, but a drop of 50 per cent., compared with the previous month. Sewing machine girls were in active demand on account of heavy orders for clothing. Bank clearings for the last full week of September were $3,536,015, or half a million more than for the corresponding week of last year. Transportation was brisk on steam railways on exhibition traffic and general business. The Ottawa Electric Railway carried half a million passengers during the week of the Central Canada Exhibition, or 50,000 more than in any other week of its history. The ordinary day's traffic is between 45,000 and 50,000 people. The receipts of the Ottawa Fair were $30,000, or $7,000 more than last year.

Relations between workers and employers continued cordial. The six hands of Louis Green, tailor, of Bank street, who went on strike August 24th for an increase of wages ranging from 10 to 50 per cent. for individual workers, took away their tools on September 23rd, their places having been filled.

The Metropolitan Electrical Company of Britannia has applied to the city for an extension of 14 years to its franchise, which would expire in 1923. The company proposes to develop 10,000 horse power at an estimated cost of half a million dollars and sell 3,000 horse power to the city at $15 per horse power. Owing to the fact that the city has an electric plant in which $350,000 is invested, the city treasurer who is a member of the municipal electric commission, has advised against extending the privilege of another company which might do a rival business.

A controller of the city has moved to have the corporation maintain all the boulevards instead of leaving the work to private individuals, many of whom neglect it. The city has made a successful experiment with oil sprinkling of streets.

As a result of the killing of a workman of the Ottawa Electric Company by the breaking of an electric light pole, a coroner's jury recommended that the company establish a system for the inspection of such poles. The International Allied Trades and Labour Association made a similar request asking that the civic corporation have all such poles inspected. The Ottawa Electric Company reported that its present inspection is thorough.

The County of Carleton has decided to improve 210 miles of the county roads at a cost of $300,000, of which the provincial government will pay one-third.

There has also been a rigid inspection of many of the toll roads of Carleton, and on some of them no more tolls will be collected till they are improved.

The price of flour was lowered by 20 cents a barrel, but the price of the loaf of bread remains the same. Eggs advanced from 26 to 30 cents a dozen, and the best butter from 25 to 28 cents a pound. Apples dropped from 15 to 10 cents a gallon, and potatoes are 75 cents a bag, instead of 85 in the beginning of the month. The price of brooms is reported to be advancing.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—The grain crop was harvested late, but the yield promises to be equal to the average and better than that of last season. The rains of the early part of the month helped the pastures. Butchers' cattle were reported well bought up and prices firm.

Lumbering.—The lumbering industry had the advantage of high water, ensuring no cessation of sawing operations. A year ago the Ottawa valley mills were running only to half their capacity. The water in the Ottawa at the foot of the Rideau locks is ten feet deep compared with five feet a year ago. The lumbermen are sending away larger crews than in 1908.

Railroad Construction.—The Canadian Northern Railway is about ready to enter the city, and a large construction gang is employed. The Ottawa Electric Railway Company has steel in the city ready to lay a new track on its Sparks street line, but the corporation requires a delay till spring when a new pavement will also be laid.

Manufacturing in men's clothing, paper, and lumber was brisk.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

The building trades were very active. Electrical linemen, engineers and moulders were busy. Woodworkers and car builders also were busy. Blacksmiths were quiet. The printing trades, milliners, women's garment makers and tailors were busy. Food preparation branches and barbers were quiet, but furriers, clerks and stenographers were active. All railway employees were busily employed. Unskilled labourers were nearly all employed.

KINGSTON, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. William Kelly, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Unceasing activity prevailed in all departments of the labour market. Opportunities for employment were as numerous as during the preceding month and in excess of the corresponding period last year. Contracts were awarded for the erection of a new wing to the Hotel Dieu hospital, and work was commenced. The addition will be of stone with cut stone trimmings, and will be 86 x 40 feet, and 5 storeys high when completed the addition will cost $40,000. Work will proceed this fall as far as weather conditions permit, and it is expected that the building will be completed within a year. It was confidently expected that over half a million bushels of grain would have arrived at this port before the end of September. The grain trade was rather quiet during the early part of the season, but with the harvesting of the new crop a revival has set in, and it is expected there will now be a rush until the end of the season. The department of public works is calling for tenders for the lease of the Kingston graving dock for a period of twenty-one years. Tenders are to be in on October 11th. Complaints have been made by vessel owners and the Marine Underwriters' Association that the Kingston dock, has not the necessary facilities to make repairs. In view of these complaints the public works department has been led to offer the government dry-dock for lease.

During the month 15,061 gallons of oil were received here to be used in oiling the principal streets of the city. Last year it cost $3,066.60 to water the streets, although the rate charged is very low. If oiling the streets proves satisfactory

it is expected $1,000 per year will be saved to the city.

Wholesale and retail trade generally was reported active.

With the beginning of the month the early closing of stores came to an end until next season. A movement is on foot to make the early closing movement permanent and general.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Farmers continued active. The various township and other agricultural fairs were held, and were uniformaly successful, exhibits of stock. vegetables, grains, etc., being above the average.

Fishing was dull.

Lumbering was quiet.

Mining was active.

Railroad construction and employment continued active.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

The building, metal, engineering, shipbuilding and woodworking trades reported an active month in all departments. Printers, clothiers, bakers, butchers, icemen, cigarmakers, tanners, barbers, broom makers, clerks, delivery employees, furriers, hotel restaurant and laundry workers also reported an active month.

All branches of the transport trade and unskilled labour were active.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Sydenham.—The season has been most active here. A large amount of building has been carried on. Nearly a dozen two-storey buildings were erected and several received additions and repairs. A warehouse for all kinds of vehicles and farm implements was built. Several imimportant real estate transfers were completed. The village, with its mining fishing, educational, and other advantages, is becoming a popular summer resort.

Amherst Island.—Two small cheese factories produced $38,000 worth of cheese last year, an increase over the previous year of $4,000. In former years Amherst Island produced principally barley, which was exported to the United States in large quantities but since the adoption of the United States tariff of thirty cents a bushel on barley, the farmers of the island have turned their attention to raising cattle. The result is that the production of cheese is greater in value than that of barley thirty years ago.

Picton.—The canners of this district report that unless conditions change rapidly the output of corn and tomatoes will be less than one-third of that of last year. Backward spring weather was the cause. The crop outlook for canning factory products of Prince Edward County will have a far-reaching effect on the general outlook. This county has nearly a third of the canning factories of the province, and these the most important.

Tamworth.—The grist-mill which was recently converted into a pulp mill and was doing a good business, was, on the first of the month damaged to the extent of $20,000 by fire. Several hands were thrown out of employment, and Tamworth loses its leading industry.

BELLEVILLE, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. H. C. MacDiarmid, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

No better evidence of the prosperity of the labour market could be shown than the scarcity of idle men, very few of them being seen during September in either the city or district. This applied to all classes of labour. High wages were the rule, unskilled labour receiving from $1.50 to $1.75 a day. The cement plants could not secure enough men, while all who desired work could get it on the Trent Valley Canal. All the local industries were running to full capacity, many of them working overtime to keep up with orders. The Rolling Mills and horseshoe factory sent out heavy shipments each week, a cargo of over 500 kegs of horseshoes going to Winnipeg. The Belleville Hardware Company also had a very active month and was con-

tinually adding to their staff. Building operations were very brisk, many skilled and unskilled men being employed. Canning factories were especially busy on corn and tomatoes, there being a large crop. Hundreds of men and women were employed at this work. Banks reported money plentiful, while wholesale and retail merchants had an active month. There were no changes in rates of wages or hours of labour.

During the last week of September the thirteen teamsters employed by the city went out on strike demanding $3.50 per day. They had been formerly receiving $3. per day. As most of the civic improvements were almost completed the council has taken no action.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—All grain was harvested this month and good crops were the rule. Hay and oats were especially plentiful. Much fall ploughing was done.

Fishing.—Rough fishing was active.

Lumbering was active in the northern part of the county.

Manufacturing was very active in all branches.

Mining was especially active, many men being employed.

Railroad construction was dull, very little being done here.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Bricklayers, stonemasons, carpenters, joiners, lathers and plasterers, painters, plumbers, stonecutters and builders' labourers were all busy at good wages.

Iron moulders, iron workers and helpers, machinists, engineers, steam engineers, electrical workers, brass workers, blacksmiths, boiler makers, bicycle makers and horseshoers, all reported a very active month. A few shipbuilders were employed part of the month.

All branches of the woodworking and furnishing trades were busy, many shipments of furniture to outside points being made. Coopers were all employed on cheese boxes and apple barrels.

Job and news printers, as well as machine operators, were fully well employed, as were pressmen and bookbinders on fall fair work.

Journeymen tailors had a busy month.

Bakers, confectioners, butchers and meat cutters, and ice drivers had an active month. Cigarmakers were all busy.

Harness makers were all employed in the various shops.

Barbers, clerks, stenographers, delivery employees and furriers had a busy month. Hotel, restaurant and theatre employees and laundry workers were active.

Both railway and steamboat traffic was very heavy, many vessels being engaged in carrying cement and cheese. Freight handlers were busy. Longshoremen were fairly active. Cab drivers, hackmen, carters, teamsters and expressmen were all active.

Unskilled labour was in active demand at excellent wages.

PETERBOROUGH, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. J. Arthur Sharp, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Active conditions prevailed during September. The City Council have closed a contract with Conway Bros., to build a reinforced cement bridge on Smith street to be completed by Aug. 31st, 1910. The cost will be about $30,000. The council is also advertising for tenders to erect an isolation hospital. It was decided to accept the offer of the Ontario Power Company to supply power to the City from Burleigh Falls at $11.60 per horse power. The Bradburn Homestead with two acres of land has been purchased by a Roman Catholic corporation and will be used for an orphanage. Excavations for a new Presbyterian church started on the 14th of this month, the work will be done by day labour, the foundation to be complete this fall. The rest of the building will not be undertaken until spring. The Quaker Oats Company has completed an improved fire fighting equipment which will enable the company to handle

any kind of a fire with its own apparatus. The Peterboro Industrial Exhibition was a success and will have a surplus. Insurance rates have been reduced; residence insurance has been changed from "B" to "A" and Mercantile risks substantially reduced by the Underwriters' Association. Building permits for August show an increase of $11,395 over those of August 1908.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—The harvest is about finished and threshing is now general. The grain is reported as turning out well.

Lumbering has been very active.

Manufacturing.—The factories as a rule were busy. There has been a slight improvement since spring in all lines. The Peterborough Lumber Company will start its mill at once and expects to run night and day for the rest of the season.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

The building trades were all busy and expect to remain so for the rest of the season.

Iron moulders and core makers had steady work. Machinists had plenty of work and reported an improvement. Electrical workers and linemen were active and brass workers were busy.

Blacksmiths also were busy. Boiler makers reported very little work.

Woodworkers were all well employed.

Printers had all they could do, pressmen and bookbinders had a good month.

Tailors and garment makers had fair employment, and were busy during the latter part of month.

Bakers and confectioners had a good month. Butchers and meat cutters were busy. Cigarmakers reported no improvement.

Leather workers had a good month.

Railroad workers and steamboat men have been busy.

Street railway men had steady employment. Teamsters and expressmen have had all they could do.

There was a good demand for unskilled labour, but the supply was equal to requirements.

TORONTO, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Phillips Thompson, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

There is little change to note in conditions during September, which were about the same as those of the preceding month. The building trades continued brisk and nearly all lines of the manufacturing industry were active. Labour both skilled and unskilled was probably better employed during the month than at any time since the depression, and for some time there has been a noteworthy absence of strikes or important labour disputes. The holding of the Toronto Industrial Exhibition gave a great stimulus to the local retail trade, the attendance, which has about 750,000, exceeding that of any previous year.

The revenue of the Toronto Railway Co. for the year ending August 31st, was $3,775,018, of which the city received $495,003 for percentage and $81,622 for mileage rental. The average mileage in operation during the year was 102.16 miles. The receipts for the month of August were $343,558 as against $305,096 for August, 1908.

The Hydro-Electric Power Commission has obtained a permit for the erection of the proposed transformer station on Strachan Ave. The building will be erected at a cost of $37,000. The branches of the line between Niagara Falls and Dundas, and Dundas and Toronto will be completed by the close of the year. Three gangs were at work on the line between Dundas and Toronto.

The Dominion Government will establish a life-saving station at the new western gap and tenders for its construction have been called for. It will have a permanent trained crew and a life-boat with modern life-saving apparatus.

The Melrose Co., composed of Toronto and British capitalists, has purchased several farm properties on the west side of Yonge Street, extending northward to York Mills, at a price of about $350,000

and will lay out the property as a first class residential district.

The new branch Carnegie library in ward seven, erected at a cost of $20,000, was formally opened on the 27th.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Farmers were busily engaged in threshing and harvesting fruit and root crops. The copious rains during the latter part of the month have been favourable to roots and pasturage. Good prices were obtained for all produce, and stock was generally in excellent condition.

Manufacturing.—Activity was general in the leading lines of industry, and the outlook for an active winter season decidedly encouraging, as orders came in freely. The bountiful harvest has resulted in a general feeling of confidence.

The Standard Sanitary Company of Pittsburg, Pa., manufacturers of bathtubs and enamelled sanitary goods, is establishing a branch in Toronto and has obtained a site of $7\frac{3}{4}$ acres on Lansdowne Avenue in the North Western part of the city. The company will employ about 500 men.

An addition is being made to the Dunlop Rubber Works on Booth Ave., which will be devoted to the manufacture of automobile tires and mechanical rubber goods.

Railroad construction.—The Canadian Northern Railway Company has let contracts for the construction of the section of their eastern extension between Toronto and Trenton, a distance of 104 miles. The contracts are let subject to alteration of the route, which as at present laid out carries a grade of only 0.5 per cent. An attempt is being made to induce the company to change the plan so that the road will run through some of the important towns on the lakefront including Bowmanville and Oshawa.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Carpenters, bricklayers, stone masons, builders' labourers, lathers, plasterers, painters, plumbers and steam and gas fitters had all plenty of work, a condition which is likely to continue as long as the season permits.

Most classes of iron workers had steady work, structural steel workers, sheet metal workers and electricians being especially busy. Shipbuilders were quiet. Brass workers had a good month. Jewelers and silversmiths were active.

Furniture workers and cabinet makers, upholsterers, carriage and wagon workers were well employed. Piano makers were active.

Custom tailors found trade good. Garment workers, boot and shoe workers and hat and cap workers had steady employment. Furriers were beginning to get active.

Printers, bookbinders and pressmen had an active month.

Bakers, confectioners and butchers had continuous employment. Brewers were better employed than in August. Fruithandlers were very busy. Cigarmakers were fairly well employed.

Leather workers had plenty of work.

Barbers, hotel and restaurant employees laundry workers, salesmen, clerks and stenographers were busy, especially during the earlier part of the month, slackening off toward the close.

Railway and street railway employees, teamsters, expressmen, sailors, longshoremen and others engaged in connection with navigation had an active month.

Unskilled labour was generally well employed.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Weston.—On the 4th of September, the rate payers of Weston voted to expend $57,000 on a water works system with the Humber River as a source of supply.

NIAGARA FALLS, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Hewlett Green, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

While industrial conditions were somewhat quieter in September than in August, the outlook at the end of the month

was better than for some time past. This was due chiefly to the commencement of work on the enlargement of the Ontario Power Company's generating plant. This company obtained permission from the Provincial Park Commissioners to lay a new underground conduit to supply water to its enlarged power-house. The pipe will be eighteen feet in diameter, nearly a mile long and concrete will be the chief material used in its construction. About five hundred men, chiefly labourers, will be employed. The whole expenditure of the company on the enlargement of its plant will be about a million dollars. Excavation was commenced on September 20th.

Work went forward rapidly on the local transforming station of the Ontario Government power transmission system, employing a number of men. The building is to be 56 x 160 feet in size. Work was also rushed on the transmission and telephone lines, in the assembling and erection of towers and stringing of lines. About three hundred men were working between Niagara Falls and Toronto. Municipal works gave considerable employment. General business, both wholesale and retail was quiet but a decided improvement was expected.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture. — Farmers and fruit-growers were still very busy. Crops were good, and throughout the district there was a demand for agricultural labour. This condition will change in October, when many now employed will be discharged.

Manufacturing.—Conditions in factories of all classes were excellent. The two silver-plating and cutlery factories, the chain and trap factory, the shredded wheat factory, the corset factory, the railway switch works and local foundry and machine shop were all busy, employing full staffs. The fruit canneries and suspender and neckwear factories were calling for more female help. The cyanamid factory was employing still more hands and the corrugated paper factory was nearing completion. Two planing mills were destroyed by fire.

Railroad construction.—Work on the construction of the Dunnville-Beamsville electric road was resumed. On all roads both freight and passenger traffic were light and fewer men were employed than during the previous months.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

The building trades were rather more active than in August. Bricklayers, masons, lathers and plasterers were active, but carpenters, painters, plumbers and gas fitters and builders' labourers were quiet. Stonecutters had no work.

The metal and engineering trades were in good condition. Linemen were quieter than for some time.

The clothing trades were more active than during the summer months.

The food and tobacco trades were quiet except in the canning industry, in which there was an unsatisfied demand for female help.

Barbers, salespeople and office workers were quiet. Hotels and restaurants laid off large numbers of employees during the month.

On steam railways traffic was light, but the usual number of men were employed. Some passenger steamboats ceased running for the season, and crews were laid off. Electric railways were running fewer cars, and many trainmen were idle. Cab drivers were quiet, but teamsters were usually busy.

Unskilled labour was well employed, and the commencement of the enlargement of the power plants will give work to a large force of men of this class.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Chippawa.—A by-law to grant certain concessions to the company which will build an electric steel plant here was carried unanimously at a special election. The company made further purchases of land.

Bridgeburg.—A varnish factory is to be erected at once.

Port Colborne.—There was a heavy rush of western wheat through the Welland canal. Elevators were working to full capacity, but, as practically all the

grain is carried in steam vessels, no work for towing tugs was provided, and business in that line was very dull. Local railway yards were improved and enlarged and new sidings laid at the cement works.

Humberstone.—An improvement to the banks of the Welland canal which has given employment to fifty men for some time, was completed.

ST. CATHARINES, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Jas. A. Wiley, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The condition of the labour market was satisfactory, being from active to busy. With the exception of a few branches of the building trades which experienced a lull, labour was well employed. The large quantities of fruits shipped from this district made transportation busy. Civic improvements proved an important factor in the employment of labour; large gangs of men were kept busy on this work, and there is much ahead to be done this season. Business, wholesale and retail, was reported good, with an increased volume over last month.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Farmers and fruit growers were very busy. The fruit yield this year exceeds that of any previous year As high as 12,000 to 20,000 baskets of fruits are being shipped daily from this vicinity alone, besides the large quantities which go to the canning factories. So long as shipping facilities remained good, no difficulty has been met with in marketing the fruits at good prices to the growers. Recently, the fruit shippers secured through the railway commission the restoration of former favourable shipping rates, which has materialy facilitated in the marketing of the fruits.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

In most branches of the allied building trades employment was active. A few branches, namely carpenters and joiners, experienced a lull in activity; it is expected to be temporary.

All branches of the metal and engineering trades were active.

The woodworking and furnishing trades reported conditions favourable.

The printing and allied trades were active.

Journeymen tailors were busy, as were boot and shoe workers.

Bakers and confectioners, butchers and meat cutters, ice cutters and drivers, cigarmakers and tobacco workers, were active. Tanners and curriers, leather workers, saddlers, trunk and bag makers had a good month's employment.

Barbers, clerks, stenographers, delivery employees, hotel and restaurant employees and laundry workers were well employed.

All lines of transportation were busy with an increased volume of trade over last month.

Unskilled labour was active to busy, with conditions of employment good.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Thorold.—Labour was well employed and business was reported good.

Merritton.—The mills and factories were running full time and reported trade good. Labour generally found employment active.

Port Dalhousie.—The favourable conditions for employment reported last month, continued.

St. Ann's and Wellandport.—Work on the D.W. and B. Electric Railway was begun at both St. Ann's and Wellandport, and is being rushed, with a view to completing the line this fall.

HAMILTON, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. P. Obermeyer, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

While there has been no unusual rush in any department during the month, the situation was steady. In nearly every

line of manufacturing and building, work has been proceeding regularly, conditions being improved over those of 1908. In the building trades, the rush foreshadowed by reports given out by architects and builders a few months ago of the large list of buildings to be erected this year, has not all materialized, though enough have been started to keep the workers fairly well employed, and others are now in sight that promise well for the remainder of the season. Building permits for the month totalled in value $181,350, an increase over September, 1908, of about $76,000. The total value of permits issued so far this year is $1,300,000, which is within about $30,000 of the total for the whole of 1908. With three months yet to go, it is safe to say the total for the year will far exceed that of last year.

Among the manufacturers now making large additions are : The Hamilton Cotton Co., the Burton Baldwin Co., the McPherson Shoe Co., the B. Greening Wire Works Co., the Banwell Hoxie Wire Goods Co. and others. The Thomas C. Watkins Dry Goods Co. is adding a large annex to its present building. The Public Library Board has acquired a site for its new library building for $25,000, on which a $75,000 building will be erected. Other contracts now being let are those for the Y.M.C.A. Boys' building to cost $40,000, and St. Paul's church alterations to cost about the same. While the factories have been running fairly steadily, no difficulty has been experienced in getting all the help required.

A decided improvement has been experienced in railway and steamboat traffic. The heavy crops of fruit have provided extra work in the orchards and kept the express companies and railroads busy handling shipments to outside points.

Unskilled labour has been fairly well employed, but a slackening off is anticipated as weather conditions become less favourable. The month has been free from labour disputes. Real estate transactions continued active. Coal dealers have announced an advance of 50 cents per ton in the price of anthracite, which will make it $6.75 per ton.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—The largest markets in the city's history have been those of the present month. Heavy crops of all kinds of fruit and vegetables were the rule, and prices have been reasonable. Plums are so plentiful that it hardly pays to bring them to market. Fruit quotations for Saturday September 25, were as follows:

Apples, basket	15 to 25c.
Grapes, basket	15 to 25c.
Huckleberries, quart	15 to 00c.
Peaches, Crawfords	20 to 50c.
Peaches, Albertas	60 to 75c.
Melons, basket	20 to 30c.
Melons, each	3 to 10c.
Plums, basket	15 to 25c.
Pears, basket	15 to 35c.
Watermelons, each	5 to 15c.
Elderberries, basket	40 to 60c.

Manufacturing.—The Canadian Westinghouse Co. is exceptionally busy in its general electric department, a great deal of extra time being worked by employees. The repairs to the furnace of the Hamilton Iron and Steel Co., (which blew out about a month ago) are about completed, and it is expected to be in operation during the first week of October. The company has been buying more property near its plant.

Railroad construction.—There are no new developments in the situation regarding the railroads seeking entrance to the city. The fact that the T.H.& B. is leasing some of the property it recently acquired, in the vicinity of its station, would indicate that the union station project will not be a feature of this year's local railroad history.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Steadiness is the dominant feature of the situation in the trades. No change has occurred in the moulders' strike, except that the foundries are getting busier. About 95 members of the union are still on the strike roll. The building trades have been fairly active. Machinists, steam engineers, electrical workers were steady. Metal polishers were busy, as were also stove mounters. Blacksmiths and horseshoers reported work fair. Sheet metal workers were busy. Woodworkers and upholsterers, and carriage

and wagon makers had enough to do. The allied printing trades were busier than last month. Tailors and garment workers were steady. Boot and shoe workers have been busy, but are slackening off, as is usual at this season. Bakers and confectionery workers were all employed. Cigarmakers in some shops were idle part of the month through stock-taking and alterations being made in factory buildings. Tobacco workers were working steadily. Barbers were busy. Broom makers were affected by shortage of material. The retail price of brooms has been advanced 10 cents in consequence. Hotel and restaurant employees were rather quiet, the last half of the month. Railroad employees were busy. Street railway employees had a good month, but are slackening off. Teamsters and expressmen have had all they could do. Unskilled labour has been well employed, but there is not much in prospect for the ensuing month. The sewers committee of the city council has announced that about $200,000 will be needed to supply sewer accommodation for the west end of the city, which will have to be provided in the near future.

BRANTFORD, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. J. C. Watt, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Labour was well employed during September, which compared favorably with the preceding month and was better than the corresponding month of last year. The building and iron trades were busy, and some of the departments in several factories worked overtime. Street paving and sewer and sidewalk construction work continued to give employment to a large force of men. Building permits issued by the city engineer's department showed a decided increase over last year, and there are indications which point to a busy fall and winter, if weather conditions are favorable. The mid-week half holiday for clerks and barbers ceased with the end of August.

The report of the assessors shows an increase in taxable property of $330,050, the total assessment of the city being $13,810,305. The population is 20,711, a slight increase over last year.

Local customs collections for September were $31,990.14, an increase of $6,537.92 over September of last year.

The city relief officer reports that $750.95 was spent during the past nine months, a decrease from last year.

The price of flour has dropped 20 cents per barrel.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Exceptionally dry weather has interfered with farm work, especially ploughing.

Manufacturing.—Generally speaking, factories were busy, several working overtime. The large additions to the warehouse of the Massey-Harris Company are completed; the Cockshutt Plough Company is also using the two large additions to the blacksmith shop and grinding room put up this year.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Bricklayers, masons, carpenters, lathers, plasterers, painters, decorators, plumbers, gas and steam fitters were busy.

Iron moulders, engineers, stove mounters and core makers were active, machinists in many cases were busy. Linemen and electrical workers were busy. Metal polishers, buffers and platers were busy in most cases.

Blacksmiths were busy, and in one factory were working overtime. Boiler makers sheet metal workers and horseshoers were active.

Woodworkers generally were busy. Carriage and wagon makers and coopers were busy. Pattern makers were active.

The printing and allied trades were busy.

Tailors and tailoresses were busier than during August.

Bakers and confectioners were busy. Cigarmakers and tobacco workers were from active to busy.

Leather workers and saddlers were active.

Barbers, clerks, delivery employees hotel and restaurant employees were steadily employed. Laundry workers were busy.

Railroad trackmen and freight handlers were busy. Street railway employees were fully employed. Teamsters and draymen were busy. Cab drivers and hackmen were active.

Unskilled labour was fully employed.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Paris.—The Fabric Mills were busy and were putting on a few more operatives. There were few or none out of work.

GUELPH, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Wm. Drever, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The generally favourable condition of labour continued throughout September, all branches of industry being well employed. The only apparent changes were a decline in activity in the building trades and an improvement in manufacturing. Civic improvement work on street pavements, sewers and cement bridges continued to give employment to large gangs of men. Good progress is being made on the New Winter Fair building and the contractor for the erection of the Hydro-Electric Power Commission's transforming station commenced work with a considerable force of men.

On the opening of the Ontario Agricultural College, a marked increase in attendance was shown. There are 220 new students in residence and 70 boarding out. The women students at the MacDonald Institute number 117 in residence and 15 boarding out, while for 37 it has been impossible to find accommodation in the class rooms. There are 50 men in the third year while the previous record was 53. The situation is a serious one for the management and faculty and they hope to secure additions and extensions.

Customs returns for the month of August were $13,345,14, a increase of $2,509.14 over the corresponding month, last year. Wholesale and retail merchants reported an active month.

The labour market was free from unrest or change except in the case of a number of men, who are thrown out of employment by the Morlock-Clim Furniture Company going into liquidation.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Farmers had a very active month, filling, silos, fall plowing and threshing employing them fully. The yield generally is reported good. Root crops and pastures are suffering for lack of rain.

Manufacturing.—The majority of manufacturing establishments reported improving conditions, in some cases additional men being taken on. At the Bell Piano and Organ Company's shops the men were working full time for the first time in two years.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Bricklayers and masons had a fair month. Carpenters, lathers and plasterers were busy. Painters and decorators were active. Gas and steam fitters reported trade fair.

Iron moulders and helpers, also tube mill workers, were busy. Electrical workers and linemen were active.

Woodworkers had a fair month, though carriage makers were slack. Pattern makers and coopers were busy.

Printers and allied trades men had a good month.

Journeymen tailors had a fair month with garment workers very busy.

Bakers and butchers were active.

Teamsters, draymen and carters were well employed.

Unskilled labourers had a good month.

BERLIN, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. R. F. Gofton, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Labour, skilled and unskilled, was well employed during the month, employ-

ment being more plentiful than in the previous month or in the corresponding month of last year. The supply of labour, however, was equal to the demand, except among cabinet makers, who were scarce. Four buildings permits were issued during the month, one being for the rebuilding of the J. Y. Shantz button factory. The value of the permits amounted to $24,000. Good progress was made on the erection of the Bell Telephone Office Building. The Knippel Laundry was completed towards the close of the month.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Farmers were busy, fall seeding and harvesting the potato crops. The latter are a good yield.

Manufacturing.—Busy conditions prevailed. Sash factories were working overtime, as were the L. MacBrein Trunk and Valise Company, the Berlin Interior Hardwood Company, the Walker Binn Company, the Berlin Table Company and the Oberhaltzer Shoe Company.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Bricklayers, masons, carpenters and joiners, lathers and plasterers, painters, plumbers, stonecutters and builders' labourers were busy.

Iron moulders, iron workers and helpers. Core makers, machinists and engineers, steam engineers, electrical workers and linemen were busy. Metal polishers, buffers, plasterers and brass workers, stove mounters, blacksmiths and boiler makers were active.

Sheet metal workers, bicycle workers, tool sharpeners and horseshoers were busy.

Woodworkers, upholsterers, varnishers, polishers and woodcarvers were busy. Carriage and wagon makers, car builders, pattern makers and coopers were active.

Printers, pressmen, bookbinders, steel and copper plate printers and photo engravers, were active.

Journeymen tailors, garment workers, glove makers and boot and shoe workers were busy.

Bakers and confectioners, butchers and meat cutters were busy, with cigarmakers and tobacco workers active.

Tanners and curriers, leather workers and saddlers were active, with trunk and bag makers busy.

Barbers, broom makers, clerks and delivery employees were active.

Busy conditions were reported among transportation employees.

Unskilled labour was fully employed.

WOODSTOCK, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. W. N. McElheran, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

September showed a decided improvement in labour circles over the corresponding month last year. All branches were active, while in some trades extraordinary activity prevailed. The continued wet weather towards the end of the month retarded fall ploughing, and interfered to some extent with the attendance at the county fairs. In the county of Oxford are held every fall from ten to twelve fall exhibitions, each lasting from one to three days. All these create a demand for extra help in the way of carpenters, caretakers, and extra police, and also cause money to circulate, thus benefiting retail merchants, etc. Contracts were let for the Tobin Arms Company's new building in Woodstock, and for the Carnegie Library Building in Ingersoll. Work on both jobs will be proceeded with as fast as possible.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Farmers were getting as much of the fall plowing done as the wet weather permitted. Apple picking was becoming pretty general towards the close of the month. This crop gives promise of being an average one. Cheese factories were busy, but were getting ready in some instances to change to butter-making. Prices for produce remained firm. Butter ranged from 25 to 28 cents per pound for the best creamery. Eggs sold at from 19 to 25 cents per dozen, the latter price ruling near the close of the month. Best chickens could be bought

for from 25 to 50 cents a piece, while dressed ducks cost from 50 to 65 cents. Potatoes brought from 90 to $1.10 per bag, the quality being first-class. Live hogs ranged from $7.50 to $8.10 per 100 pounds; live lambs brought from $4 to $4.25 each.

Manufacturing.—All lines of manufacturing showed a decided improvement. Prospects for the coming winter are encouraging.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Bricklayers and masons had a quiet month. Towards the end, a slight improvement was noticed, which gave promise of extending throughout October. Work was commenced on the excavations for the new factory for the Tobin Arms Company, and the building will be rushed with all possible speed. This company has dismantled its factory at Norwich, Conn., and will erect in Woodstock an entirely new factory, to supply the Canadian trade. Men at high wages will be employed in the manufacture of the Tobin Simplex Guns and other iron manufactures. Carpenters were fairly active, especially in the planing mills. Mr. Geaking commenced the manufacture in Woodstock of the Gem Merry-go-Round, in a size suitable for private use, and has applied for patents covering the same. This is the only industry of its kind in Canada. Lathers and plasterers were quiet; painters were very busy, mostly on interior decorations. Plumbers were active, as were steam and gas fitters.

Stove moulders were very busy, working full time, and new men were being put on. Machinists were rushed, increasing activity being reported. Stove mounters were busy.

Woodworking tradesmen were very busy. Wagon makers were working overtime three nights a week. Furniture factory employees reported increasing activity. The optimistic reports of the western wheat crops having the effect of stimulating orders, both west and east. Piano case makers and action makers reported a very busy month. Church and Reed organ workers were very busy. Upholsterers could hardly keep up with the orders, while varnishers and polishers were all fully employed.

Wire fence weavers were still quiet.

Knitting factory employees reported great activity, with big orders still ahead for some time to come.

Printers and pressmen were all busy, the Saturday half holiday ending with the month of September.

Journeymen tailors reported a very busy month, the orders being more numerous and for better qualities than formerly.

Bakers and confectioners were active, and cigarmakers busy.

Tanners and curriers were quiet.

Unskilled labour was all absorbed, many of the class having taken advantage of the cheap western excursions, and gone to help on the harvest fields.

STRATFORD, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Joseph T. Carlin, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Active conditions prevailed in the labour market during September, the building trades being as brisk as last month. The laying of concrete walks in the city has given work to a number of men, and is progressing rapidly. The Westrumite Company has gangs of men employed on the John Street pavement, which is nearly finished. A large number of men and teams are still working on the lake and dam, nearly $15,000 having been spent so far. The outlook is that the dam will be finished before the cold weather. The city has accepted the tender of the Stratford Bridge and Iron Works to erect a steel straight girder bridge over Victoria Lake on Waterloo Street costing, $6,378.

Wholesale and retail merchants reported trade very good.

No changes in rates of wages or hours of labour, and no disputes in the labour market were reported.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Farmers were busy threshing and ploughing. Market prices were:—

Eggs, 23cts. per doz.
Butter, 25 cts. per lb.
Chickens, 60c. to $1.00 a pair.
Ducks, 50c., each.
Potatoes, 95c. a bag.
Apples, 60c. a bag.
Wheat, 98cts. a bushel.
Oats (old) 47 cts. a bushel.
Oats (new) 34cts. a bushel.
Barley, 48 cts. a bushel.
Peas, 70 cts. a bushel.
Live hogs, $8.00 a cwt.

Manufacturing.—Industrial establishments were active, with prospects good for the winter.

Railroad construction.—The usual number of men are engaged in keeping the G.T.R. tracks in repair.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Bricklayers, masons, carpenters, lathers and plasterers were busy, painters were active plumbers and builders' labourers were busy.

Iron moulders, workers, helpers and machinists report being busy; blacksmiths and boilermakers were active.

Jewellers report business very good.

Woodworkers and carriage and wagon makers had a busy month. Coopers reported trade very active, especially in the stave factory.

Printers were very busy, especially ad. setters.

Journeymen tailors and clothing factory workers had an active month.

Bakers, butchers and cigarmakers were busy.

Harness makers reported trade fairly active.

Barbers reported trade rather dull. Clerks and delivery employees were busy. Hotel, restaurant and laundry workers were active.

Railroad conductors, engineers, firemen and freight handlers were very busy. Cab drivers, draymen and teamsters had a good month.

Unskilled labour was well employed, with very few out of work.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Goderich.—Contracts have been awarded for the building of the new Goderich Public School at a total cost of $22,130.

St. Marys.—The Canadian Smallwares factory was sold for the sum of $2,100.

LONDON, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. A. Woonton, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

A very decided improvement has taken place in the labour market in this locality during the past month, and business in all lines has been good. In the early part of the month the Western Fair brought at least 60,000 visitors to the city, which resulted in a large amount of extra business for the wholesale and retail houses. The railroads reported traffic exceptionally heavy, and manufacturing concerns are enjoying an appreciable increase in business in all lines. In the building trades, there are no large contracts in progress, but a large number of residences are being erected.

The harvest excursions, as usual, took a large number of young workmen from this district, especially farmers' sons.

At the G.T.R. car shops a large number of freight cars, which have been laying idle on the sidings throughout the district, during the summer, are now being brought in to be repaired and put into commission. Extra help is being taken on for this work, and summer hours are being worked.

Work has commenced on the combined building for a Hydro-Electric Power Station and Waterworks plant for the artesian wells system that has been adopted by this city. Material is arriving for the overhead work throughout the city.

The Civic Federation, for the discussing of matters relating to capital and labour, is arranging for speakers to appear here during the winter months.

Coal prices took their usual rise on September 1st from $7 to $7.50 per ton.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—The fruit crop is exceptionally heavy this fall, and the prices

are correspondingly cheap. Pears, peaches, grapes, apples and plums are being sold here in abundance. The price of hogs and dressed pork is still going up, live hogs bringing $8.15 per cwt.; while dressed pork is bringing the phenomenal price of $11.00 per cwt; other prices are:—

Eggs, 25 cts. per dozen.
Butter, 24 cts. per lb.
Tomatoes, 15 cts. a basket.
Peacnes (Crawfords) 55 cts. basket.
Grapes, 25 cts. a basket.
Hay, $15.00 per ton.
Potatoes, 80 cts. bushel.
Apples, 40 cts. bushel.
Pears, 80 cts. bushel.
Beef steak, 18 cts. per lb.
Roast beef, 15 cts. per lb.
Bacon, 22 cts. per lb.
Pork chops, 15 cts. per lb.
Lamb chops, 15 cts. per lb.
Veal, 12½ cts. per lb.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

All classes in the building trades have been working steadily all summer, although there has been no exceptional rush and indications are not of the best.

Iron moulders have been very busy, as were all workers in the iron industries.

Carriage and wagon workers were very busy. Car builders were busier than for years past; they are taking on a large number of carpenters at the G.T.R. car shops.

Compositors and pressmen were all busy. The Advertiser Co. has the contracts for the city printing and for the printing of the city directory.

Journeymen tailors reported fall trade commencing, and work getting brisker. Garment workers were very busy, and were working overtime. Boot and shoe workers were very busy. The Murray Shoe Co. is moving into a new building.

The two candy and biscuit factories were very busy. Cigarmakers were busy on 10 cent lines, but local option has caused a great falling off on 5 cent lines.

Tanners and curriers were very busy.

Railroad train crews had an extra good month; several special trains were run, and all were very busy.

The demand for unskilled labour continued good, and very few men were idle.

DISTRICT NOTES.

The different canning factories in the district were very busy, large forces having been put on to get the work done.

Port Stanley.—The fishermen here have removed their nets from the lake for a few weeks owing to poor results; they will commence again early in October. In consequence about 30 men are idle.

ST. THOMAS, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. J. A. Killingsworth, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The general condition of the labour market during September was decidedly favourable to all classes. There was no cessation in building activity, all mechanics being well employed. Considerable civic work has been done, and the prospects are that this work will continue until the cold weather. There has been, in consequence, plenty of work for the unskilled classes. On the railways, the different departments reported the month an active one. In the railway shops, working forces have been increased, and there is a demand for skilled workers. It will be necessary to put the rolling stock in good repair for the winter rush after the close of navigation.

The Sutherland and Innes stave factory was obliged to close down Sept. 1, on account of a scarcity of timber. About twenty-five men were affected by the shutdown. It may be a month or six weeks before this factory will resume work, but as the men are mostly skilled workers, employment will be found in other places. Other local industries report the month a good average for late summer business. Business with the merchants has somewhat improved over the previous month, and prospects for fall business are good. Local markets have been well attended, and produce brought good prices. There have been no changes in rates of wages or hours of labour.

A committee of railway trainmen, employed on the M. C. R. System has been in Detroit in conference with the officials,

relative to having their schedule of wages changed, but no information has been given out as to the outcome of the conference.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Farmers were busy in this district threshing. The markets have been well attended and good prices prevailed.

Manufacturing.—September has been a good month. There was a demand for machinists.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Mechanics in the building trades have had a busy month. There has been a scarcity of carpenters. Blacksmiths, boilermakers, machinists and other metal workers have had a busy month. Upholsterers were quiet. Tailors were busy. Employees on the railways had an active month. Spare men have done fairly well. There has been plenty of work for the unskilled classes.

CHATHAM, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Alex. Gregory, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Labour in general was very active during September, several large contracts being rushed to completion. There were no large building contracts let during the month, but all mechanics were busy. Planing mills were exceedingly busy, some running overtime. Carriage and wagon factories were running to their full capacity. The Canadian Wolverine Brass Company has enlarged its plant. The Defiance Iron Company has been unable to carry out its agreement with the city and was trying to arrange for another firm to take over its plant. If successful, a large number of hands will be employed. There has been no strikes. Labourers have received steady employment and in in a number of instances, were in demand.

The evaporating factories commenced the last of the month and will continue to run night and day as long as fruit lasts, employing a large number of hands.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Farmers were busy fall seeding. A large acreage of fall wheat was sown. The corn crop will be above the average, though the heavy frost, the last of the month did damage to the late corn. With the exception of plums which are a failure in this district, there is abundance of all kinds of fruits. Farmers who have hogs to sell are receiving record prices throughout the district. In the town of Blenheim the sum of $500,000 alone was distributed among the farmers for hogs.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Bricklayers and masons reported contracts closing up, and carpenters and plasterers were active. Painters and paperhangers had a quiet month, but plumbers and steam fitters were busy. Builders' labourers had steady employment.

Machinists, electrical workers and linemen were busy.

Woodworkers, carriage and wagon makers were busy.

Printers, pressmen, bookbinders and steel and copper plate printers were fairly busy.

Journeymen tailors, garment workers and boot and shoe workers reported trade improving.

Bakers and confectioners reported a steady trade.

Barbers, clerks, stenographers and delivery employees were busy.

Street railway employees have been busy.

Unskilled labour had an excellent month.

WINDSOR, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. D. Mitchell, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

There was never, in the history of the city a more active demand for labour

than in the past month, and prospects look good for some time to come. The demand was for all kinds of labour, skilled and unskilled, and male and female. This has been the greatest building year Windsor has seen, though last year the aggregate value reached $298,000. This has been exceeded this year already. Up to Sept. 1st. the building permits recorded with the city engineer totalled $318,000; the figures also show that Windsor is advancing rapidly as a factory city. The Postum Cereal Company of Battle Creek is erecting a Canadian branch here that will cost $50,000. The Lupkin Rule Company is erecting a $10,000 building, and the Seely Manufacturing Company is building a new laboratory costing $14,000, while plans are out for another one to be built at an early date. These are all United States firms. The Windsor City Gas Company has a large gang of men at work laying pipes for natural gas which it expects to have here by the 1st of November from Tilbury. The price in the franchise is 25 cents a thousand from Nov. 1st to April 30th and 30 cents a thousand the rest of the year, which means cheap fuel to consumers as long as the gas lasts.

The last section of the Michigan Central tunnel on the Canadian side of the Detroit river has been laid, and two huge circular openings of steel and concrete connect the shores of the Detroit river. Work on the tunnel is rapidly approaching completion; they have reduced forces to about 180 men and expect to have trains running through by the first of the new year.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Fruit growers around Kingsville, Leamington and Olinda, which comprise the peach belt of this district, are congratulating themselves on the promising outlook for the crop. It is estimated that the yield of peaches this year will be half as much again as last year, and the crop last year was considered very fair.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Printers and pressmen had plenty of work.

Journeymen tailors and garment workers were very busy.

Bakers, butchers, ice drivers, cigar and tobacco workers were fully employed.

Leather workers were busy.

Barbers reported all employees working. Clerks and delivery employees were in demand.

Transportation workers were all fully employed.

Teamsters and unskilled labour were in demand.

SAULT STE. MARIE, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. F. A. Denman, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The month, both from a trade and an industrial standpoint, was a good one. Unskilled labour was scarce at $2.00 per day. Retail trade, however, fell off slightly towards the end of the month. Weather conditions were responsible for this, as it was dull and cool.

The Algoma Steel Company's plant shut down for necessary repairs, relining of furnaces, etc. The shut-down was for about ten days. Notices are posted stating that all departments will commence operations on Monday, October 4th. The company is pushing the construction of a blast furnace, and of a structural and merchant bar rolling mill.

The Sault Ste. Marie Pulp and Paper Company reported business brisk, the demand being better than for some time past.

Lumbering operations are progressing briskly. Men are scarce at $28.00 to $30.00 per month.

The display of vegetables and roots at the annual fall fair showed what excellent results can be achieved here in agriculture. Additional experienced farmers are required.

The building trades were all brisk, and contractors reported it difficult to procure men. Other lines were well employed.

Local butchers reported a reduction in prices of meat, except in the case of

pork, which remained exceptionally high. Prices now are as follows:—

Roast beef, 8 to 15 cts. per lb.
Beef steak, 10 to 15 cts. per lb.
Boiled beef, 5 to 8 cts. per lb.
Lamb, 9 to 16 cts. per lb.
Mutton, 7 to 15 cts. per lb.
Pork, 15 to 18 cts. per lb.
Poultry and fowl, 15 cts. per lb.
Chicken, 17 cts. per lb.
Veal, 9 to 16 cts. per lb.
Plates of beef, 5 cts.
Fish, 10 cts.
Liver, 5 cts. per lb.
Eggs, 30 cts. per dozen.
Dairy butter, 24 cts. per lb.
Creamery butter, 30 cts. per lb.
Flour, $3.15 per bag.

PORT ARTHUR AND FORT WILLIAM, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Fred. Urry, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

September has been a busy month for all workers in this district, and compared favourably with the preceding month, which was the busiest of the year. No new industries have been started, but established industries were fully employed. The building trade was particularly active, many new buildings being under way; as a consequence, all the workers in this branch were fully employed. Wholesale and retail trade was generally good throughout the district. An important increase in the rates of wages paid to the freight handlers of Fort William was granted after an investigation held under the "Industrial Disputes Investigation Act," whereby the men were awarded 20½ cents an hour for day work and 23½ cents an hour for night work, with a discontinuance of the bonus system. These men formerly received 17½ and 20 cents respectively for day and night work, with one cent an hour bonus if they remained at work until the end of the season. Freight handlers on the Canadian Northern Railway at Port Arthur, who remained at work on the promise that they should receive whatever the Fort William men were awarded, have also received the same increase, the new rate going into effet on August 16th.

In both cities extensive street improvements are being carried out, employing some hundreds of men. The street railway at Port Arthur is being extended along Arthur street, past the new Collegiate Institute now in course of erection, and along the Dawson road about one and a-half miles, employing about 120 men. The two new elevators which have been in course of erection are nearing completion.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Fishing.—This industry was quiet.

Lumbering, manufacturing, and mining were active.

Railroad construction.—Busy conditions prevailed. Many men are engaged at this point for constructional work along the line of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

The building trades were fully employed, especially stonecutters, there being many stone buildings under construction. Local iron workers have been busy, as were electrical workers, but there were enough men in the latter to meet all demands. Blacksmiths were busy. Sheet metal workers were fully employed, with plenty of work in prospect. Printers and pressmen had a busy month. Journeymen tailors were a little more active than last month. Transportation employees have had a busy month. There was a good demand for unskilled labour at wages from $2.00 to $2.50 a day.

WINNIPEG, MAN., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. John Appleton, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

A dearth of labour existed during September. The supply, however, at the close of the month, is rapidly increasing in volume. The harvest in North Dakota has been gathered in and the labour employed there is returning to Manitoba. Towards the end of August,

a large number of non-English speaking labourers from Winnipeg and settlements within a short distance migrate to Minnesota and North Dakota where high wages are paid for harvest help. When wages in the farming districts between Winnipeg and the international boundary are on an average $2.00 per day, rates on the other side of the line are $2.50 and $2.75. It is quite common for groups of men to walk the distance of a little over a hundred miles to harvesting points close to the international boundary line. This labour is now returning to Manitoba and is seeking re-employment. In every other class of employment, the demand for help is very strong—more so, comparatively speaking, than in any recent year.

Considerable progress was reported upon the construction of a manufacturing plant at Beausejour for the production of articles made of glass and glass itself.

Mr. F. W. Thompson, president of the Ogilvie Milling Company, has made an announcement to the effect that the mill owned by that company in Winnipeg will be doubled in capacity. The present capacity of the Winnipeg mill is 4,000 barrels per day. Mr. Thompson also announced that another large mill would be erected at some point further west than Winnipeg.

Exceptional building activity still continued in Winnipeg, and many new buildings of unusual size are reported as being about to be erected.

More than the usual amount of currency is being sent out to country points by the various banks for crop moving purposes, and the heavy transactions in wheat upon the Winnipeg Grain Exchange are causing the bank clearings to reach proportions much greater than have hitherto been recorded. For the months of September, respectively of 1907, 1908 and 1909, the bank clearings at Winnipeg were as follows: $44,276,318; $47,478,426; $60,827,428.

Reports from wholesale as well as retail traders indicate a steadily increasing business, which is swelling proportionately as the farmers receive the proceeds of their wheat sales.

There has been no change of a general character in rates of wages.

The Western Canada Flour Mills during the month reduced the price of flour 20 cents per barrel. The lowest grade sells at $1.55 and the highest, $3.05. The present price of bread is 18 loaves for $1.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—The receipts of wheat at Winnipeg have been exceptionally heavy and the quality is averaging much higher than crop of recent years. For the month of September the cars inspected were as follows:—

Wheat—	Cars.
One hard	160
One northern	7,580
Two northern	6,216
Three northern	1,139
No. 4	72
Rejected, 1	328
Rejected, 2	121
No. grade	84
Rejected	531
No. 5	11
No. 6	2
	15,154
Winter wheat—	
No. 1 Alberta red	15
No. 2 Alberta red	32
No. 3 Alberta red	21
No. 4	8
No. 5	16
	92

For all classes of grains, the inspections for the month of September, 1909, and for the corresponding month of last year, were as follows:—

Totals—	1909	1908
Wheat	1,5246	9,847
Oats	1,285	595
Barley	775	544
Flax	58	32
Rye	1	..
	17,365	11,018

Harvesting operations are still progressing satisfactorily, and are being aided by exceptionally fine weather. The yield of wheat, judging by actual threshing returns, is quite as good per acre as the estimators based their calculations upon. In Southern Manitoba the yield is an average one, about 14 bushels to the acre. but elsewhere, the average will be approximately 19 or 20 bushels to the acre. In a number of cases yields are reported as high as forty bushels and over per acre.

Railroad construction.—Men are still needed for this class of work, and contractors complain of being unable to get more men despite the fact that wages have been raised, as reported in September.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

There has been no settlement of the various disputes in the building trades during the month of September. The Sheet Metal Workers' Union members, those of the Electrical Workers' Union, and of the carpenters', are on strike as against employers who have not signed agreements in accordance with the demands made by the men. In some cases the members of the Bricklayers' Union have refused to work on the same building with other classes of mechanics who are eligible but are not members of the unions whose members are on strike. Meanwhile all building appears to be going on that the supply of labour will permit. The wages being paid generally by the contractors are as follows: bricklayers, 60 cents per hour; carpenters, 40c.; plasterers, 50c.; plumbers, 50c.; stonecutters, 60c.; builders' labourers, 20 to 25c.; unskilled labour, 20c.

The following is a statement of the building returns for the city of Winnipeg up to and including September, also for the same period of 1908: for September, 1908, the permits were 202, the buildings 236 and the cost $481,200. For September, 1909, the permits were 280, the buildings 321 and the cost $801,050. For the nine months of 1908, permits were for 1,277, 1,472 buildings, and the cost $4,722,700. For the nine months of 1909, permits were 2,112, buildings 2,487, and the cost $8,348,750.

BRANDON, MAN., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. E. Fulcher, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The general condition of the labour market during September was active. There was a steady demand for harvesters and threshers, and in consequence, all unskilled labour received better wages than for the past two years. The building trades, with the exception of bricklayers, were very busy. Advertisements appeared in local papers for carpenters and joiners. Work is progressing satisfactorily with the new bridge, and it is expected that the formal opening will take place next month. The City Engineer is preparing plans for a bridge over the Great Northern and C.P.R. tracks at Eighteenth Street. Work has commenced on the new freight sheds for the C.N.R., and the site for the new depot has been cleared in readiness for excavation. The addition to the C.P.R. depot is almost completed, and work has been started on a new boiler house. The stonework of the West End Methodist Church is completed, and the brickwork will be rushed, as the church has to be ready by January 1st. Several permits have been taken out during the past month, and the total number of permits far exceeds that of last year. Tenders are being called for the basement walls of a new building for the Sisters of St. Michael's Convent.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—From every section of the district, good crop reports have been sent in. Most of the crop is now threshed. There has been no damage by bad weather or frosts.

Manufacturing.—The Hanbury Manufacturing Company has been working overtime for a considerable period.

Bricklayers were dull, but masons were active. Carpenters and joiners were very busy. Lathers and plasterers were busy. Stonecutters were busy, and builders' labourers very busy.

REGINA, SASK., AND DISTRICT

Mr. Hugh Peat, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The general condition of the labour market during the month was good. The building trades continued with the

same degree of activity that existed throughout July and August, and there was a steady demand for carpenters and labourers. Altogether, the month was a very good one for the trade and was a decided improvement over the corresponding period of last year. Bricklayers were the only artisans not in demand.

The Duncan and Willoughby block on Scarth Street is rapidly nearing completion, and it is anticipated that some of the stores will be ready for occupation by November 1st. The new Darke block is also completed and occupied. A number of substantial residences have been built during the summer in all parts of the city, and there are many still in course of construction.

The Journeymen Barbers' International Union of America, Local No. 591, was organized on August 24th, and the following officers elected for the current year: President, Allen Fleming; Vice-President, James B. Cram; Corresponding and Financial Secretary, H. S. Davis; Treasurer, A. Shaddick.

The corner stone of the New Parliament Buildings will be laid on October 4, by His Excellency, Earl Grey. Extensive preparations are being made to celebrate the event in a fitting manner, and the day will be made a public holiday.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—According to a bulletin recently issued by the Department of Agriculture, harvesting became general throughout the province as follows:

Wheat, August 23; oats, August, 24; barley, August 17; flax, August 29. Haying was retarded somewhat on account of water in the sloughs, but reports indicate that this hay will be made at a later date, the first two weeks of August having been splendid weather.

Threshing is in progress throughout the province but it is too early to give reliable figures regarding the yield.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

All branches of the building trade were very active, with the exception of bricklayers, for whom there was little demand. Electrical workers were very active; and painters and decorators, sheet metal workers, builders' labourers and ordinary labourers were all active. There was a good demand for the latter class of workmen.

Printers were quiet early in the month, but conditions improved considerably later. Bookbinders had a busy month.

Barbers and laundry workers were active. Cigarmakers were fairly active.

CALGARY, ALTA., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Geo. Howell, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The labour market continued to improve. In the building trades, workmen were well employed, the demand exceeding the supply. The city council is continuing the paving of the avenues and streets. Excavations have been commenced for the new city library. Bank returns show a very large increase; the total clearings for the month were $9,175,036 as against $5,579,422 for September, 1908. Homestead entries were 874 as against 789 in August, 1909. 700 weight tickets were issued during the month by the market clerk, an increase of over 100 over last year. Customs returns were $58,000 as against $43,894.46 last year. Building permits for the month were for a total of $280,737. Wholesalers and retailers reported increased business, also considerable improvement as compared with September of last year. There is every evidence of a continuance of activity until the end of the year.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

The building trades were all fully employed, carpenters, bricklayers and stonecutters being especially in demand. The metal, woodworking, printing, clothing and other skilled trades were active, with additional unskilled labour in demand.

EDMONTON, ALTA., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. P. C. Foley, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Labour during the month was well employed, nearly all lines being active, both skilled and unskilled. The building trades were much better employed than in the previous month. A noticeable feature is the large number of business blocks under construction. During August, the number of building permits issued was 89, representing a value of $208,707, compared with $103,352 for August, 1908. Work is well under way on the roundhouse and machine shop of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company. It is expected that the roundhouse will be completed early in the year.

On the 19th inst. the ratepayers refused to sanction the expenditure of an additional $150,000 for street paving. The city owns extensive gravel beds which will be opened up next spring by an extension of the street car line, when cheap gravel can be procured and the cost of street paving greatly reduced.

Bank clearings for the month of August were $4,500,161.37; in August, 1908, the total was $4,003,995.16; Customs returns for August were $25,779.23 and for the corresponding month of last year $18,008.24.

Wholesale and retail trade was reported fair. There were no changes in rates of wages or hours of labour.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—The end of the month saw the harvest, one of the best on record, saved in good condition.

Railroad construction.—The contractors are forwarding men and teams to their work on the McLeod and Wolf Creek bridges on the Grand Trunk Pacific. A large force of men are now at work putting up material and it is the intention of the Company to put every man and team possible on the work in order to rush its completion.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Mechanics in the building trades were well employed. Iron workers and helpers, machinists and engineers, steam engineers, electrical workers and linemen were busy. Blacksmiths and horseshoers reported trade fair. Printers were busy and tailors very busy. Bakers and confectioners, meat cutters and butchers were busy and cigarmakers were very busy. Railroad employees reported traffic heavy. The supply of unskilled labour was equal to the demand.

NELSON, B.C., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. A. B. Docksteader, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The general condition of the labour market throughout the Kootenay district during September was quiet, the supply of experienced miners again exceeding the demand, last month being the only exception to that condition for nearly two years past. The supply of both skilled and unskilled labour now slightly exceeds the requirements.

The City of Nelson still has a considerable force of workmen laying cement sidewalks, which work will be suspended when the fall rains set in.

The contract for the construction of the Y. M. C. A. building has been let to the firm of Thomas H. Waters and W. Pascoe at $22,900.00, to be completed by 1st April 1910. The contractors have a force of men on the foundation.

Quartz mining generally is enjoying normal prosperity, about 600 men being employed at Rossland, about 500 at Moyie and about 500 at the Trail Smelter. The Sheep Creek Gold Mines are regular producers of gold bricks, with adjacent prospects in that territory gradually developing into paying mines.

The "Lucky Jim" mine of the Slocan district, a zinc with some silver and lead producer, is paying good dividends to its owners this year, having shipped previous to August 20th, 30 carloads of ore. The

net returns to the Mining Company after paying transportation charges amounted to $26,258.29, or a little over $875.00 per car.

The Canadian Pacific Railway Company has a force of men engaged in repairing the railway line from Three Forks to Sandon which has been out of use since last spring owing to damage done by freshets.

NEW WESTMINSTER, B.C., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. D. J. Stewart, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

There has been no lack of employment in this district and this condition is likely to continue until the wet weather sets in. The passing of certain by-laws has made it possible for the city to undertake some very necessary and important works in connection with extensions of the sewer system and improvements to roads. A contract for 75,000 feet of steel water pipe was given to a contractor who has agreed to move his plant to this city; this will be the means of providing employment for about 40 men all year, it being expected that other work of this nature will be secured from outside points. About 75 men are being employed in painting the steel bridge which crosses the Fraser River at this point; several tons of paint will be required for this work which will not be completed before next year. The Canadian Mexican line of steamers will make this city a port of call, provided wharfage accommodation can be secured, and arrangements are being made to supply this. The electric road between this city and Eburne is now completed and in operation; this will be the means of opening up some of the best agricultural lands in this province, and will make possible the success of small fruit, vegetable, and poultry farms, providing as it will a market in the city of Vancouver. The annual Provincial exhibition, which opens here on the 12th proximo promises to exceed all previous records particularly in the number of district exhibits, competition being keen for the first prize in this class.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Agricultural conditions were active and will likely continue so until the crops are harvested. The hay crop, which gave poor promise in the early part of the season, has proved to be much better than expected, while the grain crops are better in some localities than for some years past. Root crops are also better this year so that the farmer generally speaking will reap good results from his labours. The following are market quotations:

Beef hind quarters, 8 to 9cts. per lb.
Beef fore quarters, 5 to 6 cts. per lb.
Lamb, 14 to 15 cts. per lb.
Mutton, 11 to 12 cts. per lb.
Veal, 10 to 12 cts. per lb.
Pork, 11 to 12 cts. per lb.
Eggs, retail, 45 cts. per dozen.
Butter, retail, 30 cts. per lb.
Fowl, $6.50 to $7.50 per dozen.
Ducks, $9 to $10 per dozen.
Potatoes, $12 to $14.00 per ton.
Apples, $1.00 to $.50 per box.

Fishing.—The fishing season which closed for sockeye salmon on the 25th ult., was not as successful as anticipated, and the close found the canners with a large quantity of empty cans on hand. The total pack for the Fraser River is expected to be about 420,000 cases and for the whole Province about 625,000 cases. The season for cohoe salmon which opened on the 21st inst., has proved that the same date can not be safely set each year for the taking of sockeye salmon, it being reported that the nets thrown out for cohoes are finding many sockeye salmon also.

Lumbering.—Conditions are flourishing and some of the mills are finding it necessary to work overtime in order to keep pace with orders. One mill on the Fraser River shipped, during the month of August last, 250 cars of lumber to Eastern points some going east as far as the Great Lakes; the same mill produced during the month 10,987,404 feet B. M. of lumber, cutting in one day of 10 hours 410,700 feet B. M.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Bricklayers, masons, carpenters, lathers, plasterers, plumbers, gas and steam fitters, builders' labourers, iron workers, iron moulders, machinists, engineers, and blacksmiths were active. Car builders (electric) were busy, with shingle weavers active. Printers, pressmen, journeymen tailors, boot and shoe workers. Bakers and confectioners were active with butchers quiet. Cigarmakers were active. Clerks and stenographers, were quiet with laundry workers active. Steamboat men, and street railway men were active, also unskilled labourers.

VANCOUVER, B.C., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. George Bartley, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

During September, markets maintained firmness and prices remained high. Oats, however, became slightly cheaper as the new crop arrived. The autumn fruits made their appearance.

The labour market maintained a normal condition in the skilled trades, but owing to a poor fishing season and the unsettled condition of labour affairs in the north, the number of unskilled workers exceeded the demand.

There was a heavy demand for bricks. At present they are imported from England and the United States. In consequence the Pacific Pressed Brick Company, limited, was organized, and will manufacture brick by the Steger system.

The B. C. Power Company called for tenders for the erection of five large sub-stations. The buildings are to be of concrete.

The Board of Trade passed a strong resolution in favor of the city controlling the waterfront on False Creek, the proposed terminal of the Great Northern Railway, Northern Pacific Railway and the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway.

The O'Brien block, corner Hastings and Homer streets was sold for $175,000. The site is 52 x 120 feet. The N. E. corner of Granville and Helmcken streets 75 x 120 feet, was sold for $75,000. On Hastings street east a two-storey building and lot was sold for $65,000.

The Summer Iron Works Company of Everett, Wash., will erect a plant, one mile east of the city, on the G. N. R. to cost $300,000.

On Oct. 23rd, the ratepayers will vote on by-laws to approve expenditures of over $1,000,000 for civic enterprises.

The Fruit Magazine Publishing Company was organized with a capital of $15,000.

Freight traffic was very heavy for the north.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Conditions were active and good prices prevailed.

Fishing.—River or fresh water fishing was very quiet. Deep sea fishing, however, was very active.

Lumbering.—The demand for lumber improved.

CONDITIONS OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Carpenters were fairly well employed as a result of a large number of new dwelling houses being erected in the city and vicinity. The large amount of building being done will give steady employment, weather permitting, for the balance of the season.

The iron trades were busier than this time a year ago. Some large orders are nearing completion, and prospects are uncertain.

The planing mills and sash and door factories were busy. On the 24th, a $100,000 fire loss was sustained by the Huntling sawmill.

Woodworkers were well employed, though there were a number of idle new arrivals. Printers were inactive, tailors and cigarmakers were very quiet. The leather trades were fair. Steamboat men, street railway men, teamsters and expressmen were active.

DISTRICT NOTES.

North Vancouver.—The Seymour Lumber Company was incorporated with a capital of $100,000.

The first ocean liner to discharge cargo at this port was the *Lonsdale* of the Canadian Mexican line. On the 19th, she left here with a large shipment of machinery for Dawson. The shipyards were very active. House building was also active.

Queen Charlotte Islands, Jedway.—Prospectors report the topographical features of the mining districts very rough and that incessant rains prevailed this year.

A trail, 30 miles inland from Honna Creek, was cleared. A large amount of work is going on the quartz claims and a number of settlers have located on Graham Island.

Prince Rupert.—Over 3,000 tons of steel rails arrived for the G. T. P. from Sydney, C. B.,

A contract to extend the G. T. P. in front of the townsite 3½ miles has been let for $500,000. If double tracked it will cost about $1,000,000.

Eight miles of water mains will be put in at once, the cost of which will be $5.00 a yard for rock and 55 cents for earth.

There was a good demand for labourers, but not in the skilled trades.

During the first week of September over $230,000 worth of the railway company's property was sold, bringing the total sales of the company's lots to over $1,250,000. This with the governments sales totalled over $2,000,000.

Anville Island.—The brick yards are very busy. Orders are in for a year ahead. In January next, the yards will be equipped with a new plant, giving work to about 150 men.

VICTORIA, B.C., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. W. E. Ditchburn, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Labour of all classes was well employed during the past month, more particularly in the building trades, building still keeping up with unabated activity. During August there were forty-three buildings permits issued, entailing an expenditure of $141,040 as against fifty-three permits issued in the same month of last year representing an expenditure of $134,750. Contractors express the opinion that this will be the largest year in the history of Victoria as far as building is concerned. To date, the permits issued amount to $1,302,360 overlapping the same period of last year by over half a million dollars. The figures for the first eight months of last year were $761,620. The monthly figures for this year to September 1, compared with those of last year, are as follows:—

Month.	1909.	1908.
January	$4,235,476	$4,391,096
February	4,321,379	4,271,712
March	4,940,269	4,290,782
April	5,529,870	4,634,079
May	5,407,596	4,695,269
June	6,452,155	4,500,812
July	6,051,953	4,940,811
August	5,718,680	4,259,231
Eight months	$ 42,657,374	$35,600,564

The business of the city is in a very healthy state. The bank clearings for the month of August, amounted to $5,718,680, as against $4,259,231 for the same month of last year. The aggregate for the eight months of this year show an increase over the corresponding period of last year of $7,056,814.

Another slight increase in the customs shows that trade is brisk. The customs returns for August were one thousand dollars in excess of the July returns. There was also a considerable increase in the revenue from Chinese. The returns for July and August are as follows:

	July.	August.
Duty	$94,788.25	$95,707.92
Chinese	51,082.00	65,594.00
Other revenues	111.03	13.10
	$ 145,981.28	$ 161,315.02

The total for the month of August of last year was $126,385.15 or about $35,500 less than the month of August of the present year.

With the increase of business some commodities have risen in price. Fresh eggs are now 45 cents per dozen and Island and Mainland creamery butter is 50 cents a pound. Potatoes have dropped to $1.00 per peck, while the wholesale price of flour has decreased 40 cents per barrel, the retail price still remains unchanged.

There were no trade disputes during the month. The condition prevailing in the leather trade is still as reported last month, none of the shops with the exception of the B. C. Saddlery Company granting the increase demanded by the men.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Harvesting is about completed in this section of the county and reports are that the crops will be above the average. It is claimed that the fruit crop will not be quite up to the average on account of damage by early frosts, and owing to the backward summer.

Fishing.—With the exception of the catching of spring salmon, which are cured and shipped to Europe, the salmon fishing season is over for the present year.

Whaling.—A new Whaling Company, has been floated and the site for a station located at Huff Harbor at the South of the Queen Charlotte Islands. Machinery has been ordered and it is anticipated that the stations will be in operation within a few months.

Lumbering.—All the mills and logging camps are endeavouring to keep up with orders. The lumbering industry may be reported in good condition.

Other industries.—A new cement factory is to be established in Esquimalt Harbour, a company having been formed financed by local and British capital, to the extent of half a million dollars for the purpose of manufacturing Portland cement, when the works are completed, which will be in the near future, they will give employment to a large number of hands.

Road construction. The provincial government has just let a contract for the mountain section of what is known as the Mill Bay wagon road. This section will be ten miles long, and the amount of the contract is $130,000, the work will give employment to a large number of rock men, labourers, drivers and tool sharpeners.

Smelting.—The Irondale Steel and Smelting Company of Irondale, Washington, is in communication with the city council, with reference to the amount of assistance the city would give as an inducement to make Victoria the headquarters of a smelting and steel industry in British Columbia. The company has large holdings of iron on this island.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

All classes in the building trades report a very busy month, and the prospects are bright for months to come.

Moulders and iron workers and helpers reported trades in a normal condition. Machinists, steam engineers and electrical workers were all working full time. Blacksmith and tool sharpeners reported conditions favourable. Shipwrights and caulkers were not very busy, being principally on repair work. Boiler makers and iron ship builders were somewhat quiet.

Employment at the furniture factory was normal no extra help being employed.

Newspaper printing was still active, the Colonist is installing another linotype in the news room. Book and job printing has fallen off to a slight extent during the past month. There are now ten job printing offices here. Bookbinding is considered normal.

Journeymen tailors and garment workers reported trade good.

Cigarmakers were all working full time.

Barbers, clerks, delivery employees, hotel and restaurant employees were very brisk.

Owing to the heavy travel to this city during the summer months all employed by the transportation companies have found plenty of work.

Very few unskilled workmen were noted during the month. The city hall pay roll now amounts to about $50,000 per month and the bulk of this goes to unskilled labour.

NANAIMO, B.C., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. A. E. H. Spencer, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The condition of the labour market has been good, there being fewer men

idle than during the latter part of August or during the same time last year. Outside labour has been very well employed. A branch of the Merchants Bank was opened in this city on September 27.

Wholesale and retail dealers reported business good.

The contract between the Western Fuel Company and its employees expired Sept. 30. The men formed a committee which met the Company and a new contract has been signed for the term of two years, the company agreeing to pay the same scale of wages as under the old contract.

The city waterworks extension is nearly completed and the new supply has been turned on.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Lumbering.—Work in the logging camps has been steady, there being a good demand for good logs. The sawmills in the district were also running steadily, some of them working night and day.

Railroad construction.—The contract for the grading and bridging of the Alberni extension of the railway will be let in a few days. The C. P. R. Company has let a new contract to clear 1,000 acres of land for settlement.

Mines.—There was very little activity among the Quartz mines. The local coal mines were working steadily, not having lost a day this month. The coal mines at Cumberland were not as active, but the other mines in the district were working full time and there were few idle men around the mines.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Bricklayers and masons were quiet, but carpenters and joiners were very busy, as there is a lot of work to be finished before the wet season sets in. Painters and paperhangers were busy.

Plumbers reported work active. Builders' labourers were in fair demand.

Blacksmiths and carriage makers reported work active.

Printers have been fairly active.

Teamsters and expressmen have been busy.

Unskilled labour has been in fair demand, but there are a few men looking for work now.

THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT, 1907.—PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE ACT DURING THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER, 1909.

DURING the month of September the Department received one application for the establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation, namely, on behalf of roundhouse employees of the Intercolonial Railway, members of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees, Division No. 15, Halifax, the dispute affecting, it is alleged, 20 employees directly and 1,000 indirectly.

Report Received.

During September, the Department received the report of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation to which had been referred certain differences between the Corporation of the City of Saskatoon, Sask., and unskilled labourers, members of Saskatoon Federal Labour Union, No. 12,801, employed on trench work, sewer work and municipal public utilities in the City of Saskatoon.

Other Proceedings under the Act.

In the case of the dispute between the Intercolonial Railway and certain of its roundhouse employees at Halifax, N.S., members of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees, Division No. 15, it was alleged that members of this organization had been unjustly discriminated against on account of their being active members of the Brotherhood. Mr. Aaron A. R. Mosher, of Halifax, N.S., and Mr. James H. Gilmour, of Brockville, Ont., were appointed members of this Board on the recommendation respectively of the employees and of the Government Railways Managing Board, and in the

absence of any joint recommendation from the foregoing, the Board was completed on September 25 by the appointment by the Minister of Labour of Sir George N. Garneau, Knt., Mayor of Quebec, as Chairman.

1. REPORT OF BOARD IN DISPUTE BETWEEN THE CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF SASKATOON, SASK., AND CERTAIN LABOURERS.

ON September 9, the Minister of Labour received the report of the Board established in the matter of a dispute between the Corporation of the City of Saskatoon, Sask., and certain labourers, members of the Saskatoon Federal Labour Union No. 12,801. The report as received was signed by Mr. E. J. Meilicke, of Dundurn, Sask., Chairman, and by Mr. Alexander Smith, of Saskatoon, Sask., member appointed on the recommendation of the city. The name of Mr. E. J. Stephenson, member appointed on the recommendation of the employees, was not appended to the report, but at the close of the month, no dissenting report had been received from Mr. Stephenson.

The differences referred for investigation were set forth in the report of the Board as follows, namely:—

1. That twenty-five cents per hour be the minimum rate of pay for all unskilled labour;

2. That all contractors or corporations conducting public works shall furnish adequate cribbing after a depth of six feet; also that the Board of Works shall acquaint the above mentioned contractor or corporation with the Saskatchewan Workmen's Compensation Act;

3. That it be mentioned in all contracts that residents be employed as far as possible;

4. That all public works shall provide proper sanitary arrangements for employees;

5. That all contractors and corporations shall pay employees fortnightly and not keep more than one day's pay on hand. Also that the aforementioned pay shall be in cash, and not in the form of cheques.

The number of employees affected by this dispute was 150 directly and 150 indirectly. Mr. Edward J. Stephenson, of Winnipeg, Man., and Mr. Alexander Smith, of Saskatoon, Sask., were appointed members of the Board on the recommendation respectively of the employees concerned and of the civic authorities of Saskatoon, and in the absence of a joint recommendation from the foregoing, the Board was completed, on August 4, by the appointment by the Minister of Labour of Mr. E. J. Meilicke, of Dundurn, Sask., as Chairman. The Board held fifteen sessions in all, and heard twenty-three witnesses in support of the employees' complaints, and nine on behalf of the City of Saskatoon, the points in dispute being taken up in turn until all were disposed of as far as possible. In the report of the Board it is stated that "the parties to the dispute reached an agreement on all the differences except the minimum wage scale and recognition of the Federal Labour Union."

At the end of the month the Department had not been informed whether the findings of the Board were acceptable to the parties concerned, but it was understood that no cessation of work had taken place.

Report of Board.

The text of the findings of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation in this matter is as follows:—

Saskatoon, Sask., Sept. 4, 1909.

To the
Honourable Mackenzie King,
Minister of Labour,
Ottawa.

Sir:—On the third of July, 1909, an application was made for the appointment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation to adjust differences between the members of the Saskatoon Federal Labour Union No. 12,801, and the Corporation of the City of Saskatoon, Saskatchewan. The application was made on behalf of

the employees and signed by Alfred J. Sibley and Albert E. Edjington, both of the City of Saskatoon.

The Board, which was duly constituted on August 13th, 1909, consisted of E. Stephenson, Winnipeg, recommended by the employees, Alexander Smith, of Saskatoon, recommended by the Corporation of the City of Saskatoon, and E. J. Meilicke, of Dundurn, appointed by the Minister of Labour. Honore Jaxon, A. J. Sibley and Francis Kuntz, President of the Federal Labour Union, appeared on behalf of the labourers, and Mayor Hopkins and Alderman McIntosh, Chairman of the Board of Works, appeared on behalf of the City.

The Board held its first session in the Court House, Saskatoon, on August 13th, 1909, at the hour of ten o'clock a.m., having been furnished with approved copies from the Minister of Labour of the claims of the Labour Union and replies thereto from the Corporation of the City of Saskatoon.

The differences referred for investigation were demands on the part of the employees, as follows, viz.:—

1. That twenty-five cents per hour be the minimum rate of pay for all unskilled labour.

2. That all contractors or corporations conducting public works shall furnish adequate cribbing after a depth of six feet; also that the Board of Works shall acquaint the above mentioned contractor or corporation with the Saskatchewan Workmen's Compensation Act.

3. That it be mentioned in all contracts that residents be employed as far as possible.

4. That all public works shall provide proper sanitary arrangements for employees.

5. That all contractors and corporations shall pay employees fortnightly and not keep more than one day's pay on hand. Also that the aforementioned pay shall be in cash, and not in the form of cheques.

The City's replies to the complaints are as follows, viz.:—

1. The Corporation pays twenty cents per hour for unskilled labour. This is the full value of such labour in Saskatoon.

2. All trench work done by it is substantially and carefully protected with cribbing.

3. It employs resident labourers as far as possible.

4. No complaint has ever been made to the City Engineer of lack of sanitary arrangements.

5. Wages were paid regularly every fortnight.

6. Employees are never discharged without a satisfactory reason.

7. The civic works are properly inspected, and due care taken of the life, limb and health of the employees.

8. The accident mentioned in the application, by the caving in of trenches, did not happen upon works carried on by the Corporation.

9. The proposal that the Board of Works shall acquaint contractors with the provisions of the law is quite unreasonable. Firms and corporations can acquaint themselves with the public Statutes, and the workmen's unions may do so in case they think their interests require it.

10. A clause is inserted in all Corporation contracts requiring resident labourers to be employed as far as possible.

After several exchanges of ideas as to how to proceed, it was decided that each party to the dispute be heard, and evidence submitted under oath dealing with the several points in dispute.

The representatives of the Labour Unions subpœned several witnesses in support of their contentions, and were in turn submitted to a cross-examination by the representatives of the City. Before the Board rose at twelve o'clock noon, it was suggested by the Board that the parties to the dispute get together and try to agree on the points, in which, to the mind of the Board, there did not seem to be any great difference; and if such agreement could be reached it would dispose of those issues, thus expediting the proceedings of the Board, and would obviate references to them when dealing with further witnesses.

This suggestion was not agreed to, but insistence made that the whole evidence must be placed before the Board. At

this point, the Board was asked, owing to the complicated nature of the case, to ask permission of the Minister of Labour to employ a stenographer to take report of all the proceedings. This request was entertained by the Board, and a message to that effert sent to the Department. The Board adjourned to meet at three o'clock p.m., anticipating a reply from the Department of Labour to their telegram. At the hour set for the adjourned meeting the Board resumed its sittings, when shortly after the reply came from the Department setting forth that experience has shown that proceedings of Boards have been, on the whole, more satisfactory where evidence taken informally and no verbatim reports obtained, which view was concurred in by the majority of the Board.

The Board decided that morning sessions should begin at nine o'clock a.m., and end at twelve o'clock noon; and afternoon sessions should begin at two o'clock p.m. and continue until half past five p.m., adjourning from time to time to give the fullest opportunity of presenting all the evidence available, and for the purpose of getting the parties to the dispute together with the object of effecting a settlement.

The Board held fifteen sessions in all, and heard twenty-three witnesses in support of the Federal Labour Union's complaints and nine on behalf of the City of Saskatoon.

The different points of the dispute were taken up seriatim until all were disposed of as far as possible, and on such the Board beg leave to report as follows:—

The most vital point submitted to the Board for investigation was the question of wages; the labourers asking an advance of 25% on the minimum wage paid by the City.

Complaint 1.—In support of this complaint, much evidence was submitted as to the cost of living, for the purpose of showing that for the support of the labourer 25c. per hour as a minimum is necessary; also a letter from the Vancouver Civic Employee's Union No. 1, setting forth that 30c. is paid there. The City on the other hand produced evidence setting forth that 20c. per hour as a minimum wage is as high as is paid in any city in the west for unskilled labour, and that a labourer can live on that wage in Saskatoon. The following cities were put in as evidence.

Prince Albert, 20c.	Moose Jaw, 20c.
Regina, 20c.	Winnipeg, 20c.
Brandon, 17c.	

At the present time the City of Saskatoon is paying 22½c. and 25c. per hour for unskilled labour. Every effort has been expended by the Board to bring the two parties together on this point.

It was suggested by the Chairman, and agreed to by the representative of the City, that an offer of 20c. per hour as the minimum wage for unskilled labour be made to the employees, with the exception of the months of August, September and October, when the minimum wage would be 22½c., but the Board could not prevail on either party to recede from its position.

Complaint 2.—The latter part of the complaint referring to the Saskatchewan Workmen's Compensation Act was withdrawn by the Labour Union. The former part is embodied in all the Corporation's and Contractors' contracts.

In order to eliminate and reduce as much as possible the element of danger to which labourers are more or less exposed while engaged at their work in the trench, the Board made a personal examination of the works and consulted with one of the most eminent engineers in the the Dominion of Canada, and as a result of that consultation, recommended that the following be added to the paragraph as already in the contract, and which was unhesitatingly assented to by the City, viz.:—

"That all lumber used as uprights in cribbing should be commercial or reputed two-inch plank. In cases where quicksand is evident, then one-inch lumber to be used in such a way as to be doubled, at the same time overlapping the cracks. Width from six inches upwards, to be free from shakes, loose knots or rot. Wallings to be of sound plank 2″ x 10″ or 3″ x 8″

"Struts to be used of red pine, spruce or tamarack. No sawn lumber to be used.

The minimum diameter of struts to be 3" for trenches three feet wide between the dirt; one inch additional in diameter for each additional foot of length of strut. No poplar wood to be used, but any other wood approved of by the engineer may be used."

It was brought out in evidence that it is the desire of the City that workmen be protected from accidents as far as it can be made possible; inspectors continually looking after the works. As evidence that they have been fairly successful, it is known that up to the present time no accident of a serious nature occured on the Corporation works.

Complaint 3.—A clause such as is asked for is already in all Corporation contracts. The Board recommended that the following be added to the above contract clause:—

"The contractors must see that they are in possession of that information which will enable them to adhere closely to the clause. Workmen not to be imported directly or indirectly except when necessary in the public interests to carry on the work in progress or in contemplation expeditiously."

The representative of the Labour Union on the Board uncompromisingly insisted that to make this clause operative to his satisfaction the Federal Labour Union as a Union must be recognized. This position was interjected after all the evidence had been submitted, and while the Board was engaged in making out report; the other members of the Board taking the stand that as recognition of the Union was not made in the Schedule of Complaints or demands, it could not be now entertained or considered by the Board.

The City maintains that as the City of Saskatoon is peculiarly situated as being the centre of a very large newly developing agricultural district, and to a very large extent at present depends on the progress of agriculture for its prosperity—this district being newly settled to a large extent by homesteaders, many of whom are men of small means who from force of circumstances at certain seasons of the year are obliged to earn by their labour that ready cash which will enable them to subsist and make the necessary improvements on their homesteads until such time as they receive returns from the product of the soil—in view of this fact, the City is averse to having any conditions imposed upon the willing worker by recognizing the claims of the Union that "none but Union men be employed as long as available." The City claims that the progress which has characterized the City would be jeopardized, and the Country's development as a whole would suffer in consequence.

Complaint 4.—On representation being made to the City by the labourers as to the necessity of providing sanitary arrangements for their use while on works, the same were provided by the different contractors as per instructions from the Board of Works of the City, and were in use before the first sitting of the Board. Assurance was given that in future such sanitary arrangements would be provided.

Complaint 5.—The City Act of the Province of Saskatchewan, page 11, section 51, reads as follows:—

"The Treasurer shall daily or as often as the Council may direct deposit in the name of the City in some chartered bank designated by resolution of the Council, all moneys received by him in excess of $100.00, and he shall jointly with the Mayor sign all necessary cheques," thus preventing the City from complying with the demands set forth in this complaint. The City agrees to have the demand as in Clause 5 inserted in its entirety in all future contracts, except the words "or Corporation."

Complaint—"Discharge of Employees without a reason being given."

It was agreed that a reason be given when an employee was discharged, and if such reason be asked in writing that it be made in duplicate; one copy to be given to the employee, the other to be filed with the chairman of the Board of Works.

The parties to the dispute reached an agreement on all the differences except the minimum wages scale and the recognition of the Federal Labour Union.

So long as the two parties to the dispute maintain their present attitude respecting these two clauses, conciliation is absolutely impossible. The Board has exhausted every resource within its power to bring about the much desired conciliation, but, owing to the determined stand taken by both parties on the two aforementioned points, such is impossible.

(Sgd.) F. J. Meilicke,
Chairman.

(Sgd.) Alex. Smith.

THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES PREVENTION ACT OF THE TRANSVAAL—LAW MODELLED ON THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT, 1907, OF CANADA.

REFERENCE was made in the August number of the *Labour Gazette* to the introduction of a Bill in the Transvaal Parliament for the prevention of strikes which was modelled somewhat closely on the lines of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, of Canada. A letter received by the Minister of Labour on September 27, from the Honourable Jacob de Villiers, Minister of Mines of the Transvaal, contains the information that the measure in question has now become law. Honourable Mr. de Villiers' letter is in the following terms:

"I have to thank you for your letter of the 24th July last, and also for the very interesting documents which have been forwarded by Mr. Acland, the Deputy Minister of Labour.

"I enclose a copy of the Industrial Disputes' Act, as passed in the Transvaal Parliament at its last Session. I regret that I am unable to forward you the official reports of the Debate, as they are not at present available, but will do so later.

"The Bill, as you will see, is modelled on practically identical lines with the Canadian Act; changes being made merely to suit differences in local conditions. The Bill received the support of all sections of Parliament, the principle of conciliation and investigation being accepted in preference to that of compulsory arbitration.

"In preparing and introducing the Bill, I was much assisted by the valuable reports published by your Department.

"I wish to tender you the thanks of my Government for your kind offer of co-operation and assistance, which I greatly value and reciprocate."

The title of the Act as passed is "An Act to establish a Department of Labour in this Colony, to aid in the prevention of strikes amongst employees or lockouts by employers, and to make provision for the settlement of Industrial Disputes by Conciliation after Investigation." The short title is "The Industrial Disputes Prevention Act, 1909."

In the first clause of the Act it is provided that "this Act in so far as it contains provisions to aid in the prevention of strike and lockouts, and for the settlement of industrial disputes by conciliation after investigation shall apply to the following undertakings, trades, or industries, namely:—

"(*a*) The mining industry;

"(*b*) Any undertaking carried on by a local authority for the supply of gas, electric light, water, or power, or for tramway, or sanitary services;

"(*c*) Any other undertaking, trade, or industry to which the Governor may, by proclamation in the *Gazette*, apply those provisions.

"In so far as it relates to other matters this Act shall apply to all undertakings, trades, and industries."

In Chapter II of the Act, which aims at the prevention of industrial disputes, strikes and lockouts pending investigation, provision is made for notice prior to alterations in wages, etc., or hours of employment, and for the continuance of existing conditions in respect of the same pending investigation by a Board of Conciliation and Investigation. It is also made unlawful to declare either lockout or strike pending reference of any dispute to a board, and severe penalties are pro-

vided for to ensure the observance of the law in this respect.

Chapter III of the Act deals with the appointment of Boards of Conciliation and Investigation, and advises the manner in which applications shall be made for the establishment of such boards, the remuneration of members of boards, etc.

Chapter IV, of the act deals with the procedure before boards, their duties and jurisdiction.

The Industrial Disputes Prevention Act of the Transvaal also contemplates and provides for the establishment of a Department of Labour, and for the appointment of an Inspector of White Labour. Among the duties assigned to the Inspector of White Labour are the keeping of a registration of applications for Boards of Conciliation and Investigation; the keeping of a register of all unemployed white persons; the keeping of a register of all private registry offices, including the inspection of the books of such offices; the establishment of branch registers or labour bureaux for the collection of information in regard to the conditions of labour, domestic or industrial, and the state of trade in various localities; investigation into causes of any lack of employment among white persons; investigation, on the instructions of the Minister, of complaints of ill-treatment of white employees and the conditions of their employment; the reporting from time to time of labour movements and the conditions of labour in the Transvaal and elsewhere; the supervision of conditions of apprenticeship in any undertaking, trade or industry.

The term "employee" under the Act means "any white person engaged by an employer to perform for hire or reward manual, clerical, or supervision work in any undertaking, trade, or industry to which this Act applies."

THE TRADES AND LABOUR CONGRESS OF CANADA.—TWENTY-FIFTH ANNUAL CONVENTION.

THE twenty-fifth annual convention of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada was held in the City of Quebec, Que., from the 20th to the 24th of September. The sessions were held in one of the committee rooms of the Provincial Legislature.

At the opening session an address of welcome on behalf of the labour organizations of the City of Quebec was delivered by Mr. J. Desrosiers, President of the Quebec and Levis Federated Trades and Labour Council; Sir Lomer Gouin, Premier of the Province of Quebec, and Sir George N. Garneau, Knt., Mayor of the City of Quebec, also delivered addresses of welcome. By special invitation of the executive committee, the Honourable W. L. Mackenzie King, Minister of Labour, addressed the convention at the opening session. Mr. Jerome Jones, of Atlanta, Ga., fraternal delegate from the American Federation of Labour, and Mr. Will Crooks, member of the British Labour Party in the British House of Commons, also spoke at the opening proceedings.

The report of the Credential Committee showed that there were 124 delegates entitled to seats, of which 34 delegates represented 22 trades and labour councils, and 90 delegates represented 70 trades unions. There was also one fraternal delegate.

Report of the Executive Council.

The following is a summary of reports presented by the Executive Council, the Provincial Executive Committees, the Solicitor of the Congress and the British Agent respectively, all of which were referred to the Committee on Officers' Reports.

The Executive Council's report opened with a reference to the progress of organization among wage-earners, and the results attained thereby since the previous convention held in the City of Quebec, thirteen years ago. On the subject of militarism, it was stated that unless the workers take a strong stand against the introduction of military training in the schools and the expenditure of large sums

of money for military purposes, the prospect appears to be that the small minority in favour of such a movement will be successful; it was recommended that the Congress take the lead in calling a convention of all peace-loving citizens in Canada for the purpose of presenting to Parliament the views of those opposed to the movement. Gratification was expressed at the creation of a separate portfolio for labour in the Dominion Government, and it was stated that every assistance would be given to the Minister that would in any way make for the betterment of the people at large. The delegates were asked to co-operate in order to make the work of the Department of Labour a success. On the 12th of January, 1909, the following matters were laid before the Dominion Government for consideration:

Amendments desired to be made to the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907; the abolition of bonuses on immigrants, etc.; the establishment of an old age pension fund; a request for an eight-hour day for telegraphers and for employees on government contracts; the strict enforcement of the fair wage law and the prohibition of contracting out, as well as the appointment of additional fair wage officers; the appointment of inspectors of gear and tackle; the appointment of a commission on technical education; the demand for an increase in the salaries of the letter carriers; the abolition of the $200 deposit in election contests and the proclamation of election day as a compulsory legal holiday; a protest against the sale or lease of the Intercolonial Railway, and the amendments desired to the Alien Labor Act.

The calling out of the militia in connection with the strike of the coal miners at Glace Bay, N.S., was, in the opinion of the Executive, unwarranted and their protracted stay unjustifiable. While Congress is not an advocate nor a defender of violence, it does not believe that the public arm should be easily invoked on behalf of a private corporation. It was recommended that the whole matter be thoroughly ventilated and appropriate resolutions passed. In regard to the question of holding an Imperial Labour Conference in 1910, submitted by the British Labour Party, to consider matters of interest common to the working class in all parts of the British Dominions, it was recommended that a favourable reply be made and that the Executive have power to send a delegate should the finances permit. After a reference to the annual convention of the American Federation of Labour to be held in Toronto, Ont., next month, gratification was expressed at the action of the Postmaster General in granting an increase of about $150.00 in the salaries of letter carriers. The defeat of the bill introduced in the Senate providing for the exclusion of the officers of international trade unions from Canada was reported, and attention directed to the reports of the Provincial Executives for detailed accounts of the progress of legislation. It was stated that the work of organization among the wage earners was still continuing. The Committee recommended that the efforts of Congress to secure the abolition of all assisted and bonused immigration be continued. Certain amendments to the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act had been prepared, and it was believed that they will be adopted by the Government. The report concluded with a reference to the legal proceedings in the United States against the American Federation of Labour and expressed hope for the ultimate success of that organization.

Reports of Provincial Executives.

Reports were presented from all the provinces, except one, showing the work which had been carried out during the past year. The following is a summary:

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

The Provincial Executive for British Columbia referred to the steady progress which had attended the efforts of the wage-earners during the past year, and gave an account of the subjects brought to the attention of the Provincial Government for consideration, and the reply of the Premier thereto, The following matters were submitted: a protest against bonused, subsidized or assisted immigration; a request for the abolition of the election deposit and the removal of all restrictions upon a free franchise; request for the appointment of a factory inspector; request for the extension of the policy of supplying free text books; the establishment of a sanatorium at Tranquille to be operated as a free public

institution; the establishment of a bureau of statistics; a recommendation that all government work be done by day labour; a request for the extension of the act exempting the funds of labour unions from attachment, to realty and other property of such organizations; assistance to night schools; in favour of granting licenses to hand-loggers; asking for the following conditions on all works and industries in the province (*a*) a legal day of not more than eight hours or not more than six days per week; (*b*) a minimum wage; (*c*) the payment of wages at intervals of not more than two weeks; Government ownership and operation of public utilities, such as coal mines, telephones, canneries, etc. It was also stated that as a result of the regulations governing the immigration of orientals put into force by the Federal Government, the competition by Orientals for employment has been less of a menace to the workingmen of British Columbia this year and the presence of Asiatics has interfered less with the breadwinners of the province in obtaining a living than in any other year since immigration from Asia commenced.

ALBERTA.

The Provincial Vice-President reported that the labour movement in the province was in a very unsettled condition, and it was requested that special efforts be made to provide means for organization work. Little attention had been paid to securing any legislative enactments.

SASKATCHEWAN.

Satisfactory progress was reported in the extension of labour organizations in the province, though little had been done in the direction of the formation of an independent labour party. The aid of the Provincial Government had been secured in settling the strike of the labourers for higher wages on the Legislative Buildings in course of erection in Regina, with the result that the authorities had made an investigation into the rates of wages paid in other parts of the province, and an increase of 17½ to 22½ cents per hour was granted by the contractors. Persistent efforts had been made to have a fair wage officer appointed, and the necessity was pointed out for the passing of a Factory Act and the amendment of the City Act so as to extend the municipal franchise.

MANITOBA.

The committee for Manitoba reported that the general labour movement did not show much change in that province. The need of a new Workmen's Compensation Act, and for a better administration of the Factory Act had been brought to the attention of the Legislature. A Workmen's Compensation bill was introduced in the Legislature, but after being read the second time, owing to opposition in the law amendments committee, was withdrawn pending an inquiry to be made into the subject of compensation by the Legislature. Assistance had been given to the Social and Moral Reform Council in temperance and other reform work in the province.

ONTARIO.

On March 30, 1909, the Provincial Executive Committee for Ontario, waited on the Ontario Government and presented the following requests for its consideration:—the passage of a plumbing ordinance for the province; the necessity of seeing that fair wage clauses in provincial contracts are carried out; and the advisability of granting legislation to cities, Toronto in, particular, to enforce fair wage clauses in municipal contracts. The latter request was refused. Opposition was made to assisted immigration, particularly that of the Salvation Army. Support was given to an 8-hour bill then before the Legislature. Aid to technical schools was urged, as was also favourable consideration of certain legislation desired by street railway employees.

QUEBEC.

The Executive Committee for Quebec referred in its report to the election of

the president of the Congress to the House of Commons in the election held in October, 1908, and also to the affiliations which have been made with the Labour party of the Province. Note was made of the election of two of the members of the Executive to offices in their respective international organizations. Account was given of an interview with the Provincial Government held in February last when the following matters were presented for consideration. Abolition of property qualification for municipal office; the abolition of the electoral deposit; the appointment of additional factory inspectors; the insertion of fair wage clauses in contracts awarded by the Provincial Government; the supplying of free school books and free and compulsory education; and the removal of old wall paper before new paper is put on. The committee was of the opinion that the appointment of delegates to the various governments to make known the desires of the congress was advisable, and recommended the appointment of representatives to attend all sessions of the various legislatures. Reference was made to the progress of the labour movement in the province and the necessity for organizers who could speak both English and French.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

The executive for this province stated that the income tax law as it applied to the City of Moncton had been amended by raising the exemption from $300.00 to $600.00. Reference was also made to the unions which had been organized in the province.

NOVA SCOTIA.

Efforts have been made to have the Provincial Government pass a Workmen's Compensation Act, but so far without success. The Factories and Shops' Acts were amended with respect to the employment of Child and Female Labour.[1] The Sydney Trades and Labour Council has secured the placing of a fair wage clause in all civic contracts; wages are to be adjusted by a Committee of the City Council and the Executive of the Trades and Labour Council. A satisfactory schedule had been arranged, with nine hours per day for all classes of labour.

[1]See the *Labour Gazette* for September, 1909. page 333.

Report of the Fraternal Delegate to the American Federation of Labour.

Mr. P. M. Draper, of Ottawa, fraternal delegate to the 28th annual convention of the American Federation of Labour, held in Denver, Col., November 9 to 21, 1908, presented a report showing the number of delegates, the financial standing and the more important resolutions adopted by the convention.

Expenses of the British Agent.

A statement accompanied the Executive reports showing the contributions received for the purpose of maintaining an agent in Great Britain to prevent undesirable immigration to Canada. The receipts amounted to $2,-049.27, and the expenditure to $2,-048.25.

The Parliamentary Solicitor's Report.

Mr. John G. O'Donoghue, the parliamentary solicitor of the Congress, in presenting his report stated that from a labour standpoint, the work of the last session of the Dominion Parliament had been satisfactory, in that it witnessed (1) the creation of a separate portfolio for Labour with a responsible minister in charge (2) the defeat of a bill to outlaw the officers of international trade unions and (3) an increase in the salaries of letter carriers. The report was presented under the following heads: Dominion Election Act; Alien Labour Act; Department of Labour; Eight-hour Day; Proposed amendments to the Lemieux Act; Immigration; Incorporation of Salvation Army; Eight-hour Day for Telegraphers; Inspection of Vessels; Abolition of the Senate; Wages of Freight Clerks on the Intercolonial Railway at Halifax and St. John; Increase of pay to Letter Carriers; Old Age Pensions; Co-operation; Proposed Amendment to Election Act; Proposed

Amendment to Railway Act; the Militia; the McMullen Bill; Technical Education; and Proportional Representation. Mr. O'Donoghue gave a concise explanation of the various matters dealt with and replied to questions asked by the delegates.

Report of the British Agent.

Mr. W. R. Trotter, the agent of the Congress in Great Britain, gave, in his report, an account of places visited, newspaper comment and criticism of his mission, transportation companies' literature, emigration boards and societies and the operations of the Salvation Army in regard to emigration. Owing to alleged misleading statements in the literature of the transportation companies, Mr. Trotter recommended that such printed matter be censored by the Canadian Government, and also that the date of publication be stamped on all Government immigration literature.

Report of Committee on Officers' Reports.

The Committee to which the various officers' reports were referred, recommended concurrence and also asked the Congress to reaffirm its former position in favour of the abolition of deposits in Federal elections and the making of election day a public holiday, in favour of an eight-hour day on Government contracts, and in favour of old age pensions and technical education. The Committee was of the opinion that letter carriers should be given one day a week off, exclusive of Sunday.

Amendments of Industrial Disputes Investigation Act Suggested.

The amendments of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act suggested in the Solicitor's report were approved. These provided for striking out the clause requiring that in the statutory declaration demanded from a party making application for the appointing of a board, the necessary authority to declare a lockout or strike shall be stated to have been obtained, as well as for eliminating the necessity of taking a vote of members of a union which desires to invoke the act, before making application for a Board of Conciliation and Investigation. Another amendment proposed to repeal the present section of the Act in respect to remuneration, which requires an allowance of $20 per day to chairmen of boards and $5 per day to the other members in the case of all-day sitting and half those amounts in the case of half day sittings, and to substitute therefor an allowance of $25 to each member for each day's sitting of a board.

The repeal of Section 57 is also desired and the following offered in lieu thereof.

"Employers and employees shall give at least thirty days' notice of an intended change affecting conditions of employment or with respect to wages or hours. In the event of such change not being accepted by the employer or the employees affected, the party who has given such notice shall, upon being notified of such non-acceptance, apply for the appointment of a Board under this Act to investigate the proposed change; and in every such case, until the dispute has been finally dealt with by the Board, neither the employer nor the employees affected shall alter the conditions of employment or the wages or hours, or on account of the dispute do or be concerned in doing, directly or indirectly, anything in the nature of a lock-out or strike, or a suspension or discontinuance of employment or work, but the relationship of employer and employee shall continue uninterrupted by the dispute or anything arising out of the dispute. Any violation hereof shall constitute an offence, and the guilty party shall be subject, if an employer, to the penalty imposed by section 58 of this Act, and if an employee, to that imposed by section 59 of this Act.

"If, in the opinion of the Board, either party uses this or any other provision of this Act for the purpose of unjustly maintaining a given condition of affairs through delay, and the Board so reports to the Minister, such party shall be guilty of an offence, and liable to the same penalties imposed for a violation of the next preceding section.

Under Section 57 as at present, the necessity of applying for a Board devolves upon the party disaffected by a change of the kind referred to.

The report of the Committee was adopted.

Report of the Secretary-Treasurer.

The report of the Secretary-Treasurer showed that the total receipts from all sources, including balance from last year, amounted to $7,899.47. The expenditure was $6,667.74, leaving a balance of $1,231.73.

The following table shows the sources of revenue:

Balance on hand, Sept. 23rd, 1908....	$1,464.35
Receipts from per capita tax, charters and supplies....	5,785.12
American Federation of Labour, grant for Legislative purposes....	500.00
Brewery Workers' Int. Union grant for organization work..	100.00
Advertisement in proceedings..	50.00
Total receipts from all sources...	$7,899.47

The Secretary-Treasurer also reported that the membership directly affiliated was 36,071, in addition to which there were 46 trades and labour councils holding charters from the Congress representing approximately over 100,000 members.

As illustrative of the growth of the Congress it was stated that when the Convention previously met in Quebec, in 1896, the revenue was $255.26, and the membership about 3,000.

The Audit Committee, to which the report was referred, recommended its adoption, which was carried.

Organization Work.

Mr. W. R. Trotter gave a report of organization work done in the province of Ontario since his return to Canada in July last. He referred to several questions which had presented themselves to him during his itinerary, and suggested ways in which some of the trades and labour councils of the Dominion might be strengthened.

Mr. Gustave Francq of Montreal, presented a report of organization work carried on in the Province of Quebec since the close of the last convention in Halifax. An account was given of the places visited and the degree of success attending the work. It was recommended that the work of organization be continued.

Moral and Social Reform.

Mr. James Simpson, of Toronto, on behalf of the Congress' representatives to the Moral and Social Reform Council, read a full and carefully prepared report on the various subjects dealt with during the past year, and submitted recommendations which the Council had made in connection therewith. Mr. Simpson also referred to different social reform laws which had been enacted, through the advocacy of the Moral and Social Reform Council, and recommended the continuance of affiliation with that body.

Rev. J. G. Shearer, of Toronto, secretary of the Moral and Social Reform Council of Canada, at one of the sessions of the Congress gave an account of the work of the Council and asked for support for the following reforms which it was intended to bring to the attention of the proper authorities: (1) reform in the treatment of criminals by probationary and indeterminate sentences; (2) suppression of the white slave traffic, (3) and the abolition of race-track betting. At a subsequent session resolutions bearing on the above matters were submitted and adopted.

Fraternal Greetings.

Mr. Jerome Jones, of Atlanta, Ga., fraternal delegate from the American Federation of Labour, in extending the greetings of that body, gave an account of the progress which had been made by organized labour during the past year. Mr. Jones referred to various laws which had been enacted in the United States for the benefit of wage-earners through the efforts of organized labour, and closed with a plea for international peace.

Mr. Chas. L. Baine, of Boston, Mass., general secretary-treasurer of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, was accorded the privilege of addressing the delegates at one of the sessions. Mr. Baine referred to the friendly relations existing between the wage-earners of Canada and the United States and pointed out the advantages of affiliation.

Mr. P. J. Jobin, of Quebec, an ex-president of the Congress, was invited to address the delegates. He gave an account of the work of the Congress during its early days, and made an appeal for unity among the wage-earners of the Dominion.

Mr. John Charters, organizer of the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union, during an address to the delegates, gave a statement of the work that his organization is doing for its members in securing better condi-

tions of employment, with particular reference to the efforts being made to stamp out the spread of tuberculosis.

Internal Affairs.

An addition was made to the constitution providing that the Executive Committee appoint all standing committees on the first morning of the opening day of each convention. Heretofore the committees were elected.

It was decided to bond the secretary-treasurer in the sum of $2,000.00.

Each affiliated organization will hereafter be furnished with a detailed statement of receipts and expenditures.

It was resolved to send copies of the annual convention proceedings to professors of economics in colleges and universities and all churches affiliated with the Social and Moral Reform Council.

Appropriations.

The Ways and Means Committee recommended the following expenditures, which were approved: Secretary-Treasurer, $700.00; fraternal delegate to the American Federation of Labour, $100.00; solicitor, for attendance at convention, $100.00; caretaker of convention hall, $10.00; translator, $15.00; chairwoman, $10.00; Social and Moral Reform Council, $50.00; allowance to president to attend A. F. of L. convention, $50.00; hotel expenses of the fraternal delegate from the American Federation of Labour.

Government Annuities.

Mr. S. T. Bastedo, Superintendent of Government Annuities, at one of the sessions gave a lucid description of the provisions of the Government Annuities Act, 1908. Mr. Bastedo explained the advantages of taking out annuities, which were absolutely secure, and were administered without charge to the annuitant. The various plans on which payment may be made were described.* A brief discussion followed, and upon motion, the matter of government annuities was referred to the executive, to report upon the question at the next convention.

* The text of Mr. Bastedo's address is published under a special heading elsewhere in the present issue.

Resolutions Submitted.

Nearly sixty resolutions were introduced. These were referred to the Committee on Resolutions, which in many cases amended or offered substitutes for the originals. Account is given in the following record only of such resolutions as were concurred in.

The Glace Bay Coal Strike.

The following resolution in reference to the strike of members of the United Mine Workers of America at Glace Bay was concurred in:

"That whereas the United Mine Workers of America at the request of the miners of Nova Scotia extended their jurisdiction to that province, and

"Whereas an organization known as the Provincial Workmen's Association has disobeyed the mandate of the majority of the members in deciding to join the United Workers, and

"Whereas the Dominion Coal Company realizing the weakness of the provincial organization and the strength of the international organization discriminated against the members of the international union to their detriment and to the advantage of the members of the provincial organization, and

"Whereas the United Mine Workers were compelled to declare a strike to prevent discrimination after a Board of Investigation under the Lemieux Act had declared that there was no discrimination but merely preference shown, and

"Whereas the members of the Provincial Workmen's Association refused to join the United Mine Workers in their struggle with the Dominion Coal Company, and continued to work as an auxiliary to the Company in their determination to defeat the United Mine Workers.

"Therefore be it resolved that this Congress strongly condemn the action of the Provincial Workmen's Association as inconsistent with the highest claims of the trade union movement and unanimously endorse the stand taken by the United Mine Workers of America, and further,

"Resolved, that it would be in the best interest of the wage earners living in houses owned by corporations if legislation was obtained prohibiting eviction during times of strikes, providing strikers pay their rent, and be it further,

"Resolved, that this Congress condemn the overriding of municipal authority in calling out the military ostensibly to protect property and permit workmen to go to work, when in the case of the Springhill strike, and under similar circumstances, it was deemed inadvisable to call out the military, notwithstanding the fact that there was property to protect and workmen to defend, and be it further,

"Resolved, that we express our admiration of the United Mine Workers in their protracted struggle and assure them of the hearty moral support of the thousands of trade unionists."

A further resolution which was adopted asked the Dominion Govern-

ment to appoint a Royal Commission to investigate the calling out of the militia at Glace Bay, the conduct of the militia while there, the disregard of the law, both municipal, provincial and Dominion, the conduct of the officials supposed to administer the law, the arrest of Mr. D. McDougall and all other circumstances surrounding the dispute between the Dominion Coal Company and the United Mine Workers at Glace Bay.

Immigration.

The special committee appointed to consider the subject of immigration presented the following report:

"Your committee have made a careful review of the reports of Solicitor O'Donoghue and British Agent Trotter and we concur in their reports and recommendations, and also in the former policy of the Congress as enunciated from time to time with regard to immigration, and we recommend a continuation of this policy, and would also recommend that the attention of the Government be called to the abuses of the bonus system as outlined in the various reports submitted, more particularly with regard to the Salvation Army methods and that a copy of all proofs in the possession of this Congress shall accompany our protest against their propaganda of misrepresentation, and further we believe that the work of education carried on during the past two years in Great Britain has been productive of much good, and we believe that if the incoming executive can see their way clear to do so, this work should be continued."

The following additional resolution was also presented:

"That this Congress use its influence to procure proper protection for Canadian workingmen against the horde of Japanese coolies that have been flooding our country for the past 10 or 15 years, by either getting our Government to pass a law that will absolutely exclude the Japanese from our country or by getting the Governments of both Canada and Japan to come to some substantial agreement by which the Canadian workingmen can be assured that it is the intention of our Government to guard their interests against this growing evil."

After considerable discussion the report of the Committee and the above resolution were concurred in.

In connection with Oriental immigration it was decided to ask the British Columbia executive committee to act as statisticians and furnish the general executive with all necessary data.

Two telegrams protesting against the suggested relaxation of the regulations regarding the immigration of Orientals to expedite work on the Grand Trunk Pacific which had been received were referred to the Executive Committee for action.

Militarism.

The discussion on the subject of militarism was the most protracted of the convention and the accompanying resolution thereon was unanimously passed:

"Whereas, in the opinion of this Congress, war is an evil which all workers should seek to eliminate; and

"Whereas representatives of the various nations and others have approached the subject of peace conferences at the Hague and elsewhere with the view of insuring international peace; and,

"Whereas, this Congress, representing as it does the wage earners of Canada, on which class falls in the last analysis the entire cost and burden of constituting, equipping and maintaining the armed forces of destruction; and

"Whereas, in view of the inevitable loss the race is subjected to by the competitive system of defence that calls for the forsaking of the higher walks of useful pursuit for the destruction of life and property by those upon whom war eventually reacts most disastrously, and

"Whereas, this Congress believes that the day of peace will dawn when the wage earners of all lands will have decided that they have nothing to gain by fighting each other and that life to the wage-earner is of greater import to himself and those depending upon him than is the gain of selfish and ruling governments, therefore, be it

"Resolved, by the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada in convention assembled, that it does hereby express its disapproval of aggressive warfare, and that the subject in all its phases have full discussion by all central and affiliated labour bodies with the view of being in a position to discourage the same whenever and wherever the opportunity presents itself; and be it further resolved that copies of this resolution be forwarded to all labour papers, trade union journals and secretaries of every labour organization; and be it still further resolved that the Executive of the Congress act as a special peace committee in the event of the call of any peace conference in Canada, and to deal with all matters arising in connection with such questions, and that a referendum of the people of Canada be taken by the Dominion Government before any expense is incurred for defence."

Education in Quebec.

On the introduction of the appended resolution, the position of the educational system in the Province of Quebec was explained by delegates from that province, who pointed out the lack of uniformity in the text books and the higher price of the same as compared with school books in other provinces:

"Whereas, despite the reiterated demands of the Executive Committee of the Province of Quebec, to obtain for our schools free and uniform text books, justice has not been granted; and

"Whereas the law made by the Provincial Government does not apply to all school commissions, but only to the Montreal Catholic School Commission; and

"Whereas the Catholic School Commission of Montreal refuses to comply with this law, and this case is pending at the present time before the Court of Appeals; and

"Whereas, the school system existing in our Province renders obligatory on the working class a cost four times greater for their school books than in other provinces; therefore be it

"Resolved, that the school code be amended so that uniformity in books may obtain, not only in one municipality but in all municipalities of the province; and it be

"Further resolved that the Provincial Government call for tenders for the printing of copy books and other school books, and that they be sold at cost pending their gratuitous distribution."

The resolution was adopted.

Canadian Manufacturers' Association Committee Report.

Attention having been called to certain statements made by the ex-president of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association at the recent meeting of the Association in Hamilton, a committee was appointed to prepare a reply thereto. The report of the Committee was presented in the form of a resolution which deprecated the repeating of misrepresentations with respect to the officers of international trade unions. Objection was also taken to the reported approval by the Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario of the statements made, and it was recommended that the matter be brought to the attention of the proper authorities. This was agreed to.

Private Constables.

The following resolution protesting against the employment of private constables was adopted unanimously:

"Resolved that this Congress emphatically protest against the practice of allowing private corporations to employ private constables with the powers of regular police; and be it further

"Resolved, that whenever the requirements of public safety demand the employment of extra police protection, the particular municipality involved should assume control and pay every extra man necessary under such conditions; and be it further

"Resolved that if the present practice is to continue the law should be enforced for the protection of all citizens."

Legislation Desired.

Resolutions asking for amendments of existing laws or the introduction of new legislation were adopted as follows:

In favour of Federal legislation with regard to co-operative trading.

That the Provincial Executive Committees ask the Provincial Governments in their respective provinces for legislation restricting the hours of work for shop assistants to eight per day.

That Provincial Executive Committees seek legislation for an eight-hour day on Sundays for street and electric railway employees.

Asking for amendment to the Ontario Assessment Act providing for a lower rate of assessment on improvements than on land values.

In favour of the abolition of property qualifications and deposits in elections.

That the Government of Quebec be asked to pass a law reducing hours of employment in factories.

Prohibiting any railway to carry passengers, mail or freight, unless the road is modernly equipped.

Reaffirming the former request of the Congress that loan, friendly and other societies deposit authenticated quarterly reports with a responsible government officer showing possession of funds sufficient to cover all obligations.

That the Government of Ontario be requested to prohibit the sale or purchase of any second-hand bottle or jar and also the sale of any merchandise put in any second-hand bottle or jar.

Prohibiting the use of running boards on street cars and in favour of all cars being built with centre aisles; also requiring all rear platforms on pay-as-you-enter cars on street railways to be inclosed.

That Executive Committees ask for Provincial legislation providing for the removal of old wall paper before new is put on.

In favour of the rates of wages in the metal trades at the Government ship yards at Sorel, Que., being referred to the Department of Labour with a view to having the same adjusted.

Asking for the appointment of a fair wage officer for each province, with full power to ensure that all conditions of the schedule are adhered to on all bonused and subsidized industries, and also that a penalty clause be inserted in Government contracts to be enforced in case of violation of any of the terms of such contracts

Asking that means be taken to have employment bureaus maintained by the municipalities, in cities of 75,000 or over, and that the transactions of said bureaus shall be reported to the public quarterly.

Condemning the practice of street railway companies in compelling motormen and conductors to work seven days per week, and asking the Provincial Governments to enforce the law ensuring one day's rest in every seven.

Reiterating the position of Congress that all employers of labour be compelled to pay all employees at no longer intervals than fourteen days and in current coin.

Miscellaneous Resolutions.

The following resolutions of a miscellaneous character were approved:

"That the General Executive select a few of the more important matters of concern to labour for which legislation is desired and concentrate their efforts for their enactment.

That the Congress ask for the revoking or annuling of the charter of the Provincial Barbers' Association of Quebec on the grounds that it is only a speculative institution.

Against the sale of the Intercolonial Railway to a private company.

Approving of the action of the American Federation of Labour in placing an organizer in Eastern Canada, and recommending that Mr. Joseph Ainey's appointment be made permanent.

In favour of asking the Federal Government and the Railway Commission to have uniforms worn by civil and railway employees manufactured by union labour and to bear the union label.

That the Quebec Executive Committee be instructed to endeavour to have the factory act of the province enforced in foundries.

In favour of the solicitor, in conjunction with the General Executive, looking into the incorporation acts of the different provinces and preparing such amendments as may ensure confidence and safe investment as under the laws governing Canadian banks.

Against the infliction of fines by employers for the violation of factory rules.

Indorsing cigarmakers, boot and shoe workers and all other bona fide union labels, and in favour of an "Honor Roll" to promote the purchase of union label goods.

Indorsing the action of the Canadian Peace Association in petitioning the Dominion Government to join with the United States in holding a demonstration in commemoration of a century of peace between the two countries.

Pledging support to the boot and shoe workers on strike in Fredericton, N.B.

Against members of the civil service, both federal and provincial, accepting outside employment.

In favour of all trades and labour councils holding charters from the Congress maintaining neutrality as a council in all elections where there is no direct and absolutely independent candidate representing labour.

Pledging moral support to brewery workers in their endeavour to complete the organization of their craft in Canada.

In favour of the Ontario Labour Educational Association in its efforts to provide employment for the unemployed and pledging moral support.

That the General Executive oppose any attempt to increase the election deposit in Dominion elections.

Indorsing the action of the Plumbers' Union of Winnipeg in taking an appeal against the decision of the Manitoba courts in reference to picketing to the Privy Council and asking for moral and financial assistance from trade unions.

Asking for the support of members of Parliament for every effort to shorten the hours of labour, and in the event of refusal, reasons for same to be sought.

Asking for the appointment of a competent appraiser to inspect all imported granite.

Asking the Government of Quebec to enforce the insolvency law empowering liquidators of bankrupt estates to pay wages due as first claims.

That Congress reaffirm its former position on technical education, and ask the Dominion Government to appoint a commission to make inquiry on the subject, and that Mr. James Simpson, of Toronto, be appointed on said commission.

Asking the Federal Government to manufacture all leather horse goods required for the public service.

It having been reported that the fair wage clause as adopted by the Province of Quebec was being violated on the technical school being erected in Montreal, a resolution was passed asking that the Congress protest against the alleged violation.

Officers, 1909-10.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing term:

President—Wm. Glocking, Toronto, Ont.

Vice-President—Gustave Francq, Montreal, Que.

Secretary-Treasurer—P. M. Draper, Ottawa, Ont.

PROVINCIAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEES.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Vice-President—J. C. Watters, Victoria; G. G. McGeer, Vancouver; Phil Parker, Revelstoke; J. A. Ackin, Vancouver.

SASKATCHEWAN.

Vice-President—Jas. Somerville, Moose Jaw; Hugh Peat, Regina; Chas. Perry, Saskatoon; W. Tilston, Moose Jaw.

MANITOBA.

Vice-President—W. J. Bartlett, Winnipeg; W. N. Goodwin, Winnipeg; R. C. Ward, Winnipeg; R. Rigg, Winnipeg.

ONTARIO.

Vice-President—F. Bancroft, Toronto; Fred Ury, Port Arthur; Eugene Cadieux, Ottawa; Joseph T. Marks, London.

QUEBEC.

Vice-President—Fred Robert, Montreal; Jos. Ainey, Montreal; M. Welsh, Quebec; J. C. McClellan, Montreal.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Vice-President—L. F. Wallace, Moncton; Jas. B. Johnson, McAdam Jct.; Alex. Gibb, St. John; Chas. Smith, Moncton.

NOVA SCOTIA.

Vice-President—John T. Joy, Halifax; Percy Clancy, Halifax; Geo. Murray, Truro; S. Gregory, Sydney.

Fraternal delegate to American Federation of Labour—Mr. Fred Bancroft, Toronto, Ont.

The selection of the vice-presidents and committees for the provinces of Prince Edward Island and Alberta was referred to the General Executive.

Fort William, Ont., was chosen as the next place of meeting.

THE CANADIAN FEDERATION OF LABOUR.—FIRST ANNUAL CONVENTION.

THE first annual convention of the Canadian Federation of Labour began in the City of Ottawa, Ont., on the 28th of September and continued for the three following days. Addresses of welcome were extended by His Worship

Mayor Charles Hopewell and Controller Nap. Champagne. Mr. James W. Patterson, President of the Federation replied to the addresses. Mr. John Moffatt, of Dominion, N.S., Grand Secretary of the Provincial Workmen's Association, Mr. Z. Berube, of Quebec, Que., and Mr. A. C. Tresham, of Brantford, Ont., also took part in the opening proceedings. The Honourable W. L. Mackenzie King, Minister of Labour, was unable to be present owing to a previous engagement.

The Credential Committee reported that forty-six delegates were entitled to seats at the convention. These represented two trades and labour councils and twenty-six unions. There were also three fraternal delegates—two from the Provincial Workmen's Association and one from the Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees.

The President's Address.

The following is a synopsis of the President's address as read to the delegates:

Careful consideration was urged for all business coming before the convention and a hearty welcome was extended to the fraternal delegates. In reference to the progress which had been made during the first ten months of the existence of the Federation, the organization had, it was stated, become recognized as a powerful factor in the future trade union movement of Canada. Under the heading of militarism, the President, while stating that labour organizations are traditionally opposed to militarism in any form, suggested that the matter be considered from the standpoint of Canada alone, and expressed the opinion that military and physical exercises in the schools for both boys and girls should meet with the approval of the Federation. Regarding technical schools, it was stated that it would appear to be in the general interest, if each province would aid in establishing such a school in each large industrial centre and model farms in the unsettled parts of the province where the rudimentary principles of farming might be taught free of charge. In order to aid people to settle on the unoccupied lands, the President recommended that the Provincial Governments be asked to adopt some system whereby loans could be made to settlers at a low rate of interest and under conditions which would encourage emigration from the cities to the land. While many matters of importance would come before the convention, the future growth and advancement of the Canadian Federation of Labour should engage the most serious thought. In conclusion, attention was called to the statements which were made at the recent meeting of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada in the resolutions passed by that body in regard to the Provincial Workmen's Association and suggested that the scope of the Royal Commission which had been asked for by the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada to inquire into the presence of the militia at Glace Bay be extended so as to include inquiry into the source of the money spent there by the United Mine Workers.

General Executive Report.

The report of the General Executive stated that while there had been some losses in the ranks, there had been many gains, notwithstanding the opposition of international unions. Owing to the expenditure necessary to establish the Federation on a proper basis, and the per capita tax decided upon at the previous convention being a small one, it was found that there was not sufficient funds to maintain a paid travelling organizer.

It was recommended that full consideration be given to the question of ways and means. A number of changes in the constitution were submitted. An increase in the honorarium to be paid to the secretary-treasurer was recommended. Under the heading of the status of foreign organizations, the Committee considered that the Government should appoint a commission to inquire into the matter. In reference to imperial defence it was suggested that the Federation put itself on record in favour of a voluntary military service and approving of a naval policy consistent with Canadian necessities and resources, acting in harmony with the other portions of the British Empire, but preserving complete Canadian automony

in control, and that all warships or military equipment, as far as possible, be built and manufactured in Canada.

Gratification was expressed at the establishment of a separate portfolio of Labour and congratulations were extended to the Honourable W. L. Mackenzie King on his appointment as Minister of Labour. Attention was called to the drastic manner in which the American Alien Labour Law is enforced along the border line, and a recommendation made that the Government be requested to open negotiations with the United States Government with a view of preventing the humiliation of Canadians crossing into the United States. In regard to immigration, the committee was of the opinion that while the various governments are honestly endeavouring to regulate immigration, special care should be taken as to the class of people coming in. It was recommended that the Government be asked to extend the scope of the Lemieux Act so as to include all classes of industrial disputes, and that the Government be urged to pass the co-operative bill which was passed in the House of Commons, but was defeated in the Senate. Approval of the imposition of an export duty on logs by the Quebec Government was recorded and recommendation made that the incoming executive wait on the Government before leaving Ottawa and present the matters which should be brought to its attention.

Ontario Executive Report.

The Committee for Ontario expressed the belief that the determination of the Canadian workmen to think and act for themselves is year by year making a greater impression on the community. While the work in Ontario has not progressed owing to strenuous opposition and the apathy of the members, the report stated that the Federation is holding its own, but urged the necessity of steps being taken to propagate the objects of the association. It recommended that all existing organizations of Canadian affiliations alone be communicated with, with a view of securing amalgamation. In regard to immigration, the Committee recommended that representations be made to the Federal and Provincial Governments for a stricter supervision of the class of immigrants being brought to this country.

Quebec Executive Report.

The Committee for Quebec reported the passage by the Legislature of a Workmen's Compensation Law, which will come into force in January 1910. General progress in national trade unionism was recorded. Two references of trade disputes under the Lemieux Act had been made and in each case, the award had been accepted as satisfactory. Mention was also made of the success of the woodworkers of St. Romuald in their strike against a wage reduction.

Committee on Reports.

The report of the Committee on President's address and Executive Committee's Reports recommended concurrence, with the additional recommendation that the establishing of an official organ in English and French be considered by the Executive Committee, but that the Provincial Executives be consulted before final action. The recommendations were adopted.

Report of Secretary-Treasurer.

The report of the Secretary-Treasurer showed that the receipts for the year, with the balance on hand, amounted to $1,317.64; and the expenditure $998.85, leaving a balance of $318.79.

Six charters were issued during the year.

The Audit Committee reported having examined the books and recommended that the report be adopted. This was concurred in.

Organization.

Mr. T. J. Griffiths of Montreal, Que., formerly general organizer of the Federation presented a statement of the work which he had performed during his tenure of office, which had necessarily been limited owing to funds being required for other purposes.

Ways and Means.

The Ways and Means Committee recommended that the revenue be derived as heretofore by a per capita tax; that the secretary-treasurer's honorarium be increased to $200.00 and that the customary grants be made by the convention. The report was adopted.

Affiliation of Provincial Workmen's Association and Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees.

A special committee was appointed to confer with the fraternal delegates from the Provincial Workmen's Association and the Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees with a view of devising means for the affiliation of these bodies with the Canadian Federation of Labour.

The Committee subsequently reported that an agreement for amalgamation, which was satisfactory to the Canadian Federation of Labour Executive, had been reached, but that the terms of the same had to be submitted to the Provincial Workmen's Association and the Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees for their ratification. It was finally resolved to concur in the work of the Committee, and to empower the incoming executive to conclude the details with the officers of the above mentioned organizations.

A resolution welcoming the fraternal delegates from the Provincial Workmen's Association and the Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees and extending congratulations to both associations on the accomplishment of an arrangement for affiliation, as well as according the representatives present the full privileges of the convention, was carried unanimously.

Constitution Amended.

The amendments to the constitution suggested in the report of the General Executive were adopted on recommendation of the Committee on President's address and Officers' Reports with some additional clauses.

Article 1, Sec. 2. was amended to read as follows:—

Its purpose shall be to organize the working classes of Canada into Canadian Federated Trades Unions. All Unions when organized, to be grouped in accordance with the particular branch of industry it belongs.

The appended three sections were added:

Sec. 3. When three or more Unions are formed in any group, there shall be elected from their number by a referendum vote, an officer, who shall be the Executive Secretary of that group. His duties shall be defined by the General Executive from time to time, and he shall be ex-officio a member of the General Executive.

Sec. 4. All Unions under the Federation shall hold a charter direct from it.

Sec. 5. The Federation may, by special arrangement, enter into joint agreement with the National Canadian organizations for affiliation, on such terms as may be agreed upon.

Under Article II., Sec. 2. the basis of representation was changed. The section now reads:

Canadian Federation local unions shall be represented by accredited delegates in the ratio of one delegate for each fifty members or under, and one for each additional fifty members or majority fraction thereof. Canadian Central Trades Councils, three delegates; locals affiliated with national organizations shall be entitled to send as representatives to the convention of the Canadian Federation of Labour, one delegate for each five hundred members or fraction thereof by paying direct to the general offices of the Canadian Federation of Labour a per capita tax of one cent per member per montn.

Article III., Sec. 1. had a clause added providing for the payment of a per capita tax of one cent per month from national labour organizations with a chief executive and chartering locals of their own craft.

In Article IV., Sec. 1. under the head of officers, the words "assistant secretary" and "organizer" were deleted, while in Sec. 2. providing for one vice-president from each province being included on the Executive of the Federation, it was decided to provide for the inclusion of three members to be elected at the convention.

The following new clause was added to Article IV:

The Executive shall have power to appoint from time to time one or more organizers, in various districts, and to define their duties and pay. While so engaged, such organizers will be known as officers of the Federation.

Section 4. of Article V. defining the duties of a general organizer was struck out.

Communications Received.

Communications received from the following were read before the convention:

From John Sandgren, of New York, N.Y., on behalf of the Swedish Workmen's Association, appealing for aid for the working people of Sweden, where a general strike is now in progress. This was referred to the Executive Committee.

From G. Leclerc, of Montreal, Que., President of the Canadian Federation of Shoeworkers, and from H. Gravelle, Secretary of the National Carpenters' Union of Montreal Que., expressing regret at inability to be represented at the convention.

Fraternal greetings were received from the Provincial Workmen's Association and from Mr. G. A. Pin, labour editor of "Le Soleil", Quebec, Que.

The Secretary of the Tanners and Curriers' National Union of Quebec, Que., drew attention to the fact that owing to improved machinery and low wages in the tanning industry in Ontario, the Quebec tanners could not compete, and asked that efforts be made to organize the Ontario tanners. The letter was referred to the Executive Committee.

Resolutions Adopted.

The following is the text of the various resolutions adopted by the convention:—

Alien Labour Law Amendment:—
That this federation petition the Federal Government to so amend the Alien Labour Law as to prohibit the performance of any labour in the Dominion by foreign employees of foreign firms or corporations when such labour can be performed by Canadian citizens, and so to further amend said law as to provide for a tax being placed on each and every individual foreign employee or a foreign firm or corporation brought into Canada to perform any physical labour whatsoever.

Military Bands and International Affiliation:—
That this convention of the Canadian Federation of Labour considers it inimical to the future interests of Canadian military bands to hold membership in the so-called International Musical unions and as Canadian military bands are in no way dependent for their existence on engagements secured in the United States of America, it is further resolved that the Dominion government be requested to take such steps as in their wisdom may seem necessary to prevent our Canadian military bands from being or becoming affiliated with so called musical unions or to take such steps as will insure among military bands recognition of Canadian musical unions.

Amalgamation of Unions:—
Resolved: That it be an instruction to the incoming executive of this federation to immediately enter into negotiations with all and every purely Canadian workmen's association, with a view to the amalgamation of the whole into one grand Canadian Federation of Labour. And that the incoming executive hereby empowered to complete such amalgamation on such terms as shall in their opinion be just to all parties, without further reference to this federation. Or that they may if it is in their opinion desirable submit any proposition for amalgamation to a referendum vote of unions affiliated with the federation.

Indorsing P.W.A.:—
Indorsing methods of the Provincial Workmen's Association in present strike of coal miners of Glace Bay and disapproving of the actions of the United Mine Workers.

Qualifications of Engineers:—
That the Minister of Marine and Fisheries be asked to put in force marine laws providing for officers in charge of steam boilers being properly qualified.

St. Lawrence Pilots:—
That the Federal Government be requested to prohibit members of Quebec Pilots' Association from acting as pilots on steamships plying on the river St. Lawrence as this practice injures the licensed captains.

Election of School Commissions:—
That the Government of Quebec be asked to amend the law governing the election of school commissioners so that in future they will be elected by popular vote.

Apprenticeship:—
That the Executive Committee be deputed to protect a law, the object of which shall be the control of the apprenticeship system, same to be submitted to the proper authorities.

Inspection of Scaffolding:—
That the Government of Quebec be requested to appoint scaffold inspectors on all large buildings.

Dry Docks and Shipbuilding Subsidy:—
That it is advisable that the Dominion Government build dry docks to provide for making repairs to vessels in Canada, and that a liberal subsidy be paid to ship builders in order to encourage the shipbuilding industry.

Half-cent Coins:—
That Federal Government be asked to add half-cent pieces to the coinage of the country.

Museums of Safety Devices:—
That the Provincial Government of Quebec be asked to establish museums of safety devices for machinery in the industrial centres similar to that in the City of Montreal.

Uniformity of Text Books:—
That the Government of Quebec be asked to enforce law providing for uniformity of text books in all parts of the province.

Cartridge Factories Inspection:—
That the Federal Government be asked to have provincial factory laws put into force in the cartridge factories of the Dominion.

Public Libraries:—
In favour of public libraries, and asking the Government of Quebec to establish same in the larger centres.

Executive Reports:—
That Provincial Executive Committee's reports be submitted to delegates to the convention one month prior to meeting.

Officers Elected.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing term:—

President.—J. W. Patterson, Ottawa, Ont.
Vice-President.—Z. Berube, Quebec, Que.
Sec.-Treas.—Geo. Mercure, Ottawa, Ont.

Members of Executive.—Omer Brunet, Quebec, Que; A. C. Tresham, Brantford, Ont.; J. G. Tapp, Ottawa, Ont.

Brantford, Ont., was selected as the place of meeting in 1910.

THE CANADIAN MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION.—THIRTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL CONVENTION.

THE thirty-eighth annual convention of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association was held at Hamilton, Ont., September 14-17. In the neighbourhood of 250 members of the Association, from different parts of Canada, were present. A number of subjects of great importance to industry and labour were discussed.

Presidential Address.

The address of the retiring President, Mr. Robert Hobson of Hamilton, Ont., was delivered during the opening day's proceedings of the convention. Mr. Hobson reviewed the present industrial situation, and dealt in detail with several of the problems calling for consideration on the part of manufacturers. Looking backward over the past year, a noticeable improvement in trade was recorded, while from every quarter encouraging reports of a revival in business had been received. The outlook was pronounced very favourable in view of the excellent crop reports, the many large undertakings in progress, and the revival in immigration. The anti-dumping regulations were criticized as insufficient to prevent the unloading of foreign goods in Canada at slaughter prices. Referring more particularly to labour conditions, the President noted a falling-off in the number of strikes, and referred to the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act as having been instrumental in preventing labour difficulties without unduly interfering with the rights of either party. In this connection he advocated legislation to prevent foreign agitators from formenting disturbances among Canadian workmen. The strike in the Nova Scotia collieries was referred to and the action of the strikers denounced. Other subjects dealt with at some length in the address were, immigration, the United States tariff, transportation, the relations of Canada to the Empire, and the business before the association.

Financial Statement.

The treasurer's report showed receipts from all quarters amounting to $52,250.09, not including a balance of $7,751.97 from last year. Receipts from membership fees were $30,447.25, a gain of over $2,000. Disbursements amounted to $54,526.14, leaving cash on hand July 31, 1909, amounting to $5,475.92. Surplus assets are estimated at $16,000.

Membership.

At the annual meeting of 1907 and 1908, a falling off in the Association's rate of growth was reported. Up to 1906, the average yearly increase was 285, but in 1907 this dropped to 85 and in 1908 to 23. Last year, however, the gain was 171, new members to the number of 323 having been enrolled, while the resignations of 152 were accepted. The total membership on August 1, 1909, was distributed as follows:—

By Provinces.		By branches.	
Ontario	1,444	Toronto	599
Quebec	547	Montreal	415
Nova Scotia	86	Quebec	63
British Columbia	111	Nova Scotia	86
New Brunswick	48	Manitoba	98
Manitoba	98	British Columbia	111
Alberta and Saskatchewan	19	Niagara	44
Prince Edward Island	3	General	940
Total	2,356	Total	2,356

Classified on the basis of fees paid, the returns are:—

Class A (up to 50 hands, $10)	1,714
Class B (up to 100 hands, $15)	241
Class C (over 100 hands, $25)	401
Total	2,356

A new section and a new branch were formed during the year, viz., the glove and mill section, and the Niagara District branch.

In December last, a request was received from the British Columbia Branch for a ruling as to the eligibility of mining companies. The view taken by the committee on membership was that when coking, smelting or refining was combined with mining, the applicant should be deemed eligible. Rather than make a definite ruling, however, it was decided to continue as in the past, and deal with each application on its merits.

Reports of Standing Committees.

The following is a brief résumé of the reports of the various standing committees of the Association, as considered and adopted at the annual meeting.

The "Industrial Canada" Committee.—A year of steady growth, marked improvement and substantial profit was reported, nothwithstanding the policy of retrenchment adopted by many business houses. Earnings from advertising increased from $16,842 to $19,903, a gain of nearly 20 per cent. The cost of publication rose from $14,320 to $16,511. Profits for the year were $3,491. The year has been the best by $400 the paper ever had. The average issue has consisted of 84 pages compared with 74 in 1907-08. Circulation has increased by 200 during the year. A suggestion to issue a directory of all Canadian manufacturers was held over.

The Railway and Transportation Committee.—The principal matters dealt with by the committee during the past year were as follows: Bills of lading, a new bill to become effective Oct. 1, 1909, having been obtained; foreign competition on the Pacific Coast; freight rates, a number of changes having been obtained affecting lumber, wire fencing, international rates, rates to certain British Columbia points, transcontinental rates, and import rates; freight classification; express rates; interswitching; ocean bills of lading; telephone and telegraph tolls; refunds; and returned packages. The work of the Department in connection with matters of an individual character increased materially. A visit to the eastern and western provinces was paid by the manager of the Department. The committee acknowledged its appreciation of the prompt manner in which the Board of Railway Commissioners continue to dispose of matters brought before it.

The Tariff Committee.—As it was generally understood that no changes in the tariff were to be made during the 1908-09 session of Parliament, only a few matters affecting members of the Association were dealt with by this Committee. Among subjects discussed by the committee were, the appointment of a tariff Commission, the woollen duties, the export duty on pulpwood in Quebec, the Franco-Canadian Convention and the duty on lumber. A list of decisions in which the Department is interested was given in the committee's report. The committee was instrumental in obtaining refunds in a number of instances in which excessive rates had been charged, and considerable time was devoted to the dumping problem. The manager of the Department visited the members in Manitoba, Alberta, British Columbia, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Quebec City, during the year.

The Parliamentary Committee.—The report of this committee, whose duty it is to watch all legislation affecting the interest of Canadian manufacturers, began with a summary of the labour situation. Since July, 1908, a much healthier tone has prevailed in the labour market. It was stated that in most lines, production is now little short of what it was when the depression of 1907 first declared itself. "The percentage of unemployment" says the report " has in consequence been greatly reduced. Work has been steadier, wages have been better, and, owing to the fact that the majority of factory workers, after a touch of hard times, have been anxious to take full advant-

age of their opportunities, the spirit of restlessness has happily been very little in evidence." A reference was made to the prevalence of strikes among builders, teamsters, longshoremen and miners, with a particular reference to the labour disturbances in the Nova Scotia collieries. Other subjects dealt with in the report, nearly all being acts introduced into or passed by the Dominion Parliament or the legislatures of the several provinces, were the following: The Eight-hour Day Bill; the Nova Scotia Labour Commission; certain restrictive labour legislation in Ontario; workmen's compensation legislation in Quebec and Manitoba; the Secret Commissions Act of the past session; proposed amendment of the Dominion Elections Act; the appointment of the Conservation Commission; Imperial Defense; the Conditional Sales Act of Ontario; the Stationary Engineers' Act, Ontario; proposed amendment of the Ontario Assessment Act; the regulation of Bill Board Advertising; the Factories Act Amendment, Ontario; the Ontario Labour Bureau; the abolition of Juries in Division Court Cases; the legalizing of stock dividends in Quebec; succession duties, Quebec; the B. C. Foreign Corporation Act; the Bulk Sales Act of British Columbia; and the case of the Metallic Roofing Company vs. the Sheet Metal Workers' Union of Toronto.

The Insurance Committee.—In the report of this Committee to the last annual meeting, mention was made of the re-organization of the Department under plans which brought the Mutual Fire Insurance Companies, organized under the auspices of the Association, into closer relations. It was then the confident expectation of the Committee that by this concentration of forces it should be able to do much more effective work, as also to develop along other lines of influence. The present report opened with the statement that the year's operations have completely justified the expectations then formed, and that in no preceding year, since the inauguration of the Departments, has anything like the extent of work been done or equal results accomplished. The report explained the basis upon which the co-operation of the Departments proceeded. The following is a summary of the work done during the year for individual members:

	No. of risks.	Amount of insurance.
Policies examined	106	$10,711,164
Risks inspected	115	6,048,900
Total	221	$16,760,064

or about 50 per cent., more in both number of risks and amount of insurance than in the preceding year.

In the matter of inspections, the increase is most marked, for whereas in 1907-8, the total was 52, in 1908-9 it was 115.

In the adjustment of fire losses, a perceptible decrease was reported. During the year, only four losses aggregating $10,843.30 were adjusted which in both number and amount is the smallest since the organization of the Department. With regard to the establishment of automatic sprinklers, however, a new record has been established. During the year, the committee has laid out or passed full or partial sprinkler equipments for 21 factories.

The report set forth an interesting summary of insurance legislation passed during the year and of the proceedings of the Banking and Commerce Committee of the House of Commerce.

The Commercial Intelligence Committee.—The Commercial Intelligence Committee discussed in its report the following subjects; scope and usefulness of the weekly bulletin of the Department of Trade and Commerce, Canada; the extension of the Trade Commissioners' Service; suggested improvements of the service; foreign and domestic trade encouragement; revival of the made-in-Canada campaign; tariff reform in Great Britain; the West Indian preference; the British Patent Act; Income Tax in the United Kingdom; Postal Affairs; and Imperial Preferential Trade. In an appendix to the report, a detailed description is given of methods to be employed in the made-in-Canada campaign.

The Technical Education Committee.—It was found impracticable by this committee to carry out the instructions of the convention of 1908, viz., to appoint a commission to take evidence, with the

assistance of the provincial governments, with regard to the need for technical education in Canada. The announcement that the province of Quebec would undertake the establishment of a system of technical education rendered it unlikely that concerted action at all points between the provinces would be obtained. It was resolved, accordingly, to concentrate the energies of the association in obtaining from the various provincial governments recognition of the need of technical education similar to that given by Quebec. Financial difficulties also stood in the way of the original programme of the Committee. The Committee also took into consideration a statement made by the Government of Canada to a deputation representing the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada on Jan. 12, 1909, and resolved to renew its representations of previous years to the Dominion Government. The Committee recommended that an effort be made to have technical education taken up vigorously in all parts of Canada as a purely provincial issue. The report concluded with a summary showing what the various provinces have done to date, and as far as is known, what their plans are for the future, regarding this question.

Other Resolutions.

In addition to the above, resolutions were adopted at the closing session of the convention in the following matters:

Thanks:—
The thanks of the association were extended to the Hamilton members, the officers of the Thirteenth and Ninety-first Regiments, the Mayor, Board of Control and City Council, the Hamilton Commercial and Royal Hamilton Yacht Clubs, the Hamilton Street Railway Company and the Hamilton Barton Incline Railway Company, the Hamilton Board of Trade, the Conservatory of Music, the Telegraph and Telephone Companies, the Transportation Companies and the newspapers.

Bill of Lading—
Thanking the officers and members of the general and special committees of the Canadian shippers who successfully procured a form of bill of lading which so ably facilitates the shipping and receiving of freight without undue delay or unfair loss to the shippers or receivers; also thanking the merchants and grain men who supplied information.

When it is considered how important a fair shipping bill of lading is for the small shipper and what a great step forward this is for our commerce, the merit of the work done herein cannot be too highly estimated.

Technical Education—
Whereas, a united enquiry as to Canada's requirements in respect of technical education is a matter of great and ever more pressing importance to all interests, employer, employee and consumer alike.

And Whereas, Sir Wilfrid Laurier has intimated that the government would collect and publish the desired information.

Be it Resolved, That the Canadian Manufacturers' Association in Convention assembled expresses its lively satisfaction at the Premier's intimation and respectfully urges the early appointment of the Commission promised.

International Exhibition and Selkirk Centennial, 1912—
Resolved, That the Canadian Manufacturers' Association in Annual Convention assembled does herein endorse the project for holding an International Exhibition to celebrate the Selkirk Centennial in Winnipeg in 1912, and pledge itself to do all in its power to further said Exhibition by encouraging its members to make creditable exhibits of Canadian manufacturers.

And Resolved, That the Federal Government be urged to assist the project financially as far as may be considered practicable.

Uniform Boiler Regulations—
Whereas, The several provinces, under the powers vested in them, have in the past formulated regulations governing the construction and inspection of boilers,

And Whereas, Owing to the fact that each Province through its staff acting alone, the resulting regulations differed in many respects causing much confusion, annoyance and loss to user and builder,

And Whereas, Uniform regulations providing for the safety of the public, including users and builders, are highly necessary and desirable,

Be it Resolved, That the Canadian Manufacturers' Association does herein urge the different Provincial Governments to accept the principle of uniformity and to adopt the suggestion offered that a conference of representative officials from the several Provinces be held in such place as may be found convenient at the earliest possible date to make recommendations for a uniform measure of this nature.

Pure Food Law—
Whereas, The chief analyst of the Inland Revenue Department has recently drafted food standards to govern the manufacture of all food products.

And Whereas, Up to the present time comparatively few of the 200 or more firms affected have had an opportunity of studying the proposed measure,

Be it Resolved, That the Canadian Manufacturers' Association in Annual Convention assembled, does herein urge the Department to furnish each firm with a copy of said draft, and

Be it further Resolved, That the Department be requested not to enact any legislation of this nature until after the session of 1910, so that all affected will have had an opportunity of expressing their views.

Woollen and Knit Goods—
Whereas, The growing of wool and manufacturing it into fabrics are indigenous and essential industries to Canada, and

Whereas, It is important that wool growers should have places and facilities for assembling, sorting and marketing their wool, and

Whereas, The printed report of the government commissioner to Great Britain has confirmed the statements made by the Canadian woollen manufacturers, and

Whereas, The Right Honourable, The Premier at the banquet in Montreal last September stated the government would appoint a further commission if desired by the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, on which the Association would have representation,

Be it Resolved, That the Dominion government be and are hereby requested to immediately have a thorough enquiry made as to the cause of the decline in the growth of Canadian wool and the failure of so many Canadian woollen factories, and that, owing to the

serious condition of the woollen industry, the government be urged to devise without delay a policy by which, in Canada, the growing of wool will be fostered and its manufacture into fabrics be encouraged.'

Pulp, Paper and Lumber—

Resolved, That the policy of the Quebec Government in prohibiting the export of logs and pulp wood from the Crown Lands of the Province of Quebec is endorsed, and it is urged that action thereon be taken without delay so that the prohibition take effect as soon as possible.

Resolved, That this Association favours the prohibition of the export of logs and pulp wood from Canada and respectfully requests the Dominion Government to enact the necessary legislation to prohibit such export.

Resolved, That we appreciate and heartily approve of the beneficial action of the Dominion Government in establishing a permanent commission for the conservation of the natural resources of Canada, and urge that the local governments of the various Provinces be asked to assist and to co-operate in these matters and also to provide effective protection against destruction of the forests by fire.

Duty on Lumber and Shingles—

Resolved, That in view of the change in the tariff on lumber and shingles recently made by the United States, the Canadian Manufacturers' Association heartily endorses the resolution adopted by manufacturers of lumber and shingles at a recent meeting held in Vancouver, B.C.

Shipbuilding in Canada—

Whereas, With the growth of Canadian commerce and the development of our great transportation systems, an enlarged Canadian merchant marine becomes more and more a necessity, and

Whereas, The rich resources of the Dominion and her magnificent waterways and harbours have specially fitted her for the industry of steel shipbuilding.

Be it Resolved, That this Association should again urge upon the Dominion Government the wisdom of extending such substantial encouragement as will insure the immediate promotion and building up of the industry in Canada.

Officers.

The following officers were elected:

President.—John Hendry, The British Columbia Mills, Timber and Trading Co., Vancouver, B.C.

First Vice-President.—W. H. Rowley, E. B. Eddy Co., Hull, Que.

Ontario Vice-president.—J. P. Murray, Toronto Carpet Company, Toronto, Ont.

Quebec Vice-president.—W. A. Marsh, Wm. Marsh Co., Quebec, Que.

British Columbia, Vice-president.—W. H. Barker, B.C. Packers' Association, Vancouver, B.C.

Manitoba, Vice-president.—T. R. Deacon, Manitoba Iron Works, Winnipeg, Man.

Nova Scotia, Vice president.—P. P. Edwards, Londonderry Iron and Mining Co., Londonderry, N.S.

New Brunswick, Vice-president.—James Fleming, St. John, N.B.

P.E.I., Vice-president.—Hon. F. I. Hazzard, Charlottetown, P.E.I.

Alberta and Saskatchewan Vice-president.—P. Burns, Calgary, Alta.

Chairmen of committees were elected as follows:—

Parliamentary.—J. O. Thorn, Toronto.
Commercial Intelligence.—Stanley Pettit, Toronto.
Reception and Membership.—C. M. Murray, Toronto.
Technical Education.—J. F. Mackay, Toronto Globe.
Tariff.—R. O. McCulloch, Galt.
Railway and Transportation.—J. R. Marlow, Toronto.

Notes.

Immediately following the Convention held in Montreal, last year, a visit was paid by a number of members of the Association to the MacDonald College at Ste. Anne de Bellevue, and towards the end of October the Toronto Branch organized an excursion to the Ontario Agricultural College at Guelph.

At the annual banquet of the Association, held on Sept 16, addresses were delivered by Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, the Lieutenant Governor of Ontario, the Honourable G. P. Graham, Minister of Railways and Canals, Canada, who dealt with the subject of transportation, the Honourable W. L. MacKenzie King, Minister of Labour, who referred to the relationship of employers and employees and to the value of conciliation and arbitration and of permanent boards of conciliation and arbitration as a means of settling labour disputes, the President of the Guelph Agricultural College, and others.

The next annual meeting of the association will be held at Vancouver, B. C.

GRAND COUNCIL OF PROVINCIAL WORKMEN'S ASSOCIATION.—THIRTIETH ANNUAL CONVENTION.

THE thirtieth annual meeting of the Grand Council of the Provincial Workmen's Association was held at Halifax, N.S., September 21–24. Delegates were present to the number of over fifty, representing a membership of approximately 5,000.

Resolutions were passed condemning the methods of international trade unions in Canada, and of the United Mine Workers of America in instituting, during July last, a strike in the Glace Bay district. The formation of a Canadian Miners' Union in Western Canada was approved as well as the formation of a Canadian navy. Affiliation with the

Canadian Federation of Labour was discussed and delegates appointed to attend the annual meeting of that body with the view of arriving at an arrangement. Other matters discussed were, the eight-hour day, and the operation of riding raikes and travelling roads. Dr. Magill, chairman of the eight-hour day Commission appeared before the Council and described the work of the Commission.

Officers were elected as follows:—

Grand master, Stephen B. McNeil, Glace Bay; associate grand master, A. B. McIsaac, Inverness; grand secretary, John Moffatt, Glace Bay; grand treasurer, Ronald Nicholson, Glace Bay; grand guardian, John A. McNeil, Dominion; inside watch, William McLearn, Westville; ouside watch, James Lammond, Sydney Mines; grand subsecretary, R. F. Kerr, Westville; legislative committee, Hugh Muir, Pictou; D. A. McIsaac, Port hood; A. Davies, Sydney Mines; P. McIntyre, Reserve, and J E. Walker, Inverness.

THE FISHERMEN'S UNION OF NOVA SCOTIA.—FIFTH ANNUAL CONVENTION.

THE fifth annual meeting of the Fishermen's Union of Nova Scotia was held at Halifax, N.S., during September. Twenty-five stations of the union were represented, including the principal fishing places from Digby to Antigonish, Halifax and Cape Breton island being well represented.

Officers were elected for the ensuing year as follows:—

President, D. Scott, Main-a-dieu.
Vice-President, Aug. Harris, Digby.
Secretary-Treasurer, B. Cummings, Port Joli.
Executive Committee,—Mr. Thomas, Herring Cove; Elijah Covey, Indian Harbor; Mr. Morrison, Inverness; Mr. McPherson, Cape Breton.

The resolutions passed at the annual convention 1908 were re-affirmed. These favoured: Better transportation facilities; the repeal of the cannery license law; equalizing the bounty paid to fishermen in vessels and boats; the purchase of seed lobsters by the government with a view of preserving the spawn; that the provincial government extend to the fishing industry the same protection and encouragement as is given to the other industrial callings, and, as a matter of special assistance, appoint a practical man as an outside official of the department of industry, whose duty shall be to collect statistics relating to the fisheries and also to deliver a course of lectures as occasion may require on subjects connected with the industry. The prohibition of all beam trawlers from entering Canadian ports for refitting or supplies except in stress of weather was asked for, and a rebate of duty on gasoline engines for fishermen's use.

The union also advocates a change in the size limit of lobsters to suit the different counties of the province and a strict enforcement of all laws made for the protection of this crustacean.

The use in shallow waters of seines for catching herring, under the method called tucking, was condemned.

THE TRADES UNION CONGRESS OF GREAT BRITAIN.—FORTY-SECOND ANNUAL CONVENTION.

THE Forty-second Annual Congress of the Trade Unions of the United Kingdom was held at Ipswich, on September 6 and the five following days. The Congress was presided over by the Chairman of the Parliamentary Committee, Mr. D. J. Shackleton, M.P.

The standing orders of the Congress provide that it shall consist only of representatives of Trade Unions who are actually working at their trades at the time of their appointment, or are permanent paid officials of the Unions they represent. Trade Unions may send one delegate for every 2,000 members or fraction thereof, but many of the larger Unions do not send the full number or delegates to which they are entitled. Voting on important questions is by card, on the principle of one vote for every 1,000 members represented. The following analysis shows the composition of the Congress, compared with the corresponding figures for the Congress of 1908:—

Groups of Trades.	1908.			1909.		
	No. of organizations.	No. of Delegates.	No. of members.	No. of organizations.	No. of delegates.	No. of members.
Building	9	23	126,293	7	17	101,584
Mining and quarrying	10	116	574,274	8	174	564,611
Engineering	13	19	46,241	10	15	40,151
Shipbuilding (including boiler-making)	4	16	73,850	4	11	72,045
Other metal trades	18	33	68,815	6	36	74,000
Textiles	15	103	219,038	12	98	224,267
Clothing	8	24	59,268	7	17	54,344
Transport (land and water)	14	49	176,161	14	48	149,519
Chemical, gas and general labourers	8	25	75,997	8	25	63,099
Printing, bookbinding, etc	13	23	60,055	13	23	59,474
Pottery and glass	4	5	8,570	4	5	7,625
Woodworking and furnishing, etc	8	10	27,347	7	9	24,956
Baking and cigarmaking	3	6	7,432	3	5	8,432
Enginemen	9	26	52,663	5	27	55,598
Post office employees	3	5	42,013	3	5	50,705
Miscellaneous	24	36	94,021	22	31	100,879
Total	163	519	1,712,031	133	497	1,651,789

The number of organisations accounted for in the above statement is 133, but some of these organizations are Federations having members of several of their constituent Trades Unions in attendance at the Congress. Allowing for such cases, members of about 219 Trade Unions attended as delegates this year out of 1,150 Unions in existence. The membership represented, however, comprised 70 per cent. of the total membership of all Trade Unions. The decline of 60,000 in the membership represented as compared with 1908, occurred chiefly in the building, transport and labour groups, and was partly due to the absence of some unions which were represented at the previous Congress, and was also alleged to be the result of trade depression.

Among the principal subjects on which the Congress passed resolutions were:—Restriction of the hours of labour to eight per day for work-people generally; old-age pensions; amendment of the Mines Regulation Act, the Factory and Workshop Acts, and the Compensation to Workmen Act; the wages and general conditions of labour of workers employed by contractors for the Government; labour exchanges; compulsory state insurance; trade boards; evictions during trade disputes; State help for blind workpeople; abolition of the premium bonus system; and secular education. A resolution in favour of compulsory arbitration in trade disputes was rejected by a large majority.

The next annual convention will be held at Sheffield.

FORMATION OF THE CANADIAN PEACE AND ARBITRATION SOCIETY.—PETITION IN COMMEMORATION OF CENTURY OF PEACE BETWEEN CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES.

THE Canadian Peace and Arbitration Society was organized at Toronto, Ont., during September, with Sir William Mulock as President, Dr. C. S. Eby as Secretary, and with headquarters at 88 College street. The basic idea of the Society is that although arguments in favour of peace attract little attention while peace prevails, are likely to be deemed unpatriotic amid rumours of war, and are at all times regarded as unsatisfactory by many who see in them only a negative proposition, nevertheless peace proposals stand for a positive system of thought, of political economy and of statesmanship, and are creative of conditions conducive to the highest development of human happiness. The object of

the Society is to co-operate with other peace societies throughout the world in showing—

1. That peace promotes prosperity and advancement.
2. That the peace of the world is in the hands of the people.
3. That the world's progress towards international peace has brought us within sight of an international tribunal whereby international differences may be adjusted by an International Court of Justice.
4. That the present is a fitting occasion for directing the eyes of the world to the condition of Canada consequent on an unbroken century of peace.

The Century of Peace.

It is in connection with the last mentioned object, viz., the commemoration of the unbroken century of peace between Canada and the United States now drawing to a close, that the initial activity of the Society has been undertaken. Such public commemoration of the happy conditions that have thus prevailed between Canada and the United States, with the resultant benefits to the two countries, will, it is hoped, also serve as an object lesson to the world as to the influence of peace upon human progress, and accelerate the arrival of the time when international differences may be settled not by the arbitrament of the sword, but by appeals to international courts of justice.

The Society has no wide organization of its own, and is pan-denominational in character. The campaign which it has instituted in the above will accordingly work by and through existing organizations and other agencies in the hope of obtaining in this way the support of a great popular movement in furtherance of its present objects, viz., the directing of the eyes of the world to the condition of Canada consequent on an unbroken century of peace.

Petition to the Government.

The means immediately chosen to this end is a petition to His Excellency the Governor-General of Canada in Council, to be signed by every citizen of Canada desirous of furthering the blessings of world peace.

The petition is headed in the following terms:—

To His Excellency, the Governor-General of Canada in Council:

"Whereas nearly one hundred years have elapsed since the War of 1812-14, which was terminated under conditions practically abolishing armaments of war along the international frontier between Canada and the United States; and

"Whereas the effects of an unbroken century of peace and goodwill between the two countries, as seen in the increasing industrial, commercial, social and moral development of our people, have been so pronounced as to attract the attention of the whole world;

"Therefore, we, the undersigned citizens of Canada, rejoicing in the manifold blessings that have come to us through a century of unbroken peace, and believing that a suitable commemoration of this unique event in the world's history is opportune and calculated to produce lasting good,

"Respectfully petition the Government of Canada, either alone or jointly with that of the United States, as may be deemed expedient, to arrange for a national or international commemoration of an event of such world-wide significance,

"Whereby the whole people may have the opportunity of participating in a public expression of thanksgiving to the Giver of all good for the blessings that have flowed to them from a century of peace."

Circulars Issued.

In bringing the matter to the attention of the Canadian public in this way, a number of circulars have been issued drawing the attention of various classes and organizations to the movement, and requesting their co-operation. The Society desires that every Canadian may have an opportunity of signing this petition, and to that end hopes to be able to arrange for its general distribution throughout the country. In this connection, different circulars have been issued to the clergy, the press, boards of trade and chambers of commerce, the teaching fraternity, labour organizations, and a selected list of individuals. A copy of

the circular which was addressed to the labour organizations of the Dominion is as follows:—

TORONTO, Sept. 15, 1909.

To the Labour Organizations of Canada, Greeting:
To The Secretary,

My Dear Sir:—

Herewith I forward you a copy of a petition being circulated by the Canadian Peace and Arbitration Society, which is the first step of a campaign for securing permanent peace.

As we have no widely extended organization to do the work, and as we know that "the people", as represented by your Union and other similar organizations, are in sympathy with the abolition of war, we turn to you for help in making this petition a great utterance of the people.

The government will respond to a strong voice from the people. An educative campaign will prepare the people for another move, and much will be done to counteract the stampede for militarism now being pushed by the jingo party. Canada, saved from militarism, will be in a unique position, which should make her leader in the campaign for the peace of the world.

Kindly note suggestions on back of petition and take your own methods to secure the largest number of signatures. We shall be glad to send more copies, and also to answer questions.

Cordially yours for Peace and Equality,

C. S. EBY, *Secretary.*

P.S.—All petitions should be signed and returned to the Secretary, 88 College St., Toronto, Ont., by the middle of October, if possible.

Method of Preparing Petition.

It is particularly desirable that there should be a large number of individual signatures to the petition, and those to whom it is addressed are earnestly requested, not merely to sign themselves, but to obtain as many signatures as possible, and to place petition blanks wherever each one will form the nucleus of new circles of signers and distributors. In churches, clubs and organizations of any kind, a vote in behalf of signing may be taken, and only the Clergyman, the President or Chairman and the Secretary will need to sign their own names and the name of the body, and state the number of persons who have voted to sign. When a petition form is filled, sheets of foolscap paper may be attached and the blank extended indefinitely for more signatures.

The signing of the petition involves no financial or other responsibilities. It will, however, give the opportunity to every one to make a contribution towards expenses and the work of the Canadian Peace and Arbitration Society, which, with Peace Societies in other lands, is carrying on a campaign to do away with war and bring "Peace on earth." The contribution of one dollar or more entitles the signer to become a member of the Society and a fellow-worker if he so desires.

It is desired to present this petition to the Government as soon as possible. For blank forms or information of any kind, application should be made to the Secretary, Dr. C. S. Eby, 88 College street, Toronto. As the cost of this work will necessarily be very considerable, those who sympathize with the movement will please send money contributions to the Treasurer, Wm. Greenwood Brown, 24 King street West, or to the Secretary.

THE CANADIAN GOVERNMENT ANNUITIES ACT, 1908.—ADDRESS ON THE ACT BY THE SUPERINTENDENT OF ANNUITIES.*

THE Canadian Government Annuities Act of 1908 was conceived, the details worked out, and the machinery provided in order that residents of Canada might have within their reach the facilities for making provision for their old age with absolute security, and with the largest possible return, thereby utilizing our marvelous resources to make our people the most universally thrifty and prosperous people on the face of the globe. By this provident legislation, any person with the determination to do so, no matter how small his earnings, may provide an income for that period when his earning powers have declined or ceased, and when the shadows lengthen.

Resume of Act and of Procedure thereunder.

The procedure is simplicity itself. All that a person need do is to deposit from time to time in any Money Order Office,

*The address published herewith was delivered by Mr. S. T. Bastedo, Superintendent of Government annuities, before the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, during the session of that body held at Quebec, Que., in September.

or, if he prefers, to remit direct to the Department, such sums as he may be able to spare, which sums will be improved at 4 per cent. compound interest, and at the date fixed for the annuity to begin such annuity as the total amount at his credit will purchase at the rates in force at the time he began his payments will be paid to him so long as he may live. The Government acts as trustee of the funds, and the annuitant receives the entire benefit of every dollar that he pays in, without the deduction of one cent for expenses of any kind. The earliest age at which payments may begin is five; the maximum amount of annuity which may be purchased is $600, and the minimum $50. No annuity is payable until the age of 55, except for invalidity or disablement; but it may begin at any later date desired, and it should be remembered in purchasing an annuity its object is to supply an income at a time when the earning powers have ceased, and that the longer the annuity is deferred the larger will be the income received. If the amounts paid in are not sufficient to buy an annuity of $50, all payments made with three per cent. compound interest will be returned to the annuitant if living, or to his heirs. Should invalidity or disablement occur before the age of 55, so that the annuitant is incapacitated from earning a living, and should he have paid in sufficient to purchase an annuity of not less than $50, it may be paid to him from his then age.

Details of Plans Available.

Annuities may be purchased on two plans, which are known as Plans "A" and "B." Under Plan "A," should the annuitant die before the annuity becomes payable, all payments made with three per cent. compound interest would be returned to his legal representatives. Under Plan "B," a larger annuity may be secured for smaller payments, as the return contingency has not to be provided for, a plan which will appeal to a person who has no heirs or others dependent upon him, and who may desire to purchase the annuity at the lowest price.

No better guarantee should be required that the proposition is worthy of fullest confidence, than the knowledge that the wealth and credit of Canada is at the back of the purchase.

The annuity cannot be seized for debt, and it cannot be forfeited. There are no lapses and no penalties. Neither can the amounts which have been paid in be withdrawn, a most wise provision, otherwise the intent of the Act, which is to enable persons to provide for their old age, would be defeated.

Elasticity of the System.

The system is elastic as to payments, and adapts itself to the convenience and circumstances of the individual.

You may pay in only twenty-five cents a week, or you may pay in ten, fifteen, twenty or more dollars at a time.

You may pay by weekly, monthly, quarterly, half-yearly or yearly premiums if you prefer that plan, the cost being no greater where the annual rate is split up into several payments than if paid in one sum in advance.

You may start with a lump sum, and continue by periodical payments, in which case the periodical payments would be smaller than if no lump sum were paid; and you may deposit lump sums at any time, which will give a corresponding increase to your annuity.

You may start with a lump sum, as the equivalent of arrears, and complete the contract by periodical payments. That is, a man of 40 (or any other age), wishing an annuity at, say, 60, may by a single payment pay the equivalent of the premiums between his then age and, say, age 20, and complete the contract as if he had begun at age 20.

You may, after making periodical payments for a longer or shorter period, complete the contract by a single payment, in order that you may have no further payments to make.

You may provide by single or periodical payments for annuities for yourself, your wife, and your children, and you may contract that the payments made shall be returned to you or your legal representatiyes should the annuitant die before the annuity is payable.

You may, when your annuity is due, provide that a portion of it (not exceeding

one-half) shall be payable to your wife so long as she lives.

You may provide by a single payment for a last survivor annuity for yourself and wife not to exceed $600, which annuity will be paid so long as either of you lives; and any two or more persons may join in making the same provision; but a man and wife may each purchase an annuity of $600.

You may complete your payments at a certain age, and allow these to accumulate that you may secure an increased annuity at a subsequent age.

You may purchase an immediate annuity, payable in quarterly instalments, and receive the first instalment three months after the purchase money has been paid.

Your annuity may, when it becomes payable, be guaranteed for a number of years, and should you die before the guaranteed period expired, the annuity would be paid as you had directed for the unexpired portion of the term, but should you survive the guaranteed period, it would be continued to yourself so long as you lived without additional charge.

A society, or an association of persons, being a body corporate for fraternal, benevolent, religious or other lawful purposes, may contract for annuities for its members.

Insurance of Employees and Employers.

Employers of labour may contract for annuities for their employees, or may assist their employees in the purchase of annuities. This feature of the Act should particularly commend itself to the present gathering, and should also interest every honest employer of labour and every faithful employee. I believe employers of labour, and especially manufacturers, are beginning to realize that the interests of employer and employee must be more closely related if the employer is to secure the best results. I believe, also, that were employers to assist their employees in the purchase of annuities, they could not make a more profitable expenditure of money, and that there would be no more fruitful way by which they could win the esteem of their employees than by demonstrating a willingness to co-operate with them in making this provision for their old age. I believe, further, that were this assistance accepted, the employees need have no suspicions or apprehensions that the employer would use it as an argument why he might withhold an increase of wages. It is the custom of some firms to make their employees a donation at the end of the year, and others share with their employees a certain percentage of the profits, but this practice is not nearly so satisfactory, and the benefits not so permanent as if the employer would contribute monthly for the purpose mentioned. Under the Government's plan, a contract would issue to each employee, so that should he leave the service of the employer who was contributing towards the payment of his annuity he would receive the benefit of such contribution up to the time he left his service, and that amount would go on improving at four per cent., compound interest until the annuity was due. For example, a payment by the employer of $10 a year for 10 years in the case of a man starting at 20, would alone secure him at 60 an income of $60. *The Act distinctly provides that the amount so paid in by the employer must ensure to the employee's benefit.* Should the employee engage with another employer who was not willing to contribute, the employee could continue making such payments from time to time as his circumstances permitted, and at the date when he drew his annuity, he would receive such annuity as the total amount at his credit would purchase.

Security Offered.

The vital feature of an annuity is, of course, security, and not present security only, but that security which will ensure the payment of the annuity perhaps 50 or 75 years hence, and it is only a government that can absolutely fulfil a promise to give such security.

The difficulty, heretofore, in the case of a large number of people, and particularly in the case of wage-earners and persons of small incomes, has been in finding a safe and lucrative means of investment of the small amounts at their command

after the daily calls upon their incomes have been met. The Savings Banks would appear to be the institution in which this class of persons has the greatest confidence, as is evidenced by the fact that there is at present in such banks in Canada upwards of $60,000,000; but the income which the savings of a lifetime would give on capital so invested, the rate of interest being but three per cent., would be far from adequate to meet the wants of the investor in his old age. Should he entrench upon his capital, the source of his income would soon be exhausted. The only way, therefore, by which a wage-earner may make the best possible provision for his old age is by a plan which will enable him to spend not only the interest on what he has saved, but the principal as well, and this plan is supplied by the Government Annuities Act, the annuity representing a return to the purchaser of his principal with interest thereon at four per cent. per annum in periodical payments calculated upon his longevity, but payable so long as he may live, should he live to be 100 or over. He may, perhaps, die before his longevity is reached, but the fact that he will receive a specific income every three months for life, no matter how long he may live, and an income three or four times as large as he could obtain from any other form of investment, will probably concern him more than the possibility that he may die before receiving back the whole of his purchase money, or that he may die after receiving a few payments only. If the precise time were known when he would cross "The Great Divide," it could be arranged that every cent that he had paid in would be returned to him within the time; but, without this information, mortality experience covering many years is the only basis on which calculations can be made.

An incident recorded in one of our newspapers a few days ago emphasizes the value of an annuity. A man in New Zealand who thought he had made sufficient money to keep him comfortably for the remainder of his days decided that he would work no longer. He reasoned in this way: I am 60 years of age, my longevity is 15 years, but I might live to be 85; I can, therefore, spend each year so much capital as well as the interest, and he spent accordingly. What was the result? At 85 the sands of time were still running, but his money was gone, and it is said he now sits in the Market place at Wellington, soliciting alms with a placard on his breast on which are the words: "Take pity on an old man who was out in his calculations." Now, had he purchased an annuity, he would probably have been in receipt of not only a larger income, but an income, as I have already pointed out, for life. Riches have wings, and statistics informs us that not one man in thirty retiring with a competency retains that competency to the end, and that to-day 95 per cent. of men at 60, in Christian countries, are dependent upon their daily earnings or on their children for support.

The Annuities Plan and Old Age Pensions.

Much of the distress which has been shown by the recent Pension Act to exist in England might have been avoided by the adoption of a scheme like the Canadian scheme half a century ago, and if Canada is not, ultimately, to face the same conditions as obtain in England and many other European countries, the people of small incomes must make definite provision for their old age. It is quite within the bounds of fact to say that in Canada to-day, for each man, woman and child who has an assured income for life, and who can, for that reason, contemplate the approach of old age with serenity and equanimity, there are thousands who, as the thought is forced upon them, can only have feelings of sad misgiving as they ponder upon the subject of what the future may have in store for them, and chiefly because they have adopted no systematic plan of saving. That plan is now presented by the Government Annuity Act, and if our young men, women and children embrace their opportunity, they need have no fear as to the future, for a few cents a week will provide an eventide of comfort and happiness. They should act on the advice of Sir Walter Raleigh, to "use thy youth so that thou mayest have comfort to remember it when it hath forsaken thee,

and not sigh and grieve at the account thereof. Use it as the springtime which soon departeth, and wherein thou oughtest to plant and sow all provision for a long and happy life."

Illustrations.

An illustration or two will suffice to show the advantage of an annuity as an investment for old age. An annuity of $100 to begin at 60, will cost a man beginning to pay at 20, an annual payment of $10.01, about 2¾ cents a day, a total of $400.40. It would require $2,000 invested at five per cent. to give the same income. An annuity of $200 would cost $20.02 a year, 5½ cents a day, a total of $800.80; $200 is the income on $4,000 at five per cent. $300 would cost $30.03 a year, 8¼ cents a day, or a little over $1,200; $300 is the income on $6,000 at five per cent. $400 would cost $40.04 a year, 11 cents a day, or a total of about $1,600; $400 is the income from $8,000 invested at five per cent. $500 would cost $50.05 a year, 13¾ cents a day, or a total of $2,002; $500 is the income from $10,000 invested at five per cent. $600 would cost $60.06 a year, 16½ cents a day, or a total of $3,402.40; $600 is the income from $12,000 invested at five per cent. But the principal to be invested at five per cent. he might never possess, while the annuity could be paid for in easy payments, with but little, if any, sacrifice. Should the annuitant die before 60, all his payments with three per cent. compound interest would be returned to his heirs.

A man beginning at age 20 with a cash payment of $10, paying 25 cents a week (13 a year), and adding $10 every five years until he is 60, would receive an annuity of $151.96 at age 60. If his employer added $10 a year, the annuity would be increased to $253.33 at 60, and in case the annuitant died at age 59 his heirs would receive $1,865.

If the employee paid in 25 cents a week ($13 a year), and the employer $10 a year, the annuity at 60 would be $231.28, and if the annuitant died at 59 his heirs would receive $1,696.22.

An annuity of $1.25 a week, or $65 a year, the amount of the pension granted by the British Government with certain qualifications to persons attaining the age of 70, the payment of which pension entails a charge upon the Treasury of some $50,000,000 annually, could be obtained under the Canadian scheme by a man starting at 20, for an annual payment of $2.50; by a man at 25, for an annual payment of $3.25; by a man at 30, of $4.25; by a man at 35, of $5.70; by a man of 40, of $7.65; by a man of 45, of $10.35; and by a man of 50, of $15, less than five cents a day, and there are few men at 50 years of age, in any walk of life, who do not spend, needlessly, much more than five cents a day. If he should die before the age of 70, all that he had paid in with three per cent. compound interest would be returned to his heirs. In the case of the man starting at 20 and paying in $2.50 a year, the return, in case he died on the eve of receiving his annuity would amount to $290.40, and in the case of the man starting at 50 and paying in $15 a year, to $415.05.

Table of Rates.

Illustrations were also given by the Superintendent from the following table to show the yearly payments (which may be split up into weekly, monthly, quarterly or half-yearly amounts if desired without any addition to the cost), required for the purchase of an annuity of $100 beginning at age 55, 60, 65 or 70, and payable quarterly thereafter for life.*

*In the event of death before the first instalment of the annuity falls due, all payments made, with 3 per cent. compound interest, will be refunded to the heirs. The cost of each additional $100 up to $600 at same rate. Example: A payment of $10.01 a year from 20 to 60 will buy an annuity of $100.

MALES.

Commencing Age (Last Birthday	Yearly Rate for Annuity of $100 at: Age 55.	Age 60.	Age 65.	Age 70.
5	$ 7.08	$ 4.75	$ 3.04	$ 1.82
6	7.43	4.98	3.19	1.91
7	7.80	5.22	3.35	2.01
8	8.19	5.48	3.51	2.11
9	8.61	5.75	3.69	2.21
10	9.04	6.04	3.87	2.33
11	9.51	6.34	4.07	2.44
12	10.00	6.66	4.27	2.57
13	10.52	7.00	4.49	2.70
14	11.07	7.36	4.72	2.84
15	11.65	7.74	4.96	2.99
16	12.27	8.14	5.21	3.15
17	12.93	8.57	5.48	3.31
18	13.64	9.02	5.77	3.48
19	14.39	9.50	6.07	3.67
20	15.19	10.01	6.39	3.86
21	16.05	10.55	6.73	4.07
22	16.96	11.12	7.09	4.29
23	17.95	11.74	7.47	4.52
24	19.00	12.39	7.87	4.76
25	20.13	13.09	8.30	5.02
26	21.36	13.83	8.76	5.30
27	22.68	14.63	9.24	5.59
28	24.10	15.49	9.76	5.90
29	25.65	16.41	10.32	6.23
30	27.33	17.40	10.91	6.58
31	29.17	18.46	11.54	6.96
32	31.18	19.61	12.22	7.36
33	33.38	20.86	12.95	7.78
34	35.81	22.21	13.73	8.24
35	38.49	23.68	14.57	8.73
36	41.47	25.28	15.48	9.25
37	44.80	27.03	16.46	9.81
38	48.53	28.96	17.51	10.41
39	52.76	31.08	18.67	11.06
40	57.56	33.42	19.92	11.76
41	63.07	36.03	21.29	12.51
42	69.44	38.93	22.79	13.32
43	76.91	42.20	24.43	14.20
44	85.75	45.89	26.24	15.16
45	96.40	50.08	28.24	16.20
46	109.43	54.90	30.46	17.34
47	125.76	60.47	32.94	18.58
48	146.80	66.99	35.73	19.95
49	174.89	74.72	38.87	21.45
50	214.27	84.01	42.45	23.12
51		95.40	46.56	24.97
52		109.66	51.32	27.03
53		128.04	56.88	29.35
54		152.57	63.47	31.98
55		186.95	71.40	34.96
56			81.12	38.38
57			93.28	42.34
58			108.94	46.97
59			129.86	52.46
60			159.17	59.06
61				67.14
62				77.25
63				90.27
64				107.65
65				132.00

Information as to the cost to males or females of any age from 5 to 85 of annuities on any authorized plan will be furnished on receipt of particulars as to age (or ages) last birthday, the age at which annuity is desired to begin, and the amount of annuity required.

CO-OPERATIVE OR PEOPLE'S BANKS ESTABLISHED IN THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

DURING the past two years a considerable number of Co-operative or People's Banks, for the encouragement of thrift and the providing of proper facilities for the loaning of small sums to workmen or others of small means, have been established in the Province of Quebec. The first of these, from which the subseqeuent movement took its origin, was founded by Mr. Alphonse Desjardins at Levis, Que., in December, 1901. A detailed description of the constitution and objects of this bank was published in the *Labour Gazette* for March, 1905,(*) and its proceedings have been reviewed from year to year since. In 1906, an act to facilitate the establishment of institutions of this kind was passed by the Legislature of Quebec (†), and the banks in question have since been incorporated under its provisions. In the practical work of founding these institutions Mr. Desjardins has taken an active part, and the following list, comprising all of the banks at present in existence, with the date of formation and leading officers in each case, was furnished by him to the Department:

*Page 980.

†Reviewed in the *Labour Gazette* for April, 1906.

CO-OPERATIVE BANKS IN THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

Locality.	Date of Formation.	President.	Secretary or Manager.
La Caisse Populaire de Levis	Dec. 6, 1901	Alphonse Desjardins	Alphonse Desjardins.
" St. Joseph de Levis	July 1901	Col. G. Vien	H. Bourassa, Sec'y and Mgr.
" St. Malo	Jan. 1905	M. Marquis	Jos. Delisle, Mgr.
" Paquetteville	Sept. 1907	M. Lazure	M. Lapalme, Sec'y and Mgr.
" St. Bonaventure	Nov. 1907	Rev. M. Gravel	Georges Forest, Sec'y and Mgr.
" St. Isidore	Dec. 1907	Rev. M. Roy	
" Contrecœur	Feb. 1908	Rev. M. Ducharme	
" Quebec	Apr. 27, 1908	Dr. J. H. Bedard	H. Lamontagne, Sec'y and Mgr.
" Nominingue	Mar. 22, 1908		
" Beauport	May 3, 1908		
" St. Gregoire du Sault Montmorency	May 1908	Rev. M. Ruel	
" Montreal	June 1908	L. Lefevre	
" Maria	Sept. 13, 1908	Rev. M. Smith	
" Rimouski	Sept. 17, 1908	L. G. Belzil	L. G. Belzil, Mgr.
" Cabana	Sept. 20, 1908	Rev. E. Gagnon	Dr. Cote, Mgr.
" l'Ancienne Lorette	Dec. 16, 1908	Rev. M. Faucher	M. Drolet, Mgr.
" St. Sauveur	1908	Dr. Jos. Gosselin	
" St. Charles de Bellechasse	Jan. 1909	Rev. M. Page	M. Paquet, Mgr.
" l'Immaculée Conception de Montreal	Jan. 1, 1909	Rev. Recteur Daignault, S.J.	
" St. Victor de Tring, Beauce	June 27, 1909	Rev. A. Morissette	Jean Rancourt, Mgr.
" St. Narcisse de Champlain	July 4, 1909	Rev. Prosper Cloutier	J. A. Gravel, M P., Sec'y.
" Danville	July 11, 1909	Rev. J. E. Hebert	Felix Leclerc, Sec'y.
" Black Lake	July 18, 1909	Rev. Jos. Gagnon	J. Antonio Painchaud, Sec'y. Rev. J. U. Croteau, Mgr.
" St. Maurice de Champlain	Aug. 1, 1909	Rev. M. Thos. Caron	Z. Forest, Sec'y and Mgr.
" Sayabec-Rimouski	Aug. 8, 1909	Rev. J. C. Saindon	Geo. Tremblay, Sec'y and Mgr.
" Thetford Mines	Aug. 22, 1909	Rev. J. G. Goudreau	Emile Vaillancourt, Sec'y and Mgr.

WELFARE WORK BY THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.

THE Canadian Pacific Railway Company is the largest single employer of labour in the Dominion of Canada. By its trains and ships its operations extend half way around the globe, from Antwerp and London in Europe to Japan and China in the far East. Altogether an army of over 70,000 men is required to carry on the many and varied activities in which the Company is engaged.

The adoption by so large and powerful an organization of a definite policy towards its employees in the matter of what is commonly known as "welfare work" is therefore of considerable importance and significance. Welfare work may be defined as embracing any effort by an employer on behalf of his employees, over and above the payment of wages, towards making them more comfortable and contented with their present work and towards robbing their declining years of the terrors of incapacity and loss of employment. In carrying out work of this character the Canadian Pacific Railway Company does not claim that its motive is purely philanthropic, but frankly confesses that considerate treatment of its employees is a paying business. In this it is merely following the example both of the military schools and of many of the leading captains of industry in recognizing the importance of providing workmen with proper food, sanitary conditions and the very best tools. In the industrial world of to-day, profit must come by obtaining the best results from the labourer and mechanic. In an enterprise like that of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, the hearty co-operation of the employees is a necessity, not only for the comfort and safety of the travelling public, but for the business of the road and the dividends of the stockholders.

The Company has recently issued a very attractive illustrated booklet descriptive of its policy with regard to welfare work and the various steps that have

been taken up to the present in carrying it into execution. Some copies of the work have been received at the Department during September and the following is a review of its more important contents.

The Basis of Railway Welfare Work.

In the introductory paragraphs of the booklet, the principles underlying the policy of the Company in this regard are frankly set forth. The enormous increase in traffic and the many improvements in equipment have made railroading much more exacting in its requirements from the men engaged in it. The clearest heads, the steadiest nerves and the strongest muscles are demanded in the men operating the trains and manning the ships. How the men spend their spare hours is therefore of direct importance to the Company, even though it can exercise no immediate authority over its men when off work. Hence its willingness to help in providing its employees with healthful recreation and opportunities for mental and physical improvement. The training of men for the service is especially important. For some time past, accordingly, a large and increasing amount of money has been devoted each year for special welfare work. That the expense has been justified both from a business and a humanitarian standpoint the higher officers of the road are firmly convinced. To quote the booklet:—"It has brought the men and the management into closer relationship. It has made the employees feel that the Company takes a sympathetic interest in their welfare; that it is not merely trying to grind out the best years of their lives with exacting work, long hours and small pay, without giving them anything to look forward to but retirement without compensation through disability or old age. This welfare or betterment work has done much to stamp out that spirit of discontent that once was prevalent among railway workers. It has generally raised the tone and character of the men, increasing their loyalty and efficiency, and helping them to realize that the success of the company that employs them, means their own success and that these both depend upon each worker doing well his own part."

Educational.

The Company has inaugurated at its Angus works, Montreal, a new system of handling apprentices. A young recruit, after satisfying the management as to his general intelligence and good health is put through a systematic and continuous training, which upon the completion of his apprenticeship, enables him to qualify for a mechanic's position and the higher posts in the organization. The training is progressive and includes the moral and physical as well as the mental side. After a course in reading, writing, arithmetic, geography, drawing, shop mechanics and other subjects, advanced classes in mechanics, electricity, locomotive and car construction are available. This side of the training is carried on in a room set apart for the purpose. Instruction classes are held during working hours, and the boys are paid for their time. Scholarships are annually donated by the Company to the ten best apprentices. Two additional scholarships, tenable for four years at McGill University, are awarded each year to sons of employees. A system of night classes has also been organized the upkeep of which is borne chiefly by the men themselves. Over 250 employees take advantage of these classes, and the syllabus include such subjects as locomotive shop practice, electrical engineering, mechanical drawing and mathematics, in all of which capable instructors have been employed, while some of the highest officials of the service, exercise supervision over the course as a whole. In telegraphing and shorthand, the young clerks in the general and other offices at Montreal, have access at a fee of $2.00 per month, to schools established by the Company, the fees being refunded in full at the end of a six months term to pupils who have attended 75 per cent. of the classes. The Company has also provided instruction cars with competent men in charge to give instruction in the mechachanism, operation and care of the Westinghouse air brakes, steam heating and safety appliances. One of these cars

is employed on the western lines and another on eastern lines. Attendance is compulsory on all employees in connection with train service and maintenance of equipment, and each man is required to undergo an examination. The work of these cars has greatly extended the knowledge of the employees.

First Aid to the Injured.

For giving prompt assistance in case of accident there is an organization called the Canadian Pacific Railway Centre of the St. John Ambulance Association, which includes in its scope all employees of the Company. Its object is not to rival but to assist the medical profession. During the past three months the services of the organization have been requisitioned in the case of more than one hundred injuries at the Angus Shops. In several other cases there was an undoubted saving of life, and in others serious diseases, such as blood poisoning, have been prevented, as well as a great deal of suffering alleviated immediately after the accident. A number of the men at the Angus Shops have obtained certificates of their ability to give first aid in any kind of accident likely to occur in connection with their occupation. It is the intention of the Company to extend its ambulance classes throughout its entire system.

Railway Young Men's Christian Associations.

As a result of the unselfish efforts of the Y. M. C. A., to be of service to railway men, the Company has donated a number of buildings on its Transcontinental line to be devoted to special Y. M. C. A., work for its employees. For the operation of these buildings the Company makes a monthly appropriation, while the men pay a fee of $5.00 which covers the use of baths, reading room and general social privileges. They pay $1.25 and $4.50 a week for board. The management of the building is in each case in the hands of a local committee, usually consisting of railway employees. Buildings are in operation at Revelstoke, B. C., and at Schreiber, Chapleau and Kenora Ont.

Meals and Sleeping Quarters.

In the Angus shops, Montreal, attractive dining rooms for the men have been opened, where wholesome, well-cooked food is served in comfortable surroundings at very low prices. A full meal costs 19 cents and an average meal 15 cents. One thousand men can be comfortably seated at once. Free sleeping accommodation for train crews is provided at every divisional point between the Atlantic and the Pacific, especially for the use of engineers and firemen. To all of these, kitchens with ranges are attached, where the men can prepare their own meals. At some of the points, stewards are in charge to furnish meals at nominal prices.

The Safety League.

A "Safety League" has been organized at Toronto, Ont., by the co-operation of the management and the men, for the mutual protection of each other and the safeguarding of the travelling public by a strict enforcement of the standing rules and regulations. It is the duty of any member of this League who notices the violation of any rule by a brother employee to warn him of his neglect and to report it to the League. The person named is compelled to accept the caution with thanks.

The Steamship and Express Departments.

The employees of the steamship services participate in the general welfare work of the Company in the same way as the railway men, insofar as conditions of employment permit. In the former, a system of bonuses has been established for long service men. Promotion in the service is strictly by seniority, except in rare cases, and great care is taken in the choice of young men to avoid the chance of their being passed over. Under the Merchant Shipping Act, a ship owner is bound to care for any member of the crew who falls ill or is injured while on articles. The Company has made it a rule not only to live up to the letter of the law but to see that the family of any sufferer is looked after until his recovery.

The Dominion Express Company, though part and parcel of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, is conducted as a distinct institution. Its 1,200 employees are eligible for the long service bonus, and are uniformed by the Company.

Floral Work—Hotel Department.

For twelve years past the Company has annually donated to its employees many thousands of packages of seeds and bulbs. No rules are made in this connection, the work being entirely voluntary on the part of the employees. The Company trusts that it is amply rewarded in the improved appearance imported to station grounds and general surroundings.

The employees of the many hotels of the Company are encouraged to found organizations for mutual improvement and enjoyment. All are granted regular vacations, labour saving devices have been installed in the various hotels and particular attention paid to sanitation, ventilation and light.

Pensions for Employees.

The Company has established a pension fund for the retirement of employees who have reached an age when they are unequal to the further performance of their duties. The sytem calls for no contributions from the employees themselves and the rules are very simple.* All officers and employees who have attained the age of 65 years and who have been 10 years or longer in the Company's service are granted an allowance of one per cent. of the average monthly pay received during the 10 years preceding retirement. No pension allowance, however, is to be less than $20.00 per month. The number of persons over 70 years of age on the pension roll at January 1, 1909, was 105; between 60 and 70 years of age, 148; under 60 years of age; 23—total 276 persons. The amount paid out for the year was $50,694.79 and the balance to the credit of the fund was $657,345.60.

*See the *Labour Gazette* for January, 1903, page 552.

REHABILITATION OF OYSTER FISHERIES OF MARITIME PROVINCES.

AT a meeting of representatives appointed by the Governments of the three Maritime Provinces held recently at Moncton, N. B., for the purpose of discussing means of rehabilitating the oyster fisheries of those Provinces, a number of conclusions were reached, which though not to be regarded as final, throw an interesting light on the conditions prevailing in this important branch of the fishing industry in Canada. The representatives of the different Provinces present at the meeting were, the Hon. D. V. Landry, representing the Province of New Brunswick, Mr. A. S. Barnstead and Mr. S. Y. Wilson, representing the Province of Nova Scotia, and Mr. R. H. Montgomery, representing the Province of Prince Edward Island. Mr. A. S. Barnstead acted as secretary of the convention. The following is a summary of the conculsion arrived at.*

That there has been a notable decline in the production and quality of oysters from the natural beds of the Maritime Provinces.

That the causes are attributable to overfishing unaccompanied by cultivation; natural enemies, such as star-fish, etc., and laxity in the enforcement of fishery regulations.

That in order to ensure a stricter supervision on the part of the fishery wardens it is advisable that officials appointed should not be financially interested in the fish industry and should devote all their time to their duties.

That the open season for the natural beds should remain as at present.

That there are large areas of the foreshore in the Maritime Provinces which have been proven adaptable to oyster culture by the fact that great quantities of oysters live there naturally and propagate, and further that these areas could be greatly extended by private cultivation.

That the culture of oysters by private individuals on leased areas should be encouraged as tending to improve conditions.

(*) This summary was supplied by courtesy of Mr. Barnstead.

That arrangements be made between the Federal and Provincial Governments so that ample security be afforded all holders of leases.

That the leasing of areas for private culture should be confined to non-productive areas.

That the Department allow seed oysters to be taken from shallow water for the stocking of private beds.

That the Dominion Government, through the Department of Marine and Fisheries, establish and carry on experimental plots of ground suitable for oyster culture in each of the Maritime Provinces.

QUEBEC LEGISLATION AFFECTING LABOUR, 1909.

THE first session of the twelfth Legislature of the Province of Quebec was begun on March 2 and was closed by prorogation on May 29, 1909.[1] Altogether 180 statutes were passed, of which the more important from the standpoint of industry and labour are reviewed below.

Workmen's Compensation.

The act of the session which created the greatest amount of interest as directly affecting labour was an Act "respecting the responsibility for accidents suffered by workmen in the course of their work, and the compensation for injuries resulting therefrom." Workmen's compensation has been for some years past a subject of discussion in the Province of Quebec. The discussion culminated in 1907, in the passing of an act to provide for the appointment of a Royal Commission to take the whole question into careful consideration and to report thereon to the Legislature. [2] Following this legislation, a commission was appointed in the month of June, 1907, and for some time thereafter held an extended investigation, in which the points of view of both employers and employees within the Province, and the legislation enacted elsewhere on the subject were examined in detail. The report of the Commission was issued in March, 1909, and the legislation of the past session was the outcome.[3] The Act is divided into four sections referring respectively to compensation, liability for accidents, security and procedure.

Compensation.—Broadly, the Act declares that accidents to a workman in the course of his employment entitles the person injured or his representatives to compensation. The class of employment to which this provision applies is defined, agricultural industries and navigation by means of sailing being excepted. For absolute and permanent incapacity the person injured is entitled to an allowance equalling fifty per cent. of his yearly wages. In case of permanent and partial incapacity the allowance is to be half the sum by which his wages have been reduced. For temporary incapacity the compensation is to be one-half the daily wages received at the time of the accident, beginning on the eighth day. When the accident causes death the compensation shall amount to four times the average yearly wages of the deceased, and shall in no case be less than $1,000 nor more than $2,000. Allowance is also to be made for medical and funeral expenses. The Act defines how the compensation is payable. No compensation is to be granted if the accident was brought about intentionally by the person injured. The court may reduce the amount of compensation if the accident was due to the inexcusable fault of the workman, or increase it if due to the inexcusable fault of the employer. Where the yearly wages of the workman exceed $600, no more than this sum shall be taken into account; the surplus up to $1,000 confers the right to only one-fourth of the compensation in question. The Act does not apply at all where the yearly wages exceed $1,000. The basis upon

[1] A copy of the statutes passed during the session was received at the Department of Labour during September, by courtesy of the King's Printer, Quebec.

[2] For a review of this Act see the *Labour Gazette* for June, 1907, p. 1,384.

[3] For a statement with regard to the appointment of the Commission see the *Labour Gazette* for July, 1907, p. 12. The report was reviewed in the *Labour Gazette* for April, 1909, p. 1,111.

which wages must be calculated and the time when the compensation is payable are set forth. The compensation is to be entirely at the charge of the employer.

Liability.—In addition to the recourse given by this Act, the person injured or his representatives retain the right to obtain compensation under the common law from any person responsible for the accident other than the employer or his agent. The compensation so awarded discharges to the extent thereof the employer of his liability. An action against a third person thus responsible may be taken by the employer at his own risk. In the case of fatal accidents, the employer is only liable for the compensation prescribed by the Act. Where an employer has assumed the assessments or premiums of an insurance company or mutual benefit society, the moneys obtained therefrom must be applied on account of the compensation allowed by the Act. If, however, the company or society neglects or refuses to pay, the employer's liability continues. The injured person is required to submit to a medical examination if the employer so desires it, the right to compensation being suspended until such examination takes place. The injured person, however, may demand that the examination take place in the presence of a physician chosen by himself.

Security.—The compensation for temporary incapacity and for medical and uneral expenses is to be secured by privilege on the moveable and immoveable property of the employer. Compensation for permanent incapacity or for death is to be secured by a privilege on moveable property of the same nature and rank, and by a privilege upon immoveable property ranking after other privileges and after hypothecs.

Procedure.—The Superior Court and the Circuit Court have jurisdiction in actions under the Act. Appeals must be taken within fifteen days from the rendering of judgments. No trial by jury is allowed in any action taken under the Act. All proceedings are to be summary and subject to the provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure. Actions to recover compensation are subject to a prescription of one year.

The Act comes into force on January 1, 1910. It does not apply to pending cases nor to accidents happening prior to the date mentioned.[4]

Conciliation and Arbitration in Trade Disputes.

The Quebec Trade Disputes Act of 1901, is amended in several important particulars. The effect of the amendment is to do away with the standing arbitration council of the old Act and to provide for the establishment of special expert committees to deal with the several disputes. Provision was previously made for the appointment of two Councils of Arbitration, one for the settlement of railway labour disputes and the second for the settlement of other disputes, both holding office for two years. This division in the matter of jurisdiction is now done away with. The appointment of Councils, moreover, was previously by the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council; it is now by the Minister of Public Works and Labour. The method of appointment is also altered in that the member representing the employer and the member representing the employees must agree upon a third arbitrator within ten days, instead of twenty-one days as previously. A number of details relating to vacancies, the appointment of acting arbitrators, etc., are repealed. Members of Councils remain in office until their report has been transmitted to the Minister, and a vacancy in a Council is filled in the same manner as the person whose seat is vacant was originally appointed. The section setting forth in detail how the recommendations of employers and employees are to be ascertained is repealed, as is also the paragraph defining the proceedings of a Council when one party makes default to appoint a councillor. Councils of Arbitration in future may sit in private, either upon their own motion or upon the application of either party.[5]

[4]Quebec, stat. 1909, chap. 66.

[5]Quebec, stat. 1909, chap. 32.

The Mining Law—Miners' Certificates.

The Quebec Mining Law, as consolidated in 1892, was amended in some very important particulars. The chief feature of the new legislation is the substitution of a system of miners' certificates in place of the prospecting licenses perviously issued. The latter are being continued in certain cases until January 1, 1910. The term "miner's certificate" is applied to the new system so as to avoid confusion. The holder of a miner's certificate is entitled to prospect on all lands public or private, subdivided or not subdivided, in which the mining rights are vested in the Crown. In the case of a discovery, he is entitled to mark it out by erecting a stake on the chief point and four other stakes at each corner of a right angle strip of land not exceeding in size 200 acres and not less than forty acres. After this, the Department is to be notified at once of the staking and within four months of the date inscribed on the stakes, application must be filed for a mining license. This application must be accompanied by a fee of ten dollars, and, in addition, by a sum equal to $1.00 per acre per year. The principal objects of the law are to secure the property of the mine to the discoverer; to prevent blanketting by imposing reasonable charges; to invite capital into the mining industry by not hindering operations; to keep lands free, or the property vested in the Crown as long as they are considered available for mining purposes; and to avoid litigation at all stages. The system, it will be seen, involves an acreage tax in preference to the obligation of performing a certain amount of work on the claim.[6]

Sunday Observance.

The Sunday Observance Law of 1907 is amended by increasing the severity of the punishment for offences. Previously a fine of not less than $1.00 and not more than $40.00 with costs, or in default of payment, imprisonment not exceeding thirty days, might be imposed. This punishment is now made applicable only to first convictions. For subsequent convictions the maximum fine is raised to $100, or, in default, to imprisonment for not more than sixty days.[7] Under an act amending the charter of the City of Quebec, the City Council is given power to order by by-law the closing days of theatres, moving pictures, or other shows or amusements on Sundays.[8]

Public Utilities' Commission Created.

An Act was passed creating the Quebec Public Utilities' Commission. "Public Utility" is defined as meaning "every corporation other than a municipal corporation, firm, person or association of persons, the business and operations whereof are subject to the legislative authority of this Province, their lessees, trustees, liquidators, or receivers, appointed by any court, that now or hereafter own, operate, manage or control any system, works, plant or equipment for the conveyance of telegraph or telephone messages, or for the conveyance of travellers or goods over a railway, street railway or tramway, or for the production, transmission, delivery or furnishing of heat, light or power, either directly or indirectly to or for the public." The Commission is to consist of three members appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, each of whom is to hold office during good behaviour for ten years from date of appointment. The Commission is to have a President and Vice-President. Full details are given as to the individual powers of the Commissioners and their relations *inter se.* The Commission is also to have a Secretary and the further staff necessary for the proper performance of its duties. The President of the Commission is to receive $4,000 a year, the other Commissioners $3,000 each, and the Secretary $1,800. A sum not exceeding ten dollars per day for each day's sitting may in addition be allowed the Commissioners by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council. The jurisdiction of the Commission includes all matters within the jurisdiction of the Railway Committee of the Executive Council, and covers all questions relating to the transportation of

[6]Quebec, stat. 1909, chap. 27.

[7]Quebec, stat. 1909, chap. 51.

[8]Quebec, stat. 1909, chap. 80, sec. 7.

goods, all contestations as to tolls on public utilities, all such questions as the placing of rails on public roads, contestations between public utilities and municipalities, etc., certain special conditions to be performed by telegraph, telephone, heat, light and power companies are enjoined over and above those which may be prescribed by the Commission. Summing up, the Commission is given general supervision of all public utilities, subject only to the legislative authority of the Province. Special parts of the Act are devoted to the procedure of the Commission and to appeals from the decisions of the Commission. The Act is to come into force by proclamation of the Lieutenant-Governor.[9]

Inquiries by Commissions Concerning Public Matters.

The Act respecting inquiries concerning public matters is considerably strengthened. Public health is added to the list of subjects into which inquiries may be made by Royal Commission. The Lieutenant-Governor is also empowered to appoint a Secretary to the Commission. The Commissioner may, in future, with the authorization of the Attorney-General employ stenographers, clerks and messengers and incur such further expenses as may be necessary. The salaries of Commissioners, Secretaries, etc., are to be fixed by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council; previously, a limit of $10 per day in the case of the Commissioners and $2 per day in the case of clerks were prescribed. The section of the Act defining by whom the expenses of the Commission are to be paid is also amended.[10]

The Pensioning of Public Officers.

On January 1, 1893, the superannuation of Civil Servants in the employment of the Province was abolished, insofar as future entrants into the service were concerned. The provisions of the Revised Statutes, accordingly, from that time forward, applied only to Civil Servants appointed previously to the date named. By an act of the past session the effect of the Act of 1893 is nullified, and members of the Civil Service whenever appointed are once more made eligible for superannuation. Employees appointed between January 1, 1893, and the coming into force of the Act of 1909 may, provided they notify the Provincial Treasurer in writing, avail themselves of certain privileges in the matter. If a person desires the period of service entitling him to a pension to run from the date of his appointment, he is required to pay in a sum with interest capitalized annually equal to the aggregate of the deductions that would have been made from his salary if the Act of 1893 had not been passed. If, however, he wishes his period of service to count from the time the Act of 1909 comes into force, no payment, of course, with regard to the past is required. In the event of an officer, who has arranged to make back payments, dying before the completion of his payments his widow or children are to be entitled to the full pension, less the amount of the sum remaining due and the interest thereon[11].

The provisions of the Education Act with reference to the pensioning of officers of primary instruction are amended. The pension of male officers is fixed at two per cent. of the average salary for each year of service up to thirty-five years; a female teacher is to receive three per cent., of her average salary for each year up to thirty-five, provided that the pension is not to exceed ninety per cent., of her salary when she retired nor the sum of $800 a year, the limit which is also set for male pensioners. The provisions relating to the pensioning of widows of officers and to instalments and stoppagee are also enlarged. The annual grant of the Government to the pension fund is increased from $5,000 to $12,000. Excess of receipts over expenditure instead of being placed with the Provincial Treasurer in trust are to be employed in future towards increasing the allowances to male pensioners who are receiving less than $300.[12]

Protection of Railway Crossings.

By special Act of the session, the Council of any city, town or other municipal

[9]Quebec, stat. 1909, chap. 16.
[10]Quebec, stat. 1909, chap. 13.
[11]Quebec, stat. 1909, chap. 15.
[12]Quebec, stat. 1909, chap. 33.

corporation may contribute by by-law to the expense of safeguarding level railway crossings whether by the erection of gates, construction of tunnels or overhead bridges, or by other devices. Money may be borrowed for this purpose and the bonds or debentures of the corporation issued therefor. The by-law need not be submitted to the approval of the electors.[13]

Crown Lands and Forests—Colonization —Water Powers.

In an amendment of the law respecting the administration and sale of public lands and forests, the Crown Lands' agent is bound to sell land suitable for cultivation and classified as such, to any settler who applies therefor, though no more than 100 acres may be sold by the agent to the same person unless the lot applied for, according to survey, measures more. The limit in any case is placed at 125 acres. The settler cannot obtain more until he has procured the issuing of letters patent for the lands which he holds under location ticket and after at least one half of the lands has been placed under cultivation. A settler, however, who has obtained a first grant of 100 acres, on making an affidavit that he is the father of at least four children under sixteen years of age, shall be entitled to a further grant of 100 acres. After July 1, 1909, lots sold or granted for settlement may not be sold nor alienated by the holder of the location ticket for five years following the date of the ticket, except by gift, will, or by abintestate successions, in which case the donee, heir or legatee is subject to the same prohibition.[14] The law respecting colonization societies in certain parts of the Province is also amended.[15]

The Homestead Act of 1897 is amended in the sections governing the hypothecation of lands granted to a bona fide settler and the exemption of the same from seizure. New legislation is also included governing the selection of lands as homesteads and the conditions on which these shall be exempt from seizure. The list of settler's effects exempt from seizure and execution is also extended.[16]

By an addition to the Municipal Code, territory not already forming part of a city, town, village or parish municipality, and situated within three miles of the National Transcontinental Railway may, on petition, be erected into a village municipality by proclamation of the Lieutenant-Governor.[17]

The conditions under which lands required for the development and utilization of water powers may be expropriated, are defined in a separate Act of the session. Water powers are declared to be a matter of public interest and the proprietor thereof may expropriate adjacent lands so as to allow him to utilize the powers subject to the conditions of the Act. The Act defines in detail what lands may be expropriated, when expropriation may take place and the procedure to be followed.[18]

The law with regard to the fixing of tolls by persons who have made improvements on streams is amended. Such tolls are to be fixed by the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council, upon the report of the Minister of Public Works and Labour, after inspection of the works by an engineer or other competent person. The tariff it so be based on the value of the works or improvements, and the amount required for their maintenance, or other just considerations. Due notice of the inspection must be given. The cost of fixing tolls is to be borne by the person applying for the fixing thereof.[19]

Miscellaneous.

Acts with reference to *succession duties* were passed.[20]

Incorporation was granted to *La ligue anti-alcoolique de Quebec,* an association with the object of contending against the progress of alcoholism.[21]

Acts were passed amending the statutes of incorporation of the *Polytechnic School,* the *Quebec Technical School* and the *Montreal Technical School.*[22]

[13]Quebec, stat. 1909, chap. 57.
[14]Quebec, stat. 1909, chap. 24.
[15]Quebec, stat. 1909, chap. 29.
[16]Quebec, stat. 1909, chap. 30.
[17]Quebec, stat. 1909, chap. 75.
[18]Quebec, stat. 1909, chap. 68.
[19]Quebec, stat. 1909, chap. 48.
[20]Quebec, stat. 1909, chaps. 21 and 22.
[21]Quebec, stat. 1909, chap. 132.
[22]Quebec, stat. 1909, chaps. 35, 36 and 37.

In defining the objects for which *co-operative agricultural associations* may be created, the "sale and purchase of agricultural products" was previously included. The phrase is now changed to to read "the purchase, preservation, transformation and sale of agricultural products.[23]

Some modifications were made in the legislation governing *extra provincial commercial corporations* and joint stock companies.[24]

School commissioners or trustees are authorized, if they see fit, to establish "*School Savings Banks*" within their municipalities. The Superintendent of Public Instruction may make regulations governing the administration of such banks.[25]

The *Public Health* Act is considerably added to. The authority of municipal sanitary inspectors is increased. The cleaning or disinfecting of certain buildings, railway cars and boats by order of municipal sanitary boards is authorized.[26]

An Act was passed prohibiting the payment of additional remuneration beyond regular salary to persons employed in the *Civil Service* except by Order in Council, in which the name of the person who is to receive the extra remuneration as well as the services for which the remuneration is allowed, must be mentioned.[27]

The appointment of a *Turnpike Roads and Toll Bridges Commission* is authorized, for the purpose of devising equitable rules for the abolition of such roads and bridges in the Province.[28]

In the course of the session, a resolution was passed advocating measures to put an end to the over-straining of *women and children workers* in industrial establishments to the impairment of health and the compromising of the future of the families of workingmen.

An Act was passed providing for the reducing of the number of aldermen and establishing a *Board of Control* in the City of Montreal. The Act provided for the holding of a referendum in September on the following questions:

1. Are you in favour of the reduction of the number of aldermen from two to one for each ward?
2. Are you in favour of a board of control elected by the people?
3. Are you in favour of a commission of public works appointed by the city council?

On September 20, the vote on the above questions was taken, being in favour by a large majority in the case of questions one and two and against the appointment of a commission of public works.[29]

By an amendment of the section of the *Fisheries and Fishing Act* relating to fines, confiscations and prosecutions, prosecutions may be taken against persons domiciled outside of the Province within fifteen months from the date the offence was committed. The Act previously specified that all suits for the recovery of fines must be taken within six months of the date of the contravention.[30] Certain works in salmon rivers were also forbidden.[31]

An Act was passed revising the *legislative allowances* and salaries of the Speakers, Deputy Speakers and members of the Executive Council, Legislative Councillors and members of the Legislative Assembly, as follows:[32]

Classes.	Previous allowance per year.	Present allowance per year.*
Members of the Legislative Council and Assembly	$ 800	$ 1,500
First Minister	5,000	7,000
Ministers	4,000	6,000
Speaker, Legislative Council	2,000	3,000
Speaker, Legislative Assembly	2,000	3,000
Deputy Speakers	.....	1,000

Legislation with regard to *transportation interests* was passed as follows: Incorporating the Angus short Line Company, the Grand Lake and Bell River Railway Company, and the Lachine,

[23]Quebec, stat. 1909, chap. 31.
[24]Quebec, stat. 1909, chap. 62.
[25]Quebec, stat. 1909, chap. 33, sec. 4.
[26]Quebec, stat. 1909, chap. 49.
[27]Quebec, stat. 1909, chap. 14.
[28]Quebec, stat. 1909, chap. 9.
[29]Quebec, stat. 1909, chap. 83.
[30]Quebec, stat. 1909, chap. 26.
[31]Quebec, stat. 1909, chap. 48.
[32]Quebec, stat. 1909, chap. 12.

*These salaries are payable when the session lasts over thirty days. Previously when sessions were under thirty days the members of the legislature were allowed $6.00 per day. At present, the rate allowed in such an eventuality is $10 for each day's attendance.

Jacques-Cartier and Maisonneuve Railway Company; amending the charters of the Dominion Line Company and the Hull Electric Company; extending the time for construction of the Matane and Gaspe Railway, the North Eastern Railway, the Quebec and Lake St. John Railway and branches, the Quebec and Saguenay Railway, and the Quebec County Railway.

MANITOBA LEGISLATION AFFECTING LABOUR, 1909.

THE twelfth legislature of Manitoba opened its second session at Winnipeg, Man., on February 4, 1909, and was prorogued on March 10, 1909. The statutes passed during the session were issued during August, and a copy of the same was received at the Department of Labour, by courtesy of the King's Printer of Manitoba, during September, 1909. The following is a brief review of the legislation of the session, of interest from the standpoint of industry and labour.

Protection of Wages.

By an amendment of the Assignments Act of the Revised Statutes, an additional safeguard is provided in case of assignments for the payment of wages in priority to the claims of ordinary or general creditors. Previously the provision applied to wages or salary "where employment is..... by the day, week month or year". The words "or by the hour or other period of time," are now added to this provision.[1] The Executions Act of the Revised Statutes is amended to similar effect.[2]

A special Act was passed "respecting assignments of wages or salaries to be earned in the future." No assignment of future wages given in consideration of a loan of less than $200 is to be valid unless it is accepted in writing by the employer and afterwards registered, except where the wages are assigned to secure a past indebtedness for necessaries or to secure an account for necessaries to be supplied thereafter. No assignment of future wages made by a married man who is living with his wife is to be valid, unless the written consent of the wife is attached to the assignment or endorsed thereon. The amount of money advanced on such assignments must exceed 95 per cent. of the amount of wages or salary thus assigned.[3]

By an addition to the Country Courts Act it is now provided that where a debt is for wages or salary and is sought to be garnisheed there must be attached to the summons served on the garnishee a memorandum showing the residence of the primary debtor and the nature and place of his occupation in the service of the garnishee at the time of issuing the summons, and also stating whether the debt so due was not incurred for board or lodgings. In the absence of the last-mentioned statement it may be presumed by the garnishee that the debt was not incurred for board or lodging.[4]

A verbal change is made in the section of the Mechanics' Lien Act which requires employers to keep pay-lists. The act previously required every employer of workmen "by the day or piece work" to keep such a list. This is now changed to read "by time or by piece work".[5]

Inspection of Steam Boilers.

A number of important amendments are made to the Steam Boilers' Inspection Act. In future when an inspector is called upon to make a special inspection of a boiler, the owner is required to pay his travelling expenses in addition to the usual fee. The section of the act relating to the application of tests is repealed. The section requiring boilers to be fitted with fusible plugs, to safeguard against low water, is made more stringent, the requirements for boilers of different kinds being set forth. The section giving inspectors the right of access to boilers is also enlarged, operators as well as managers and owners being now required to

[1]Man., Stat., 1909, chap. 1.
[2]Man. Stat. 1909, chap. 29.
[3]Man. Stat. 1909, chap. 2.
[4]Man., Stat. 1909, chap. 11.
[5]Man., Stat. 1909, chap. 6.

facilitate tests by inspectors. The owner of a portable boiler must in future inform the boiler inspector of his district where his boiler is located on or before May 1 in each year. On boilers which have not been inspected or which have been condemned, inspectors are now required to place an official tag prohibiting the use of the boiler. For removing the tag, a penalty of not less than $20 or more than $100 may be imposed. The lieutenant Governor-in-Council is given power to make rules and regulations for the inspection of steam boilers and all matters connected with the construction and working thereof, such rules to be pupublished in the Manitoba Gazette.[6]

Government and Municipal Telephones and Telegraphs.

The government telegraph commissioners are given power by special statute to issue regulations from time to time respecting the keeping of accounts, the application of funds, the control of employees and other matters, the same to be subject to the approval of the Lieutenant Governor-in-Council. By an amendment of the Municipal Telephone Act, the guarantee of the province of debentures is to be conclusive evidence that all formalities have been complied with and the legality of the debentures is not thereafter to be questioned. [7]

Miscellaneous.

The Noxious Weeds Act, 1906, is amended.[8]

Incorporation has been granted to the *Union of Manitoba Municipalities* by special act.[9]

Acts were passed considerably amending the *Corporation Taxation* and the *Railway Taxation* Acts.[10]

With respect to *public sanitation*, municipal councils may now pass by-laws requiring unsanitary buildings to be closed.[11]

The provisions of the Public Health Act with regard to the *inspection of food* and providing safeguards against the sale of unwholesome food are considerably enlarged.[12]

An addition is made to the Public Schools Act providing for the establishment and administration by the Department of Education of a system of *medical inspection of schools* and creating means for attending to the health, cleanliness and physical condition of the pupils attending public schools.[13]

The *Public House Sanitation Act* is made more stringent. Previously, the requirements as to cleanliness, ventilation and heating in public buildings were subject to inspection by the license inspectors. They are now made subject to the inspection of any inspector appointed to enforce the act.[14]

By an amendment to the *Children's Protection* Act, children who habitually hawk or sell articles in a street or public place during school hours may be apprehended without warrant as neglected. [15]

The *Game Protection* Act is amended and consolidated. Among its provisions are sections setting forth the responsibility of hunters and of taxidermists, and persons operating cold storage plants receiving game killed during the closed season. [16]

After November 1, 1909, all *extra-provincial corporations* not holding charters to do business in the province will require to take out a license levied according to capital stock, under a penalty of $50.00 per day. [17]

At the trial of any action to recover damages resulting from *fire* proved to have been started by sparks from a railway locomotive, it shall in future, be presumed that such fire was occasioned either by negligent management on the part of the employees in charge of the locomotive or by the imperfect and negligent construction of the locomotive. [18]

[6]Man., Stat. 1909, chap. 68.
[7]Man., Stat. 1909, chaps. 75 and 76.
[8]Man., Stat. 1909, chap. 46.
[9]Man., Stat. 1909, chap. 104.
[10]Man., Stat. chaps. 72, 73 and 74.
[11]Man., Stat. 1909, chap. 24.
[12]Man. Stat. 1909, chap. 52.
[13]Man. Stat. 1909, chap. 56, sec. 15.
[14]Man. Stat. 1909, chap. 53.
[15]Man. Stat. 1909, chap. 8.
[16]Man. Stat. 1909, chap. 22.
[17]Man. Stat. 1909, chap. 10.
[18]Man. Stat. 1909, chap. 19.

A feature of the session was the introduction and discussion of a comprehensive *Workmen's Compensation Act.* The bill was subsequently withdrawn, on the understanding that it would be referred to a commission with instructions to investigate and report on the subject.

On March 4, a resolution was moved in the Legislature by the Premier of the Province and passed recommending that the initial *grain elevators* of the province be publicly owned and controlled, such ownership and control to rest in the Federal Government.

A *Bulk Sales* Act was passed whereby purchasers of stocks of goods in bulk are required to demand and the vendor to furnish a statement showing particulars of all debts over $50 verified by statutory declaration. The act applies to sales by manufacturers, commission merchants and persons whose ostensible occupation is to buy and sell merchandise. [19]

The following *transportation interests* were the subject of special legislation:—

1. Canadian Northern Railway Company.—Securities of three branch lines, aggregating 220 miles in length, guaranteed, at the rate of $13,000 per mile.

2. Canadian Northern Railway Company.—Aid granted for construction of Winnipeg terminals.

3. Manitoba Great Northern Railway Company.—Incorporated.

4. Midland Railway Company of Manitoba.—Act of incorporation amended.

5. Winnipeg Electric Railway Company.—Issue of debenture stock confirmed and validated.

6. The Winnipeg and Northern Railway Company.—Time for commencement and completion of railway extended.

[19] Man., Stat. 1909, chap. 60.

IMMIGRATION AND COLONIZATION.

The official statements given below with regard to recent immigrant arrivals in Canada, number of homestead entries made, land patents issued, etc., are published, except where otherwise stated, by courtesy of the Department of the Interior, Canada.

British Emigration Returns.

During the month ended July 31, 1909, the number of passengers leaving the United Kingdom for British North America, according to official returns of the Board of Trade, was as follows:—

EMIGRATION FROM GREAT BRITAIN DURING JULY, 1909–1908.

Nationality.	1909	1908
English	6,780	5,241
Welsh	213	139
Scotch	1,953	1,241
Irish	460	363
British Colonial	596	460
Total of British origin	10,200	7,444
Foreign	2,899	1,365
Total	12,901	8,809

During the seven months ending July 31, 1909, the number of passengers leaving the United Kingdom as above mentioned was as follows:—

EMIGRATION FROM GREAT BRITAIN, JANUARY-JULY, 1909–1908.

Nationality.	1909	1908
English	37,887	40,184
Welsh	705	1,014
Scotch	11,445	11,120
Irish	2,584	2,874
British Colonial	1,302	1,349
Total of British origin	53,923	56,541
Foreign	16,314	8,881
Total	70,237	65,422

Homestead Entries during August, 1909.

The following statement shows the number of homestead entries made during the month of August, 1909, as compared with August, 1908.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF HOMESTEAD ENTRIES MADE DURING THE MONTH OF AUGUST, 1909, AS COMPARED WITH AUGUST, 1908.

Agency.	1909.	1908.	Increase.	Decrease.
Battleford	121	235	.....	114
Brandon	7	4	3	
Calgary	474	115	359	
Dauphin	70	51	19	
Edmonton	308	220	88	
Estevan	72	49	23	
Humboldt	135	125	10	
Kamloops	25	44	.....	19
Lethbridge	240	135	105	
Moose Jaw	613	488	125	
New Westminster	3	5	.....	2
Peace River	3	.....	3	
Prince Albert	67	51	16	
Regina	47	91	.....	44
Red Deer	169	130	39	
Saskatoon	262	262		
Winnipeg	115	45	70	
Yorkton	101	71	30	
Total	2,832	1,859	1,152	179

It will be seen that there has been a net increase for August, 1909, of 973 in the number of entries made.

A statement of the entries made during the first eight months of the calendar year 1909, compared with the corresponding months of 1908, is as follows:—

STATEMENT OF HOMESTEAD ENTRIES JANUARY-AUGUST, 1908-1909.

Month.	1909.	1908.	Increase.	Decrease.
January	1,308	1,453	.....	145
February	1,364	1,420	.....	56
March	2,592	1,869	723	
April	4,602	2,987	1,615	
May	3,243	2,773	470	
June	4,205	3,247	958	
July	4,248	2,815	1,433	
August	2,832	1,859	973	
Total	24,394	18,423	6,172	201

It will be observed that there has been a net increase of 5,971 in the number of homestead entries made during the first eight months of 1909, as compared with the same months of 1908.

Nationalities of Homesteaders.

The nationalities of the homesteaders during the month of August, 1909, as reported by the several agencies of the Department in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia were as follows:—

Nationalities.	No. of Entries.
Canadians from Ontario	291
" Quebec	53
" Nova Scotia	18
" New Brunswick	15
" Prince Edward Island	5
" Manitoba	104
" Saskatchewan	217
" Alberta	56
" British Columbia	7
Persons who had previous entry	190
Newfoundlanders	1
Canadians returned from the United States	50
Americans	877
English	363
Scotch	103
Irish	34
French	19
Belgians	5
Swiss	7
Italians	2
Roumanians	4
Syrians	2
Germans	44
Austro-Hungarians	178
Hollanders	10
Danes (other than Icelanders)	7
Icelanders	8
Swedes	58
Norwegians	54
Russians (other than Mennonites and Doukhobors)	48
Mennonites	
Doukhobors	
Chinese	1
Japanese	
Persians	
Australians	
New Zealanders	1
Total	2,832

Representing 7,074 souls.

Of a total of 927 entries made by persons coming from the United States, there were 262 from North Dakota, 155 from Minnesota, 52 from Wisconsin, 51 from Washington, 44 from Iowa, 40 from Illinois, 42 from Michigan, 37 from Montana, 36 from South Dakota, 26 from Idaho and 21 from Ohio.

The following table gives a detailed return of immigrant arrivals during the months of April, May, June and July 1909, compared with the corresponding months of 1908:

TOTAL IMMIGRATION TO CANADA DURING APRIL, MAY, JUNE AND

	1908–1909.				1909–1910.			
	Males.	Females	Children	Totals.	Males	Females	Children	Totals.
APRIL:								
Ocean Ports	13,635	3,811	3,223	20,669	8,057	2,021	1,550	11,628
U.S.A.	5,676	1,531	1,877	9,084	7,642	2,361	2,606	12,609
Totals	19,511	5,342	5,100	29,753	15,699	4,382	4,153	24,237
MAY:								
Ocean Ports	9,245	4,209	3,691	17,145	10,513	4,283	3,137	17,923
U.S.A.	3,923	1,209	1,307	6,439	7,115	1,925	2,067	11,107
Totals	13,169	5,418	4,998	23,584	17,628	6,208	5,194	29,030
JUNE:								
Ocean Ports	4,924	3,392	2,436	10,752	6,302	3,031	2,328	11,661
U.S.A.	2,876	1,047	961	4,884	5,631	1,819	1,756	9,208
Totals	7,800	4,439	3,397	15,636	11,933	4,850	4,086	20,869
JULY:								
Ocean Ports	2,927	2,188	1,736	6,851	4,649	2,370	1,924	8,943
U.S.A.	2,634	1,003	792	4,479	4,571	1,522	1,155	7,346
Totals	5,611	3,191	2,528	11,330	9,220	3,992	3,079	16,291
Grand totals	45,890	18,390	16,023	80,303	34,480	19,432	16,515	90,427

Lands Patented during August, 1909.

An abstract of letters patent covering Dominion lands situate in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, British Columbia and the Yukon Territory issued from the Department of the Interior during the month of August, 1909, as compared with August, 1908, was as follows:—

Nature of Grant.	August, 1909. No. of Patents.	No. of Acres.
Alberta Ry. and Irrigation Co.'s sales	8	3,360.00
British Columbia homesteads	22	3,321.33
British Columbia sales	4	255.00
Coal lands sales		
Commutation grants	1	42.50
Homesteads	1,552	246,179.34
License of occupation	2	
Manitoba Act grants	1	51.25
Mining lands sales	1	49.16
Mineral rights (450 acres)	6	3,778.29
North West half-breed grants	13	
Quit claim, special grants (477.44 acres)	3	
Railways:		
Calgary and Edmonton Ry.	1	6.55
Canadian Northern Ry.	1	.03
Can. Pac. Ry. grants	2	68.59
Grand Trunk Pac. Ry.	3	19.23
Manitoba and North Western Ry.	1	2.10
Manitoba South Western Col. Ry.		
Qu'Appelle Long Lake and Sask. Rd. and Steamboat Co		
Sales	28	3,476.92
School lands sales	21	3,544.78
Special grants	17	3,302.00
Yukon Territory sales		
Totals	1,687	263,457.07

In August, 1908, the number of patents issued was 1,000 covering an area of 346,534,689 acres showing an increase for the month of August, 1909, of 687 in the number of patents issued but a decrease of 82,077,619 acres in the area patented.

JULY, 1909, COMPARED WITH THE CORRESPONDING MONTHS OF 1908.

Increase or Decrease.								Percentage of	
Increase Males.	Decrease Males.	Increase Females.	Decrease Females.	Increase Children.	Decrease Children.	Increase Totals.	Decrease Totals.	Increase	Decrease
.....	5,578	.....	1,790	.....	1,673	.....	9,041	.....	44
1,966	.....	330	.....	729	.....	3,525	.....	39	.....
.....	3,612	.....	960	.....	944	.....	5,516	.....	18
1,268	.....	74	.....	.....	564	778	.....	4	.....
3,192	.....	716	.....	760	.....	4,668	.....	72	.....
4,460	.....	790	.....	196	.....	5,446	.....	23	.....
1,378	.....	.....	361	.....	108	909	.....	8	.....
2,755	.....	772	.....	797	.....	4,324	.....	89	.....
4,133	.....	411	.....	669	.....	5,233	.....	33	.....
1,722	.....	182	.....	188	.....	2,092	.....	31	.....
1,867	.....	619	.....	363	.....	2,869	.....	64	.....
3,809	.....	801	.....	551	.....	4,961	.....	44	.....
8,590	.....	1,042	.....	492	.....	10,124	.....	13	.....

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULES IN GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS AWARDED DURING THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER, 1909.

The following is a list of contracts awarded by the Department of Public Works and the Department of Railways and Canals which have received the signatures of both parties, together with the fair wages schedule inserted in each contract, setting forth the minimum rate of wages to be paid to the labourers engaged upon the works. A statement of orders for supplies given by the Post Office Department is added.

Department of Public Works.

PENITENTIARY WORKSHOPS AT PRINCE ALBERT, SASK.

PENITENTIARY workshops at Prince Albert, Sask.; names of contractors, Saskatchewan Building and Construction Company, Limited, Regina, Sask.; date of contract, September 7, 1909; amount of contract, $55,490.

Trade or Class of Labour.	Rate of Wages, Not less than:
Stonecutters	$.50 per hr., 10 hrs. p. day
Bricklayers	.60 " 9 "
Masons	.55 " 10 "
Carpenters	.35 " 10 "
Joiners	.35 " 10 "
Stairbuilders	.40 " 10 "
Plasterers	.55 " 10 "
Lathers	.04 per yard.
Painters and glaziers	.30 per hr., 10 hrs. p. day
Plumbers	.40 " 10 "
Steamfitters	.40 " 10 "
Tinsmiths	.35 " 10 "
Metal roofers	.35 " 10 "
Structural iron workers	.35 " 10 "
Electrical workers	.35 " 10 "
Builders' labourers	.25 " 10 "
Ordinary labourers	.20 " 10 "
Driver, with 1 horse and cart	.30 " 10 "
Driver, 2 horses and wagon	.45 " 10 "

WHARF AT LEONARDVILLE, N.B.

Wharf at Leonardville, Deer Island, N.B.; name of contractor, Thos. P. Charleson, Ottawa, Ont.; date of contract, September 13, 1909; amount of contract, $9,895.

Trade or Class of Labour.	Rate of Wages, Per Day of 10 Hours, Not less than:
Foreman carpenter	$2.50
Carpenters	2.00
Engineman for pile-driver	2.25
Blacksmiths	2.00
" helpers	2.00
Ordinary labourers	1.50
Driver with 1 horse and cart	3.00
Driver, 2 horses and wagon	4.00

Department of Railways and Canals.

PIER AT UPPER ENTRANCE, SAULT STE. MARIE CANALS.

Rebuilding of the north Pier of the upper entrance to the Sault Ste. Marie Canals. Date of contract, September 18, 1909. Amount of contract, schedule rates. Contractor, J. J. Collins, of Ottawa, Ont.

Trade or Class of Labour.	Rate of Wages, Per Day of 10 Hours, Not less than:
Foreman carpenter	$3.25
Carpenters	2.75
Blacksmiths	2.75
Concrete finisher	2.25
Handyman	2.25
Ordinary labourers	1.75
Teams	4.50

WIRING OF FREIGHT SHED AT CAMPBELLTON, N.B.

Electric wiring of freight shed at Campbellton, N. B., Intercolonial Railway. Date of contract, September 1, 1909. Amount of contract, $183.60. Contractor Hiram G. V. Farrer, of Campbellton, N.B.

Trade or Class of Labour.	Rate of Wages, Per Day of 10 Hours, Not less than:
Electric foreman	$2.50
Wiremen	1.75
Linemen	1.75
Carpenters	1.75

FREIGHT SHED AT MERRIGOMISH, N.S.*

Addition to freight shed at Merrigomish, N. S. Intercolonial Railway. Date of contract, August 4, 1909. Amount of contract, $785.00. Contractors, Chappell Brothers and Company, Ltd., of Sydney, N.S.

Trade or Class of Labour.	Rate of Wages, Per Day of 10 Hours, Not less than:
Foreman carpenter	$2.50
Carpenters	2.00
Builders' labourers	1.50
Common labourers	1.35
Painters and glaziers	2.00
Driver, with 1 horse and cart	2.50
Driver, 2 horses and wagon	3.50

FREIGHT SHED AT LOGGIEVILLE, N.B.

Erection of freight shed at Loggieville, N.B., Intercolonial Railway. Date of contract, September 1st, 1909. Amount of contract, $1,341.50. Contractors, Joseph Goulett and Philip Laviolette, of Charlo, N.B.

Trade or Class of Labour.	Rate of Wages, Per Day of 10 Hours, Not less than:
General foreman	No rate.
Carpenters	$1.75
Builders' labourers	1.50
Common labourers	1.25
Tinsmiths	2.00
Roofers, iron	1.50
Timekeepers	1.50
Driver, 1 horse and cart	2.00
Driver, 2 horses and wagon	3.00
Watchman	1.50
Water boy	No rate.

EQUIPMENT OF OIL HOUSE AT HALIFAX, N.S.

Supply and install necessary equipment in I.C.R. Oil House at Kempt Road yards, Halifax, N.S. Date of contract, September 1st, 1909. Amount of contract, $2,763.00. Contractors, S. F. Bowser & Co., Ltd.

Trade or Class of Labour.	Rate of Wages, Per Day of 9 Hours, Not less than:
Sheet metal workers	$2.00
Boilermakers	2.50
Pipefitters	2.25
Machinists	2.25
Fitters	2.25
Moulders	2.50
Carpenters	2.25
Labourers	1.50 10 hours.

*Not included in last month's report.

COMBINATION BUILDING AT HAMPTON, N.B.

Erection of combined baggage, coal and oil building at Hampton, N.B., Intercolonial Railway. Date of contract, September 1st, 1909. Amount of contract, $600.00. Contractor, Fred Forrester, of Bloomfield Station, N.B.

Trade or Class of Labour.	Rate of Wages, Per Day of 10 Hours, Not less than:
Carpenters	$2.00
Painters	2.00
Metal workers	2.00
Labourers	1.50

COMBINATION BUILDING AT MONTMAGNY, QUE.

Erection of combined baggage, coal and oil building at Montmagny, Que., Intercolonial Railway. Date of contract, September 1st, 1909. Amount of contract, $1,087.90. Contractor, Florian Dumont, of St. Eloi, County of Temiscouata, Que.

Trade or Class of Labour.	Rate of Wages, Per Day of 10 Hours, Not less than:
Carpenters	$1.75
Painters	1.75
Metal workers	2.00
Labourers	1.25

REST-HOUSE AT POINT TUPPER, N.S.

Erection of rest-house for trainmen at Point Tupper, N. S., Intercolonial Railway. Date of contract, September 1st, 1909. Amount of contract, $1,350.00. Contractors, T. A. Barnhill & Co., of Belmont, N.S.

Trade or Class of Labour.	Rate of Wages, Per Day of 10 Hours, Not less than:
Bricklayers	$3.50
Ordinary labourers	1.35
Timekeepers	1.50
Builders' labourers	1.50
Carpenters	2.00
Plumbers	2.25
Concrete men	1.50
Roofers	2.00
Painters	2.00
Driver, 1 horse and cart	2.00
Driver, 2 horses and wagon	3.00

EXTENSION OF WATER SYSTEM AT HARCOURT, N.B.

Extension of water system at Harcourt, N.B., Intercolonial Railway. Date of contract, September 1st, 1909. Amount of contract, schedule rates, Contractor, Charles E. Fish, of Newcastle, N.B.

Trade or Class of Labour.	Rate of Wages, Per Day of 10 Hours, Not less than:
Blasters	$1.50
Pipefitters	2.00
Excavators	1.25
Labourers	1.25
Carpenters	1.75
Drillers	1.50
Driver, 1 horse and cart	2.00
Driver, 2 horses and wagon	3.00

EXTENSION TO WATER SYSTEM AT SUSSEX, N.B.

Extension to water system at Sussex, N.B., Intercolonial Railway. Date of contract, September 1st, 1909. Amount of contract, schedule rates. Contractor, Frank W. Wilson, of Truro, N.S.

Trade or Class of Labour.	Rate of Wages, Per Day of 10 Hours, Not less than:
Blasters	$1.50
Pipefitters	2.00
Excavators	1.35
Labourers	1.35
Carpenters	2.00
Drillers	1.50
Driver, 1 horse and cart	2.00
Driver, 2 horses and wagon	3.00

EXTENSION TO WATER SYSTEM AT ST. CHARLES JUNCTION AND LITTLE METIS, QUE.

Extension to water system at St. Charles Junction and Little Metis, Que., Intercolonial Railway. Date of contract, September 25, 1909. Amount of contract, schedule rates. Contractor, H. J. McManus, of Memramcook, N.B.

Trade or Class of Labour.	Rate of Wages, Per Day of 10 Hours, Not less than:
St. Charles Junction—	
Blasters	$1.50
Excavators	1.35
Carpenters	1.75
Drillers	1.50
Pipefitters	2.00
Labourers	1.35
Driver, 1 horse and cart	2.00
Driver, 2 horses and wagon	3.00
Little Metis—	
Blasters	$1.50
Excavators	1.25
Carpenters	1.75
Drillers	1.50
Pipefitters	2.00
Labourers	1.25
Driver, 1 horse and cart	2.00
Driver, 2 horses and wagon	3.00

COMBINATION BUILDING AT CARMEL, QUE.

Erection of combined station, etc., at Carmel, Que., Intercolonial Railway. Date of contract, September 18, 1909. Amount of contract, $3,299.00. Contractors, Cloutier & Gaudreau, of L'Islet, Que.

Trade or Class of Labour.	Rate of Wages, Per Day of 10 Hours, Not less than:
Carpenters	$1.75
Labourers	1.35
Masons	3.00
Painters	1.75

ENGINE HOUSE AT CHARLOTTETOWN, P.E.I.

Construction of 20-stall brick engine house, etc., at Charlottetown, P.E.I., P.E.I. Railway. Date of contract, September, 18, 1909. Amount of contract, $44,400.00. Contractors, D. R. Morrison & P. G. Clark, of Summerside, P.E.I.

Trade or Class of Labour.	Rate of Wages, Not less than:
Foreman	No special rate.
Masons	$2.50 per day, 10 hours.
Common labourers	1.25 " 10 "
Carpenters	1.75 " 10 "
Blacksmiths	2.00 " 10 "
Water boy	No special rate.
Concrete layers	1.50 per day, 10 "
Builders' labourers	1.50 " 10 "
Joiners	2.00 " 10 "
Tinsmiths	2.00 " 10 "
Plumbers	2.00 " 9 "
Roofers (pitch and gravel)	2.00 " 10 "
Timekeeper	1.50 " 10 "
Driver, 1 horse and cart	2.50 " 10 "
Driver, 2 horses and wagon	3.50 " 10 "

RAILWAY FROM HARMONY STATION, ELMIRA, P.E.I.

Construction of branch line of railway from Harmony Station to Elmira, P.E.I., P.E.I. Railway. Date of contract, September 1st, 1909. Amount of contract, schedule rates. Contractors, Whitehead Bros. of Grand Falls, N.B.

RATE OF WAGES.

All mechanics, labourers or other persons who perform labour in the construction of the work hereby contracted for, shall be paid such wages as are generally accepted as current for competent workmen in the district in which the work is being performed, and if there is no current rate in such district, then a fair and reasonable rate, and shall not be required to work for longer hours than those fixed by the custom of the trade in the district where the work is carried on, except for the protection of life or property or in case of other emergencies. In the event of a dispute arising as to what is the current or a fair and reasonable rate of wages, or what are the current hours fixed by the custom of the trade, it shall be determined by the Minister of Labour, whose decision shall be final.

These conditions shall extend and apply to moneys payable for the use or hire of horses or teams, and the persons entitled to payment for the use or hire of horses or teams shall have the like right in respect of moneys so owing to them as if such moneys were payable to them in respect of wages.

In the event of default being made in payment of any money owing in respect of wages of any mechanic, labourer or other person employed on the said work, and if a claim therefore is filed in the office of the Minister of

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and proof thereof satisfactory to the Minister is furnished, the Minister may pay such claim out of any moneys at any time payable by His Majesty under such contract, and the amounts so paid shall be deemed payments to the contractors.

BRIDGE ON WELLAND CANAL, ONT.

Erection of Steel Highway Bridge over raceway near Lock No. 2 of old Welland Canal, St. Catharines, Ont., Welland Canal. Date of contract, September 23, 1909. Amount of contract, $1,439.00. Contractors, The Hamilton Bridge Works Company, Ltd., of Hamilton, Ont.

Trade or Class of Labour.	Rate of Wages, Per Day of 9 Hours, Not less than:
General foreman	$4.00
Carpenters	2.50
Rivetters	2.50
Blacksmiths	2.50
" helpers	2.00
Stationary engineer	2.50
" fireman	2.00
Labourers	1.50
Driver, 1 horse and cart	3.00
Driver, 2 horses and wagon	4.00

Post Office Department.

During the month of September, orders were given by the Post Office Department

for the supplies below mentioned subject to the regulations for the suppression of the *sweating* system and the securing of payment to the workingmen and workingwomen of fair wages and the performance of the work under proper sanitary conditions.

Nature of Order.	Amount of Order
Making metal dating stamps and type and making other hand stamps and brass crown seals	$ 827.01
Making and repairing rubber dating stamps and type, also other stamps	49.00
Supplying stamping material and wooden boxes, and repairing stamping pads	176.65
Supplying mail bags	1,754.50
Repairing mail bags	1,229.71
Making and repairing Post Office scales	490.50
Making and repairing mail locks and supplying mail bag fittings	614.00
Supplying Railway Mail Clerks' tin travelling boxes, and repairing portable letter boxes, Railway Mail Clerks' tin travelling boxes, parcel receptacles and street letter boxes	192.70
Making and repairing miscellaneous articles of Postal Stores	45.45
Making and supplying articles of official uniform	1,232.00

INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS DURING THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER, 1909.

Under this heading account is taken of such accidents only as were sustained by workmen in the course of their employment, and resulted in loss of life or limb or other serious impairment to industrial efficiency. The accidents reported are such as have come to the notice of the Department through the press of the country or correspondents of the *Labour Gazette*. The Department is also indebted to the Bureau of Mines of Ontario and British Columbia, to the office of the factory inspectors of the Province of Ontario, the Ontario Railway and Municipal Board and to the Department of Railways and Canals, for their kind assistance of furnis ing the Department with the statements of returns of accidents reported to them.

INDUSTRIAL accidents occurring to 316 individual work-people in Canada during the month of September, 1909, were reported to the Department of Labour. Of these, 91 were fatal and 225 resulted in serious injuries. In addition, three fatal accidents were reported as having taken place prior to the beginning of the month, information not having been received by the Department before September, 1909.

In the preceding month, there were 126 fatal and 264 non-fatal accidents reported, a total of 390, and in September, 1908, there were 102 fatal and 154 non-fatal accidents, a total of 256. The number of fatal accidents reported in September, 1909, is, therefore, 35 less than in the preceding month, and 11 less than in September, 1908. The number of non-fatal accidents reported in September, 1909, was 39 less than in the preceding month and 71 more than in September, 1908. Altogether, there were 74 fewer industrial accidents reported in September, 1909, than in the preceding month, and 60 more than in the same month of the preceding year.

Of 158 returns received during the month giving the ages of the victims of industrial accidents, 37 referred to persons under twenty-one years of age, 53 to persons between twenty-one and forty-five, and 16 to persons over 45. Fifty-two persons were over twenty-one years of age, but their exact ages were not specified.

The following is a record of the accidents of the month by industries and trades:—

STATEMENT OF ACCIDENTS DURING SEPTEMBER, 1909, BY INDUSTRIES AND GROUPS OF TRADES.

Trade or Industry.	Killed.	Injured.	Total.
Agriculture	18	52	70
Lumbering	10	9	19
Mining	11	13	24
Building trades	4	24	28
Metal trades	6	33	39
Woodworking trades	.....	10	10
Printing trades	.....	2	2
Clothing trades	.....	1	1
Textile trades	.....	2	2
Food and tobacco preparation	4	8	12
Leather trades	.....	3	3
Railway service	16	11	27
Navigation	11	2	13
General transport	5	17	22
Civic employees	.....	3	3
Miscellaneous	2	23	25
Unskilled labour	4	12	16
Total	91	225	316

Nature of Fatalities and Accidents.

The disasters of the month, involving more than one fatality, were the drown-

ing of three members of the crew of the schooner *Van Straubenzie* in a collision on Lake Erie; the killing of two men by a smelter explosion at Victoria Mines, Ont., the death of two trainmen in a derailment at Phoenix, B.C., and the killing of the engineer and fireman of a passenger train in a collision at Canaan, N.S.

Foundering of Schooner "Van Straubenzie" in Lake Erie.

On the morning of September 27th, the passenger steamer *City of Erie* ran down the schooner *J. C. Van Straubenzie* off Port Colborne, Ont., in Lake Erie. The latter immediately foundered, carrying down her captain, mate and cook.

Smelter Explosion at Victoria Mines, Ont.

On September 14, the water jacket surrounding the settler in the smelting plant at Victoria Mines, Ont., burst, and the contact of the water and white heat of the settler caused an explosion which instantly killed three workmen.

Wreck of Ore Train at Phœnix, B.C.

On September 18, a tree which was blown across the Great Northern Railway track on one of the switchbacks of the Granby mine at Phœnix, B.C., derailed an ore train. In the wreck the engineer and fireman of the train were killed.

Railway Collision at Canaan, N.S.

On September 21, the engineer and fireman of the Quebec express, bound from Boston to Quebec, were instantly killed by their train crashing into the rear of a Central Vermont Railway train at Canaan, N.S.

Record by Industries and Trades.

Agriculture.—There were eighteen fatal and fifty-two non-fatal accidents reported in this industry during September, 1909, compared with forty-five killed and thirty-nine injured in the previous month, and seventeen killed and thirty-five injured in September, 1908. Three each of the fatalities were caused by tools, by being burned to death and by live stock, two each by being struck by trains and by falls, and one each by accidental shooting, by drowning, by a runaway, by falling material, and by machinery. Of the injuries, eighteen were caused by falls, fourteen by machinery, seven each by live stock and by runaways, two each by tools and by being struck by trains, and one each by an explosion and by falling material.

Lumbering.—There were ten fatal and nine non-fatal accidents, as against three killed and sixteen injured in August last, and two killed and three injured in September, 1908. Machinery caused three of the deaths, being run over and falling material two each, and flying material, being accidentally shot and drowning one each. Machinery also caused five of the non-fatal accidents, falling material two, and a fall and flying material one each.

Mining.—Among these workers, eleven were killed by accident and thirteen were injured in September, compared with twelve killed and eighteen injured in the preceding month, and nine killed and sixteen injured in September, 1908. Of the deaths, four were due to falling material, two each to being struck by trains and an explosion in a smelter, and one each to a fall, to machinery and to drowning. Six of the injuries were due to falling material, four to explosions of dynamite, and one each to an explosion in a smelter, to the fumes of a blast, and to being struck by the cars.

Building trades.—During September four fatalities and twenty-four serious accidents occurred, compared with three killed and twenty-six injured in August last, and four killed and nineteen injured in September of last year. The four deaths were caused by falls. Fifteen of the injuries were caused by falls, four by falling material, three by machinery and two by explosions.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Six workers were killed and thirty-three injured during September, as against five killed and ninety-six injured in August last, and five killed and thirty injured in September, 1909. Two

each of the deaths were due to machinery and to falls, and one each to an electric shock and to an explosion of steam. Of the minor accidents, fifteen were due to machinery, seven to falling material, three each to falls and to flying material, two each to electric shock and to molten metal, and one to an explosion of gasoline.

Woodworking.—Ten of these workers were injured, all by machinery, during September, 1909. In the previous month the record was one killed and fifteen injured. In September, 1908, there were five non-fatal accidents.

Printing.—Machinery caused two minor injuries. In the month before there were four injuries, and in September a year ago one injury.

Clothing.—To machinery was due one accident in this group during September. In August last, two workers were injured; there were no accidents in September, 1908.

Textile.—Two of these workers were injured, one by falling material and the other by machinery. In the preceding month one worker was injured; in September, 1908, there were no accidents.

Food and tobacco preparation.—There were four killed and eight injured, compared with five injured in August and two killed and three injured in September, 1908. Two of the fatalities were caused by an explosion of steam and one each by machinery and by drowning. Machinery caused three of the non-fatal accident, falling material two and hot candy, a fall and being struck by a train one each.

Leather trades.—Three leather workers were injured during September, 1909, one each by machinery, by an explosion and by falling material. There were no accidents in the previous month, and in September, 1908, two were injured.

Railway service.—There were sixteen railway employees killed by accident and eleven injured during September, 1909, as against eleven killed and twenty-two injured in August last, and twenty-three killed and twelve injured in September, 1908. Of the deaths, six were due to being run over, four to falls, two to a derailment and one each to being struck by an object when passing, to being caught between cars, to falling material and to machinery. Of the non-fatal accidents three were due to falls, two each to being run over and to falling material, and one each to a collision, to machinery, to an explosion of dynamite and to being caught between cars.

Navigation.—The record for September 1909, was eleven killed and two injured, as against six killed and three injured in the month before, and seven killed and two injured in September, 1908. Five of the deaths were caused by drowning, four by falls and two by falling material. Flying material and machinery were the causes of the other two accidents.

General transport.—In these branches, there were five killed and seventeen injured in September. The record in August was eleven killed and twenty-five injured, and in September, 1908, seven killed and ten injured. Two each of the fatalities were due to falls and being being struck by trains, and one to falling material. Nine of the other accidents were due to falls, three to runaways, two to collisions, and one each to being crushed, to falling material and to an elevator.

Civic employees.—Three of these employees were injured during September, two by falling material and the third by a fall. In the preceding month the record was one killed and seven injured, and in September a year ago, three injured.

Miscellaneous.—Two of these workers were killed and twenty-three injured during September, as against twelve killed and sixteen injured in August last, and nine killed and six injured in September, 1908. A fall caused one death and machinery the other. Machinery caused nine of the injuries, explosions five, falls three, elevators and machinery two each, and tools and flying material one each.

Unskilled labour.—Four labourers were killed and twelve injured during September, compared with eleven killed and twenty-nine injured in the previous month, and eleven killed and five injured in September, 1908. Being run over was responsible for three of the fatalities, and electric shock for the other. Five of the injuries were due to falling material, two each to explosions and falls, and one each to tools, machinery and being run over.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA,
STATISTICAL TABLE SERIES, F. No. 71.

TABLE OF FATAL ACCIDENTS DURING THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER, 1909.

Trade or Industry.	Locality.	Date.	No.	Cause of Fatality.
Agriculture—				
Farmer	Downie Tp., Ont	Sept. 4	1	Accidentally shot.
"	Waterville, Que	" 6	1	Struck by train at crossing.
"	Blenheim, Ont	" 11	1	Impaled on fork.
"	St. Johns, Que	" 11	1	Drowned, fell from wharf.
"	Underwood, Ont	" 14	1	Burned to death in house.
"	Pictou, N.S	" 14	1	Gored by a bull.
"	Aberfoyle, Ont	" 15	1	Fell from silo.
"	La Salette, Ont	" 16	1	Struck by train.
"	Beaumont, Que	" 17	1	Cut artery in leg with scythe.
"	Ellinore, Alta	" 26	1	Thrown from load and run over.
"	Toronto, Ont	" 23	1	Fell from apple tree.
Farmer's wife	Hopetown, Ont	" 9	1	Burned to death.
Farm hand	Streetsville, Ont	" 14	1	Crushed by load of pigs.
"	Chilliwack, B.C	" 22	1	Attached and bitten by drove of pigs; died from effects.
"	New Westminster, B.C	" 17	1	Struck by end of broken cable.
Farmer's daughter	Lander, Man	" 18	1	Burned to death in prairie fire.
Farmer's son	St. Augustin, Que	" 21	1	Dragged to death by a bull.
"	Victoria West, B.C	" 18	1	Impaled on pitchfork.
Lumbering—				
River driver	Thompson River, B.C	" 3	1	Drowned while driving logs.
Train man in logging camp	Port Renfrew, B.C	" 7	1	Run over by logging car.
Sawmill hand	Montmagny, Que	" 9	1	Cut in two by circular saw.
"	Blind River, Ont	" 9	1	Caught in belting.
"	Vancouver, B.C	" 11	1	Iron pulley burst, piece struck him.
"	Port Renfrew, B.C	" 8	1	Run over by car laden with lumber.
"	Black River, Man	" 20	1	Caught in belting.
Logger	Bracebridge, Ont	" 12	1	Accidentally shot by companion.
"	Fassett, Ont	" 14	1	Tree fell on him.
"	Hull, Que	" 15	1	Tree fell on him.
Mining—				
Miner	Glace Bay, N.S	" 7	1	Struck by empty box.
"	Glace Bay, N.S	" 13	1	Run over by car.
"	Glace Bay, N.S	" 15	1	Fall of coal.
"	Taber, Alta	" 13	1	Fall of rock.
"	Cobalt, Ont	" 19	1	Fell 70 ft. in shaft.
"	Coal Creek, B.C	" 16	1	Fall of rock.
"	Glace Bay, N.S	" 20	1	Fall of rock.
Quarryman	Hawkesbury, Ont	" 28	1	Drowned while quarrying near river.
"	Hampstead, N.B	" 24	1	Struck by handle of winch.
Smelter men	Victoria Mines, Ont	" 14	2	Smelter exploded.
Building Trades—				
Painter	Montreal, Que	" 2	1	Fell 30 ft. from scaffold.
Carpenter	Vancouver, B.C	" 7	1	Fell from roof of house.
"	Toronto, Ont	" 22	1	Fell 10 ft. from scaffold.
"	Toronto, Ont	" 23	1	Fell 40 ft.
Stone mason	Three Rivers, Que	" 30	1	Scaffold gave way, fell 35 ft.
Metal, engineering and Shipbuilding Trades—				
Stationary engineer	Oil Springs, Ont	" 7	1	Caught in shafting.
"	Coquitlam, B.C	" 16	1	Struck by breaking cable
Lineman	Ottawa, Ont	" 8	1	Fell 40 ft. from pole.
Electrical worker	Montreal, Que	" 16	1	Electrocuted.
Bridge worker	Thamesford, Ont	" 8	1	Fell from bridge.
Boilermaker	Victoria, B.C	" 14	1	Escaping steam.

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STATISTICAL TABLE SERIES, F. No. 71.

TABLE OF FATAL ACCIDENTS DURING THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER, 1909.

Trade or Industry.	Locality.	Date.	No.	Cause of Fatality.
Food and Tobacco Preparation—				
Miller	Bridgeport, Ont	Sept. 7	1	Drawn into shafting.
"	Forest Glen, N.B	" 16	1	Drowned while working under mill.
Sugar refinery hand	Montreal, Que	" 1	1	Steam pipe burst.
Foreman in abbatoir	Toronto, Ont	" 22	1	Scalded by steam.
Railway Service—				
Engineer	Phoenix, B.C	" 17	1	In a derailment.
"	St. Augustin, Que	" 23	1	In jumping from exploding locomotive.
Fireman	Fort William, Ont	" 10	1	Struck by object while passing.
"	Levis, Que	" 21	1	Fell from train.
"	Phœnix, B.C	" 17	1	In a derailment.
Brakeman	Marquette, Man	" 1	1	Run over by train.
"	Moorefield, Ont	" 17	1	Run over by train.
"	New Liskeard, Ont	" 22	1	Fell from train.
"	Fairfax, Man	" 20	1	Caught between cars.
"	Montreal, Que	" 30	1	Run over by train.
Trackman	Niagara Falls, Ont	" 13	1	Struck by a train.
"	Cornwall, Ont	" 13	1	By cave-in of gravel.
Coal shutes man	Niagara Falls, Ont	" 3	1	Run over by train.
Wheel tapper	Brantford, Ont	" 22	1	Run over by engine.
Yardman	Fort William, Ont	" 20	1	Struck by fly-wheel in elevator.
Car cleaner	Toronto, Ont	" 28	1	When falling from car, burst artery.
Navigation—				
Longshoreman	Montreal, Que	" 9	1	Fell into hold.
"	St. John, N.B	" 9	1	Fell 30 ft. into hold.
"	Toronto, Ont	" 21	1	Drowned, coal barge sank.
Deckhand	St. Damase, Que	" 10	1	Derrick fell on him.
"	Bridgeburg, Ont	" 14	1	Drowned, fell from ferry.
"	Tod Inlet, B.C	" 13	1	Fell into hold.
Sailor	St. John, N.B	" 21	1	Bale of rags fell on him.
"	Sault Ste. Marie, Ont	" 25	1	Caught between boat and pier.
Captain	Lake Erie, Ont	" 27	1	Drowned, schooner foundered in collision.
Mate	Lake Erie, Ont	" 27	1	Drowned, schooner foundered in collision.
Cook	Lake Erie, Ont	" 27	1	Drowned, schooner foundered in collision.
General Transport—				
Driver	Montreal, Que	" 9	1	Struck by train at crossing.
"	Waterville, Que	" 8	1	Struck by train at crossing.
Street ry. employee	Kingston, Ont	" 7	1	Fell from car.
Teamster	Toronto, Ont	" 27	1	Cave-in of sand bank.
"	Ymir, B.C	" 29	1	By falling with bridge which gave way.
Miscellaneous—				
Oil operator	Tilbury, Ont	" 9	1	Fell 60 ft. from derrick.
Brick maker	Port Credit, Ont	" 22	1	Caught in machinery.
Unskilled Labour—				
Labourer	Winnipeg, Man	" 6	1	Run over by auto.
"	St. Catharines, Ont	" 10	1	Run over by train.
"	Montreal, Que	" 14	1	Electrocuted.
"	Ingersoll, Ont	" 27	1	Run over by train.

FATAL ACCIDENTS HAPPENING IN THE PREVIOUS MONTH, BUT ONLY REPORTED TO THE DEPARTMENT IN SEPTEMBER.

Farmer	Cummock, Ont	Aug. 30	1	Hay sling fell on him.
Painter	Amherst, N.S	" 31	1	Fell 35 ft. from roof.
Deckhand	Windsor, Ont	" 30	1	Drowned off ferry.

REPORTS OF DEPARTMENTS AND BUREAUS.

The following reports of departments and bureaus were received at the Department of Labour during September, 1909.

DOMINION REPORTS.

Trade Returns.

Report of the Department of Customs, containing the tables of imports, exports and navigation of the Dominion of Canada for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1909. Ottawa: King's Printer, 1909.

DURING the fiscal year ended March 31, 1909, the total trade of the Dominion of Canada, including imports entered for consumption and all exports, amounted to $559,718,116. This total was greater than for any former year except 1907–1908, when the aggregate trade amounted to $638,435,222. The trade with Great Britain amounted to $204,428,319, compared with $229,443,627 in the previous year, and the trade with the United States declined from $324,173,325 to $272,631,127. The trade with France, Germany, Spain, the West Indies, China and Japan, and Switzerland also showed a decrease, while there was an increase in the trade with Italy, Holland, Belgium, Newfoundland, and South America. The amount of duty collected was $48,059,791.93, equivalent to a percentage of 16.11 on the total value of goods entered for consumption, dutiable and free.

Inland Revenues.

Reports, returns and statistics of the inland revenues of the Dominion of Canada for the year ended March 31, 1909, part 1, excise. Ottawa: King's Printer, 1909. Page, 233. Price, 15 cents.

The excise revenue of Canada, which accrued during the fiscal year ended March 31, 1909, amounted to $15,134,549, compared with $16,068,171. There was a decrease in the quantity of spirits produced from 6,849,763 proof gallons in 1907–8 to 5,176,048 in 1908–9. The manufacture of tobacco, snuff and cigarettes, in the last fiscal year amounted to 17,978,589 lbs., being over 2,000,000 lbs. above the average for the previous four years. On the other hand, the number of cigars manufactured in 1908–1909 which amounted to 186,419,145, was more than 11,000,000 below the average for the previous four years.

Indian Affairs.

Annual report of the Department of Indian Affairs for the year ended March 31, 1909. Ottawa: King's Printer, 1909. Page, 620. Price, 30 cents.

The Report of the Department of Indian Affairs for the last fiscal year shows that there has been, on the whole, a continued improvement in the conditions of the native races in Canada. During the year there was an excess of 97 births, among them over the number of deaths, while the estimated population increased from 110,205 in March, 1908, to 111,043 in March, 1909. A marked advance was observed in the character of their dwellings, in their industrial pursuits, and in other features of civilization. Compared with the previous year there was an increase of nearly $200,000 in their earnings from agriculture, and an increase of 3,968 acres in the amount of land put under crop. The principal earnings of the Indians were derived from the following industries:

Agriculture	$1,477,997
Beef	256,939
Wages	1,626,546
Various industries	644,388
Fishing	510,419
Hunting and trapping	616,834

There were 10,479 pupils enrolled in the 308 Indian schools, of whom 5,323 were boys and 5,156 were girls. Compared with the preceding year there was an increase of 171 pupils.

BRITISH REPORTS.

Means of Assistance of the Unemployed.

Report by Mr. Cyril Jackson and Rev. J. C. Pringle on the Effect of Employment or Assistance given to the "Unemployed" since 1886 as a means of Relieving Distress outside the Poor Law. London: Wyman and Sons. Page, 783. Price, 12s., 6d.

An important report on the effects of employment or assistance given to the unemployed has been issued as Appendix Volume XIX, to the report of the British

Royal Commission on the Poor Laws and Relief of Distress. A summary is given of the results of previous inquiries which were made during the three periods of scanty employment, in the years 1885–8, 1892–5, and 1902–5, and the nature of the relief agencies which dealt with the unemployed during those periods.

In a list which is said not to be exhaustive, twelve causes of unemployment are mentioned. There are: Sickness and low physique; deficiency of character; the casual nature of employment in many trades; seasonal character of certain trades; over specialization; introduction of machinery; the decay of apprenticeship; boy labour which leads to no permanent employment; army service which unfits men for regular work; alien immigration; relief works causing regular employees to lose their work; underselling by charitable or rate-aided agencies.

The following suggestions are made as a solution of the unemployed problem. Better organization of industry, which would render the trade crisis less acute by steading the supply of labour. Differentiation of the unemployable from the willing workers, and the better classification of paupers, which would show the extent of the problem, and how far a reorganization of labour must be carried. Cutting off the supply of unskilled and unintelligent labour by training boys to enter regular and permanent trades. In conclusion, it is remarked that relief works must tend to discourage the self-insurance of the workers through trade unions or thrift, and must tend to retain superfluous labour which ought to be dispersed. If state or municipal action is desirable at all, the opinion is expressed that it should take the form of a better regularization of their own ordinary work.

OTHER REPORTS RECEIVED.

Canada.—Report of the Department of Trade and Commerce for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1909. Part II. Canadian Trade: 1. With France, 2. with Germany, 3. with United Kingdom, 4. with United States.

Reports, returns and statistics of the Inland Revenues of the Dominion of Canada for the year ended March 31, 1909. Part II. Inspection of weights and measures, gas and electricity.

Great Britain.—Annual Satement of the Navigation and Shipping of the United Kingdom for the year 1908, with comparative tables for the years 1904 to 1908.

TRADE DISPUTES DURING THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER, 1909.

THE principal industrial disturbances in Canada through trade disputes during the month of September, were in the coal mining industry of Nova Scotia, where three strikes which had begun in previous months, were still in existence, and a large number of employees were idle. At Inverness, N.S., normal conditions were resumed, so far as the Company was concerned; at Glace Bay the mines continued in operation with an output still somewhat below the normal, but higher than that of the preceding month; at Springhill, the mines remained closed. Building operations at Winnipeg were impeded by a strike of carpenters which had begun in August, but by the end of September most of the strikers had returned to work. There were only two new disputes, and neither of them was of serious consequence.

Analysis of Trade Disputes During the Month.

Number and magnitude.—The total number of trade disputes reported to have been in existence in Canada during September, was nine, a decrease of eight compared with August, but an increase of five compared with September, 1908. About 30 firms and 4,474 employees were affected by these disputes, two firms and about 28 employees being involved in new disputes.

Loss of time in working days.—The loss of time to employees through trade disputes during September was approxi-

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA,
STATISTICAL TABLE SERIES C., No. 108.

TABLE OF TRADE DISPUTES DURING THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER.

Occupation.	Locality.	Alleged Cause or Object.	No. of Firms or Establishments affected.		Approximate No. of Employees affected.				Date of commencement.	Date of termination.	Result.
					Directly.		Indirectly.				
			Directly.	Indirectly.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.			
DISPUTES WHICH COMMENCED PRIOR TO THE BEGINNING OF THE MONTH.											
Mining—											
Coal miners	Glace Bay, N.S.	For recognition of the United Mine Workers of America	1	.....	1,875	.....	.....	.....	July 6	.....	No settlement reported at end of month.
"	Inverness, N.S	Alleged reduction from wages for dues to P.W. Association to which strikers did not belong	1	.....	100	.....	.....	.....	" 8	Sept.	No settlement reported, but company ceased to be effected.
"	Springhill, N.S	For increase in wages and against conditions of employment	1	.....	1,700	.....	.....	.....	Aug. 10	.....	No settlement reported at end of month.
Building Trades—											
Carpenters	Winnipeg, Man.	For increase in wages and a new code of working rules	12	.....	600	.....	.....	.....	" 25	.....	No settlement reported, but most of the strikers had returned to work on the terms demanded.
Electrical workers	"	Failure to make a new agreement on expiry of old one	8	.....	100	.....	.....	.....	" 5	.....	No settlement reported at end of month.

Clothing Trades—													
Garment workers	Ottawa, Ont.	For increase in wages, and payment of time and a half for overtime	1		4			2	"	24	Sept. 23	Places of strikers were filled.
Food and Tobacco Preparation—													
Jewish bakers	Montreal, Que.	For shorter hours and improvement in conditions of labour.	4		65				July	23		No settlement reported at end of month.

DISPUTES WHICH BEGAN DURING THE MONTH.

Building Trades—													
Bricklayers and masons	Peterboro, Ont.	Against employment of non-unionist and for payment of union wages	1		20				Sept.	7	Sept. 8	Increase in wages granted.
Painters	Kingston, Ont.	Against employment of a non-unionist	1		8				"	27		No settlement reported at end of month.

* Considerable difficulty has been experienced by the Department of Labour in making an exact classification of existing trade disputes, particularly in cases where after the declaration of a strike, some of the original strikers have returned to work or had their places filled with new hands, or where establishments affected have found that for either of these reasons, or both, or for the other causes, their business is no longer seriously affected. In such cases while, in one sense, it may be true a strike may be regarded as still in existence because of no formal declaration by either of the parties of its termination, yet so far as the actual effect upon the business interests of the community is concerned a record of the continuance of such a dispute might be misleading. The list of trade disputes published in the present table therefore, includes mention only of such disputes as during the month or at its termination affected, to an appreciable degree, the carrying on of the industrial or business operations of the firm or establishments concerned. Mention moreover, is not made of disputes involving less than six employees, or of less duration than 24 hours.

mately 96,000 working days, compared with 108,925 in August, and 179,085 in September, 1908.

Trades affected by new disputes.—Both of the new disputes of the month affected the building trades.

Localities affected by new disputes.—The two new disputes of the month took place in the Province of Ontario.

Causes of disputes.—The following were the causes of the new disputes of the month.

Cause.	No. of disputes.
Against employment of a non-unionist	1
Against employment of non-unionist and for higher wages	1
Total	2

Methods of settlement.—Of the nine disputes in existence during September, three were terminated in the course of the month. Of these, one was settled through negotiations between the parties concerned, one by the resumption of work by most of the strikers, and in one case the places of the strikers were filled.

Results of disputes.—The employers were successful in two of the disputes which were terminated, and the employees in one.

Disputes which Commenced Prior to the Beginning of the Month.

The trade disputes in existence in Canada during September, which commenced in previous months, comprised strikes of coal miners at Glace Bay, N.S., Springhill, N. S., and Inverness, N.S., carpenters and electrical workers at Winnipeg, Man., Jewish bakers at Montreal, Que., and garment workers at Ottawa, Ont.

[Strike of Coal Miners at Glace Bay, N.S.

A strike of coal miners, which began at Glace Bay, N.S., on July 6, on account of the refusal of the Dominion Coal Company to recognize the United Mine Workers of America, continued with little change throughout September. About 2,500 men were at first affected by this dispute, but during August about one-quarter of the strikers secured employment elsewhere, and more of them left Glace Bay for other points in the course of September. Mining operations were continued, and at the end of September, the Company's statement showed a production of somewhat over 8,000 tons a day, which was about four-fifths of the normal production at that time of the year. Somewhat less than 200 soldiers remained on duty at Glace Bay, the rest of the force which had been called out at the beginning of the strike, having returned to Halifax.

Strike of Coal Miners at Springhill, N.S.

No settlement was reported in the case of a strike of coal miners of the Cumberland Railway and Coal Company, which took place at Springhill, N.S., on August 10, on account of the dissatisfaction of the men with wages and conditions of employment. The strikers originally numbered about 1,700 men, but a few of them left for other districts during August and September. The work of mining was completely at a standstill, officials of the Company merely continuing to operate the pumps.

Strike of Coal Miners at Inverness, N.S.

A strike of coal miners employed by the Inverness Coal and Railway Company, which took place at Inverness, N.S., on July 9, ceased in September to affect the Company, the daily production of the mines having gradually increased, until it was again normal. The cause of the dispute was the alleged deduction by the Company of $1.05 per quarter for dues and assessments in the Provincial Workmen's Association, from the wages of certain employees who were members of the United Mine Workers of America. It was estimated by the Company that the number of strikers was about 100, chiefly Belgians who had not been long in the country. On the other hand, the United Mine Workers claimed to have on their list two or three hundred strikers. These included, however, many new arrivals who had come with the intention of working, but had not begun on account

of the existence of the strike. Somewhat less than 100 soldiers were stationed at Inverness.

Strike of Carpenters at Winnipeg, Man.

No settlement was reported in a strike of carpenters which began at Winnipeg, Man., on August 25, on account of the refusal of the employers to grant a demand for an increase in wages from 35 to 45 cents an hour and a new code of working rules. Most of the strikers, however, had returned to work, a large number of the employers having signed the new agreement. The contractors, who were members of the Winnipeg Builders' Exchange, continued to hold out against the demands of the strikers, and were carrying on their work with non-unionist carpenters. General industrial conditions were only slightly affected by the dispute at the close of the month.

Strike of Electrical Workers at Winnipeg, Man.

No settlement was reported in a strike of inside electrical workers at Winnipeg, Man., which began on August 5, on account of the failure to arrive at an agreement to replace the one which had expired. About eight firms, members of the Builders' Exchange, and 100 employees were involved in this dispute.

Strike of Jewish Bakers at Montreal, Que.

No settlement was reported in a strike of Jewish bakers at Montreal, Que., which began on July 23, affecting four firms and about 65 employees. It was alleged by the men that the cause of the dispute was the refusal of the employers to grant their demands for a holiday on Saturdays, a decrease in the hours of labour from 17 or 18 to 10 per day, higher wages and better conditions of employment.

New Disputes.

The new disputes of the month were strikes of bricklayers and masons at Peterborough, Ont., and painters at Kingston, Ont.

Strike of Bricklayers and Masons at Peterborough, Ont.

On September 7, about 20 bricklayers and masons at Peterborough, Ont., stopped work on account of the employment of non-unionists, and with a view of obtaining an increase in wages, bringing them up to union rates. On the following day work was resumed, the employer having agreed to pay the union scale of wages.

Strike of Painters at Kingston, Ont.

On September 27, a strike of 8 painters was reported to have occurred at Kingston, Ont., on account of the refusal of a painter, employed in the shop affected, to join the Union of Painters and Decorators of America. This dispute was the recurrence of one which took place on August 16.* No settlement of the strike was effected during September.

The table which is published herewith is a compilation of the trade disputes of the Dominion of Canada, which began or were in continuance during the month of September, and which have been reported to the Department.

*See the *Labour Gazette* for September, page 387.

RECENT LEGAL DECISIONS AFFECTING LABOUR.

The following synopses of recent cases affecting labour are based upon the latest reports of legal proceedings and other legal records of the different Provinces of Canada.

NOVA SCOTIA.

Damages for alleged defective performance of work.

IN an action for work done on certain small steamers belonging to defendants, the claim was admitted, but defendants set up a counter-claim for a much larger sum for damages on account of the alleged defective performance of work by plaintiff as a ship carpenter in caulking and otherwise repairing a steamer belonging to defendants. It was alleged that a tank in the steamer was so defectively caulked by plaintiff that the leakage therefrom caused the steamer to sink at her moorings; hence the counter-

claim, which included the costs of raising the boat and defendants' inability to use the boat for several days. In giving judgment on the counter-claim Mr. Justice Longley said that the question was, "whether this was due to the negligence of the plaintiff or his employees. The plaintiff personally knew nothing of the matter. The work was undertaken by his foreman and executed by men whom his foreman employed, but I think that there is no doubt that, if the work was negligently done, the plaintiff is responsible. The instruction I give myself for making this finding is; if the plaintiff employed suitable, competent and efficient men to do this work, and these men performed the work in a careful and businesslike manner, then the plaintiff is not liable in damages. If the job was done with reasonable care and efficiency such as an honest workman would do, then if it turned out that a leak ensued some days after, it must be put down as an incident which is liable to happen under any circumstances, and which no reasonable care and prudence could have avoided." Acting upon this view of the law, the learned judge analyzed the evidence and found that the work was done in a proper and workmanlike manner, that the plaintiff was not shown to be negligent in the performance of the work, and was not therefore liable in negligence to defendants. He dismissed the counter-claim with cost, and gave judgment for plaintiff's claim and his costs of suit.

(McPherson v. Judge T. Eastern L.R. 110).

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Workmen's Compensation for Injuries.

In a summary proceeding under this Act. (Con. Stats. N.B., 1903, c. 146, as amended by 7 Edw. 7, c. 26, s. 2), the petitioner claimed to recover compensation for injuries received while working for the defendant on a rock cutting in the construction of a road bed for the International Railway. There was evidence that the petitioner was one of a gang employed for the defendant in blasting rock on the proposed line of railway, and that the rock to be blasted was afterwards used in cement and otherwise to fill in parts of the road bed. The learned judge found for the petitioner on all other points, but referred two questions to the full Court for instructions, namely (1), whether the petitioner was exempt from the benefit of the Act on the ground that he was a servant in "quarrying"; (2), what amount of compensation might be awarded under section 6 of the Act. The Court was unanimous in holding (1), that making a rock cutting in the construction of a railway roadbed is not "quarrying" within the meaning of the Act, even though the rock removed is used to build the road bed; and (2), that, under section 6 of the Act, damages may be assessed to an amount equal to the estimated earnings of the workman for three years preceding the injury, although that amount should exceed $1,500. This section fixes a limit, but not a measure of damages. An order was made accordingly.

(Henry, petitioner, v. Malcolm, defendant, 39 N.B. Repts. 74.)

Damages for Negligence.

In an action of trespass in which, in answer to questions submitted by the judge to the jury, a verdict was entered for the plaintiff for $2,000, it appeared that the plaintiff, who was the agent of an express company and travelled on the defendant's steamer in charge of the company's express parcels, by direction of the steamer's officers went down on a twin freight elevator to look for some missing parcels in the steamer hold. The elevator stopped at the between decks and the plaintiff stepped off into the other elevator shaft and was injured. He was not warned of the danger; the light was bad; and, though he was given a ship's lantern, it did not cast any light at his feet. The jury found that he fell as a result of the defendants' negligence in not properly protecting the elevator, and that he was not guilty of contributory negligence. Upon a motion for a new trial the Supreme Court held that the plaintiff was entitled to require that the defendant's premises should be rendered reasonably safe for him, and that the verdict for the plaintiff should stand.

(McBeath v. The Eastern Steamship Company, 39 N.B. Repts. 77.)

ONTARIO.

Wage Earner's Lien for Work Done.

Upon the trial of an issue directed to be tried by an order obtained by an execution creditor, the question was, which one of two of the parties to the action, the plaintiff or the defendant T., a wage earner, was entitled to certain moneys in the hands of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company? The Railway Company for the purposes of the action (which was what is usually known as an interpleader issue), were joined as defendants. It appeared that a certain contractor failed to pay all bills as required by his contract with the railway company to build certain houses for the company. The contract gave the company the right to pay those bills. The contractor by letter gave an assignment of $2,676 to plaintiffs, which was received and acknowledged by the company. The plaintiffs claimed the money in the hands of the company under their assignment. The defendant T. claimed as a wage earner who had worked on the houses for the company, and sought to have the company pay him as they might have done under the contract. Judge Kehoe of the District Court of Sudbury, who tried the issue, held, that the plaintiffs were entitled to the money, and that defendant T. had no right to a lien on the moneys for his work. He gave judgment for the plaintiffs for $1,600, less the costs of the defendant railway company, who were directed to pay this sum to the plaintiffs, less the company's costs in all the proceedings, including the costs of the issue. Plaintiffs were also allowed costs against the defendant.

(T. Knight Bros. Co., v. Turner and C.P.R. 14 Ont. Weekly Reporter, 517.)

Conflicting Mining Claims.

D. and M. both filed claims on the same day claiming discovery of a certain mining claim in the Montreal River Mining Division situate in the unsurveyed portion of the Temagami Forest Reserve. D.'s claim was allowed as the evidence showed that he had made a valuable discovery, while M. had only re-set posts which had marked a cancelled claim on the same land, and had worked at the same spot where it had been previously worked and abandoned.

(Munro v. Downey and Downey v. Munro; 14 Ont. Weekly Reporter, 523.)

Liability for Workman's Wages.

Plaintiff, who worked in defendant's stone quarry, sued for his wages. The defendants denied plaintiff's employment. There was no contract under defendants' seal as a corporation; but the acting manager of defendants told plaintiff to go to work, three of the directors knew he was working, and defendants got the benefit of the work. The defendants were held liable.

(Milne v. Ontario; 13 Ont., Weekly Reporter, 1137.)

Child Labour.

The Children's Aid Society of Ottawa in connection with a movement against the employment of young girls by local organ grinders to collect from the public as well as sometimes operating the machine, charged Joseph Lande with having his daughter Angeline, under 16 years, soliciting alms. It was shown that the girl was but 13 years of age. The magistrate fined Lande $25 and $2 costs with the option of leaving the city by Wednesday.

Sentencing of Rioters at Fort William.

Following the shooting affray which took place during the recent strike of freight handlers at Fort William, fifteen men were arrested by the police, of which one was discharged at the preliminary hearing as there was no identification. The rest were all tried. Charles Frank, charged with rioting and unlawful assembly, was sentenced to nine months imprisonment; Tony Limber and John Delarbi pleaded guilty to the same charges and were sentenced to seven months each; Tony Botchenski, Wasyl Condogon, Geo. Christie and Mike Tomchuk were acquitted. Charged with unlawful assembly, Tony Panapolis and E. Mazrione were found guilty and sentenced to seven months each; S. Bibos was found guilty and sentenced to thirty days' hard labour; while Joe Stalmuck, Gus Millis, Geo. Devacos and Jas. Macropolis were acquitted.

MANITOBA.

Liability of Trade Union.

A further important decision in the long standing case of Cotter vs. Osborne,* involving the imposing of damages upon a trade union, was delivered during September at Winnipeg, Man.

*For statements re previous decisions in this case see the *Labour Gazette* for April, 1909, page 1154, and September, 1909, page 401.

The plaintiffs recovered a judgment against defendants for damages arising out of the defendants interfering with the plaintiffs during a plumbers' strike. Execution was issued, but nothing realized, and upon an ex-parte application by the plaintiffs an order was made for the appointment of a receiver. Subsequently an application was made to continue that order. The chattel property was not of sufficient importance to justify the appointment of a receiver, but the dues and assessments owing were considerable.

His Lordship, in delivering judgment, referred to the constitution which governed the plumbers' union, and stated he could not find any contract whereby a member agrees to pay dues, neither could he find anything to justify the contention that such a contract could be implied. When a member was in arrears he stood suspended from all benefits and might later be expelled. Under all these circumstances His Lordship did not think the receiver could recover by action. In his opinion there was nothing of value for the receiver to collect, and the plaintiff's motion was, therefore, dismissed with costs.

(Cotter vs. Osborne *et al*; Court of King's Bench, Winnipeg, Metcalf J.)

Payment of Workmen's Wages Under Builders' and Workmen's Act.

One DeG. had a contract for some grading on the roads in the defendant municipality, and the municipality owed him, in respect of such work, the sum of $865.58. DeG. did not pay his workmen, and this action was brought by the plaintiff for the wages due to himself, and the several other workmen who had assigned their claims to him. Plaintiff's right to the money was resisted by two other parties, claiming under garnishing orders, and by several creditors of DeG. who had orders upon the municipality. Plaintiff's claim to priority was based upon the Builders' and Workmen's Act, R.S.M. 1902, c. 14.

It was decided by Mr. Justice Mathers, that section 4 of that act, making a proprietor directly liable for payment of the wages of workmen employed by a contractor doing any work for him, effects what might be termed a statutory assignment to the workmen, to the amount of their unpaid wages, of the moneys payable by the proprietor to the contractor, so that the workmen are entitled to priority over the claims of creditors holding garnishing or other orders against the proprietor in respect of such moneys, and such creditors are entitled to be paid out of any balance in the order in which notices of their several claims were given to the proprietor. In such case it makes no difference that the proprietor has made a payment to the contractor which diminishes the amount available for such other creditors.

(Bryson v. Municipality of Rosser, 18 Man. Repts., 658.)

Lien of Stable Keeper for Keep of Horse.

In a case in which the Court of Appeal of Manitoba had to consider certain clauses in the Stable Keepers' Act (R.S.M. 1902, c. 159, secs. 2, 3) and the Hotel Keepers' Act (R.S.M. 1902, c. 75), the court held, that a livery stable keeper has no lien on a horse for its stabling and keep as against the real owner, when the horse was stolen and placed with him by the thief. Section 2 of the Stable Keeper's Act, which gives a livery stable keeper a lien on animals for stabling and feeding them, and the same rights and privileges for exercising and enforcing such lien as hotel keepers may have or possess in virtue of the Hotel Keepers' Act, does not give the livery stable keeper the same right of lien which a hotel keeper has at common law in respect of goods or animals left in his charge by a guest who may have stolen the same, as the latter act in its terms gives only a lien on the property of persons who may be indebted to the hotel keeper for board or lodging, whatever may be his rights independently of the act.

(Harding v. Johnston, 18 Man. Repts., 625.)

THE
LABOUR GAZETTE

NOVEMBER, 1909.

INDUSTRIAL AND LABOUR CONDITIONS DURING THE MONTH OF OCTOBER, 1909.

I.—GENERAL SUMMARY.

A still further increase in general trade and industrial activity occurred in Canada during October. Labour was still more actively employed, than in September, especially in the outdoor trades, in anticipation of the closing of the season of activity. Railway construction work, building, and civic improvement work were especially active, and larger numbers were employed than in any previous month of the season. The threshing and marketing of the grain crop proceeded rapidly, causing marked activity in the agricultural and transportation branches. The very favourable agricultural yields and the high prices obtaining therefor, imparted a widespread stimulus to manufacturing and general trade. An advance in the interest rate bore testimony to the increasing demand for money. The lumbering and mining industries both reported more favourable conditions than in the preceding month. Fishermen also had a better month. The outlook with regard to the winter season, from the standpoint of possible unemployment during the period when outdoor operations are suspended, is more favourable at the close of the month than at the corresponding period of last year, and much more favourable than at the corresponding period of 1907.

Changes in Wages and Hours of Labour.

The following is a statement by industries and groups of trades of the more important changes in wages and hours of labour, information concerning which was received at the department of Labour, during October.

Lumbering.—In connection with the engaging of men for the winter lumber camps the tendency of wages was still upward as compared with last year.

The printing and allied trades.—From October 1, sixteen printers at St. Catharines, Ont., obtained an advance from $14 to $16 per week of forty-eight hours in the case of machine hands, and from $13 to $13.50 in the case of hand compositors.

The clothing trades.—Thirty-one journeymen tailors in Vancouver, B.C. accepted an increase from $18 to $20 per week, and a raise of ten per cent. on piece work.

Railway employés.—About 200 brakemen and 120 conductors in the employment of the Michigan Central Railway Company, living at St. Thomas, Ont., received a substantial increase in wages.[1] Agents and telegraph operators in the employ of the same company on its Canadian lines also received an increase in wages.

Civic employés.—Teamsters in the employ of the Corporation of Belleville, Ont., had their wages increased from $3 to $3.50 per day. Library employés at Ottawa, Ont., obtained an advance in wages.

[1] See report of St. Thomas, Ont., correspondent.

The LABOUR GAZETTE, in its accounts of proceedings, abstracts of reports, legal decisions, quotations or other records of matters of concern to labour, is not to be regarded as necessarily endorsing any of the views or opinions which may be expressed therein.—Ed.

Cost of Living.—Prices.

Prices generally were very firm, and were upward in several important lines. Grain prices were slightly lower, and hogs showed a considerable decline, but butter, eggs, hay and other farm products were very high for the season. There was a revival in real estate trading at several points and prices were advancing. Winter prices for milk and coal went into effect, but bread prices were lower. Fur goods were considerably higher than at the same time last year. A marked advance in rubber goods was announced for November 1, following upon the high price of crude rubber prevailing for several months past. Hides, leather and shoes were advancing in price. The metal trade was active with prices steady to firm for pig iron, copper, lead, tin and spelter. White lead was low, but the paint market generally was considered firm with strengthening tendencies. The price of cement was increased. Among groceries, tea was firm and upward.

Interruptions to Industry.*

Among industrial and other establishments and buildings destroyed by fire or other cause during October, as reported in the press of the Dominion, the following may be mentioned:

Nova Scotia.—Confectionery establishment at New Glasgow, loss, $2,500; business block at Sydney, loss, $25,000.

Heavy rain storms during the month caused considerable damage in farming districts and several washouts occurred on the line of the Intercolonial Railway causing traffic to be suspended for some days.

In the early days of the month, the barkentine *Whidden* from North Sydney laden with coal, was wrecked at Cape Point, loss, $15,000. On October 28, the coal schooner *Canadienne*, was wrecked off St. Paul's Island. On October 27, the Schooner *Lewanika* was wrecked at Prospect Ledges and on October 31, the *SS. Lavonie* ran on a reef at Three Sisters' Island and sustained severe damages to her hull.

Prince Edward Island.—Outbuildings and contents at North Yron, loss, $2,500.

New Brunswick.—School house at Land's End; blacksmith's shop of iron works at St. John, loss, $2,500.

The steam yacht, *Juanita*, was burned to the water's edge at Holdersville, loss, $1,500.

Quebec.—Railway coal dump at Farnham; business block at Granby; club house at Hull, loss, $35,000; sash factory at Joliette, loss, $2,000; lumber yard at Kingsbury, loss, $10,000; power house at Lac Deschènes, loss, $3,000. At Montreal, warehouses, loss, $50,000; stables and nineteen horses, loss, $10,000; carpenter shop, loss, $2,000; grain elevator and contents, customs house, police station and warehouses at Quebec, loss, $1,210,700; outbuildings at St. Aimé, loss, $2,000; cheese factory at St. Bruno, loss, $1,500; sawmill at Sayabec; steam laundry at Waterloo; model farm dwelling and outbuildings at Wheatland, loss, $15,000.

Barns at Johnville.

On October 14, the *SS. Empress of Ireland* ran on a submerged wreck in the St. Lawrence river between Cap Chatte and Matane and received severe damages to her hull. In a storm on October 30, the *SS. Glenlui* ran ashore in the St. Lawrence and was much damaged.

Ontario.—Power plant and shoe factory at Aylmer, loss, $100,000, 100 men thrown out of employment; railway workshop and station at Belleville; woollen mill at Clarksburg, loss, $10,000; church and two residences at Coldwater; outbuildings at Credisville, loss, $2,500; outbuildings and residence at Creemore; hotel at Ennismore; hotel at Falls View, loss, $10,000; furniture factory at Guelph; cheese factory at Hastings, loss, $4,000; factory (partial) at Hespeler, loss, $1,000; outbuildings and residence at Humberstone, loss, $3,000; tannery at Huntsville, loss, $15,000; hotel and theatre at Kenora, loss, $150,000; 13,000,000 feet of lumber at Midland, loss, $300,000; pill factory (partial) at Morristown; cheese factory at Ormond, loss, $3,000; bakery at Ottawa, loss, $10,000; fancy goods store at Niagara Falls, loss, $10,000; outbuildings and residence in Niagara township; railway station at Palmerston, loss, $10,000; at Peterborough, store and contents, loss, $15,000 and hotel (partial), loss, $15,000. Hotel at Rainy river, loss, $10,000; outbuildings and contents at Ridgetown, loss, $2,000; sawmill (explosion) at St. Clemens, loss, $45,000; outbuildings and dwelling at Stamford township, loss, $6,000; restaurant at Toronto, loss, $10,000; dye works at Toronto, loss, $20,000; cheese factory at Waterford; cereal factory (partial) at Windsor, loss, $1,500; warehouse at Woodstock, loss, $25,000.

Barns at Aldershot, Kirkdale, Niagara, Merritton, Peterborough, Smith, Strathroy and South Augusta.

A storm on Lake Superior in the second week of October caused serious delay to navigation; the loss occasioned was estimated at over $1,000,000.

On October 14, the *SS. Athabaska* ran ashore on Flower Pot Island 80 miles from Owen Sound, and was damaged to the extent of $40,000. On October the *SS. Hamonic* came in collision with the barge *Chatanooga*, and was badly strained.

Manitoba.—Warehouse and contents at Brandon, loss, $20,000; business portion of Gladstone, loss, $20,000; workshop and four buildings at Rapid City, loss, $20,000; stables and brickyards at St. Boniface, loss, $10,000; business block at Winnipeg, loss, $90,000.

Barns at Franklin and Rosewood.

Prairie fires caused damage in certain portions of Manitoba in the beginning of the month.

Saskatchewan.—Business portion of Battleford, loss, $40,000. Forest fires in the Beaver Lake district caused considerable damage.

Alberta.—Bank building at Calgary.

British Columbia.—Sawmill and lumber at Arrow Head, loss, $150,000; sawmill and lumber at Chilliwack, loss, $24,000; post office at Harper's Camp, loss, $1,000.

Conditions in the Industries and Trades.

Conditions of employment during October in the several industries and groups of trades throughout Canada, as indicated

*For statement re trade disputes of the month see special article elsewhere in present issue.

by reports of correspondents of the *Labour Gazette* and by information received at the Department of Labour from other sources, may be briefly summarized as follows:

Agriculture.

The month was, on the whole, favourable for agriculture. Unusually wet weather in the Maritime provinces hindered the gathering of the root crop, and in some localities caused serious damage to potatoes through rot. Autumn hay was also damaged and ploughing retarded. In Western Canada, on the other hand, where harvesting and threshing are now almost completed, the weather was dry and warm, and in some sections fall ploughing was made difficult for want of moisture. Elsewhere the usual operations of the season proceeded under favourable conditions, with the demand for labour active. The marketing of the fruit crop, which has been an exceptionally heavy one in the Niagara peninsula, gave very active employment throughout the month. Apples will be somewhat small and light on account of dry weather during August. The forwarding of the grain crop was also in full progress, though a tendency was noted on the part of farmers towards the close of the month to hold wheat and other grains for still higher prices, notwithstanding that general market conditions were very favourable. Pastures in the dairying districts were in good conditon and the flow of milk well maintained.

The *Census and Statistics Monthly* for October contains the following statement with regard to crop conditions at the beginning of the month:

Quality is the feature of the field crops of Canada as indicated by the reports of correspondents. Compared with reports at the same date last year, the average quality of spring wheat is 82·58 to 75 per cent. of a standard, of oats 83·97 to 75, of barley 81·22 to 71, of rye 81·29 to 73, of peas 81·34 to 63, of beans 92·32 to 75, of buckwheat 86·01 to 74, of mixed grains 89·28 to 75, of flax 86·97 to 68, and of corn for husking 86·77 to 82. In the Northwest provinces, where the bulk of the field grain is produced, the averages of quality are uniformly high. Compared with last year, spring wheat in Manitoba is 87·28 to 81 per cent. of a standard, oats 86.07 to 73, and barley 85·39 to 68. In Saskatchewan wheat is 92·95 to 61, oats 94·01 to 67, and barley 91·23 to 58. In Alberta spring wheat is 89·05 to 77, oats 90·20 to 84, and barley 84·18 to 80. These high qualities applied to an output of 350,000,000 bushels at the highest market prices realised in a quarter of a century, are an indication of the country's fortune reaped from the soil of the prairies this year. But in all the provinces as well as in the North-west the record of grain crops are satisfactory.

An estimate to October 15, made by the Grain Agent of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company placed the western wheat crop at 122,000,000 bushels.

A bulletin of the Government of the Province of Saskatchewan relating to conditions at the close of harvesting indicated an average yield of 21½ bushels of wheat per acre.

The October Bulletin issued by the Department of Agriculture, Quebec stated that the crops of the province turned out better than the earlier reports indicated would be the case. Cold weather during May and June made the outlook doubtful if not bad, but the fine weather of August caused an improvement. Heat and rain in that month accelerated vegetation, and while the crop was late it turned out better than the average of the preceding years. Harvesting was conducted under excellent conditions. Prices were well maintained during the season for butter, while cheese and eggs brought good returns. The following is a table giving the crop percentage for this and the preceding four years:

	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909
Wheat	77	72	64	57	77
Barley	81	70	72	73	81
Oats	87	70	68	70	82
Rye	74	66	65	64	73
Buckwheat	73	64	70	71	83
Flax	71	70	67	61	74
Peas	74	64	63	61	76
Beans	79	73	69	73	80
Corn	77	75	67	76	79
Sugar beets	79	70	69	76	83
Carrots	79	70	81	73	85
Cabbage	82	72	80	73	88
Potatoes	76	63	67	82	88
Green Fodder	78	64	81	68	82
Clover	74	49	79	66	80
Millet	72	53	76	63	80
Meadow	74	54	74	65	80
Pastures	64	48	72	59	82
Tobacco	77	73	65	71	77
Apples	73	57	66	61	73

TABLE SHOWING STATE OF EMPLOYMENT IN

This table is based largely on the reports of the correspondents of the *Gazette* as published in the present issue several trades and industries throughout the Dominion. The table has references only to the amount of employment headings in the *Gazette*. In tabulating the information in question, the terms employed are divided into two groups, the very active, (2) quiet and very quiet.

City and district of correspondent.	Agricultural operations.	Fishing.	Lumbering (including sawmilling.)	Mining.	Manufacturing.	Railway construction.	Building trades.
Nova Scotia—							
1—Sydney	Active	Active	.....	Active	Very active	.....	Active
2—Westville	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active
3—Amherst	Active	Quiet	Active	Quiet	Active	.....	Active
Prince Edward Island—							
4—Charlottetown	Active	Active	.....	.....	Active	Active	Active
New Brunswick—							
5—Moncton	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
6—St. Johns	Very active	.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
7—Newcastle	Active	.....	Active	.....	.....	Active	Very active
Quebec—							
8—Quebec	Active	.....	Very active	.....	Active	.....	Active
9—Sherbrooke	Active	.....	Quiet	Active	Active	Quiet	Active
10—Three Rivers	Very active	Quiet	Active	.....	Active	Quiet	Active
11—St. Hyacinthe	Very active	.....	.....	.....	Active	.....	Very active
12—St. John and Iberville	Very active	.....	.....	.....	Active	.....	Active
13—Maisonneuve	Active	.....	.....	.....	Active	.....	Very active
14—Montreal	Active	.....	.....	.....	Active	.....	Very active
15—Hull	Active	.....	Very active	.....	Very active	.....	Very active
Ontario—							
16—Ottawa	Active	.....	Very active	.....	Active	Active	Very active
17—Kingston	Active	Quiet	Active	Active	Active	Active	Very active
18—Belleville	Very active	Active	Active	Active	Very active	.....	Very active
19—Peterborough	Active	.....	Very active	.....	Very active	.....	Very active
20—Toronto	Active	.....	.....	.....	Very active	.....	Very active
21—Niagara Falls	Very active	.....	.....	.....	Very active	.....	Active
22—St. Catharines	Very active	.....	.....	.....	Active	.....	Very active
23—Hamilton	Very active	.....	.....	.....	Active	Active	Active
24—Brantford	Very active	.....	.....	.....	Very active	.....	Active
25—Guelph	Very active	.....	.....	.....	Active	.....	Active
26—Berlin	Very active	.....	.....	.....	Very active	.....	Active
27—Woodstock	Active	.....	.....	.....	Very active	.....	Very active
28—Stratford	Active	.....	.....	.....	Active	.....	Active
29—London	Active	.....	.....	.....	Very active	.....	Active
30—St. Thomas	Active	.....	.....	.....	Active	.....	Active
31—Chatham	Very active	.....	.....	.....	Active	.....	Active
32—Windsor	Very active	.....	.....	.....	Very active	.....	Very active
33—Sault Ste. Marie	Active	.....	Very active	.....	Very active	.....	Active
34—Port Arthur & Fort William	Active	Quiet	Active	Active	Active	Active	Very active
Manitoba—							
35—Winnipeg	Very active	.....	.....	.....	Active	Very active	Very active
36—Brandon	Active	.....	.....	.....	Active	.....	Active
Saskatchewan—							
37—Regina	Very active	.....	.....	.....	Active	.....	Active
38—Moose Jaw	Very active	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Very active
Alberta—							
39—Calgary	Very active	.....	.....	.....	Active	.....	Very active
40—Edmonton	Very active	.....	.....	.....	Active	Very active	Active
British Columbia—							
41—Nelson	.....	.....	Very active	Quiet	.....	.....	Quiet
42—New Westminster	Active	Quiet	Active	.....	.....	.....	Active
43—Vancouver	Active	Quiet	Active	.....	.....	.....	Very active
44—Victoria	Very active	Quiet	Active	.....	Active	.....	Very active
45—Nanaimo	Active	Active	Active	Active			Active

CANADA DURING THE MONTH OF OCTOBER, 1909.

and is intended to present, in brief and accessible form, a generalized statement as to the state of employment in the prevailing, no account being taken to wage changes, trade disputes and kindred phenomena treated under separate order indicating in each the degree to which general conditions were favourable or unfavourable, as follows: (1) active

	Metal, engineering and ship-building.	Wood-working.	Printing and Allied trades.	Clothing.	Food and tobacco preparation	Leather.	General transport.	Miscella-neous.	Unskilled labour.
1—	Active	Active	Active	Active	Quiet	Quiet	Active	Quiet	Quiet
2—	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active
3—	Active	Quiet	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Quiet
4—	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
5—	.....	.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Very active
6—	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Quiet
7—	.....	.....	.....	Active	.....	.....	Quiet	.....	Quiet
8—	Active	.....	Active	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Active	Quiet
9—	Active	Active	Quiet	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active
10—	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Quiet	Active	Active	Active
11—	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
12—	Active	Active	Active	Quiet	Active	.....	Active	Quiet	Quiet
13—	Very active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
14—	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
15—	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....	.....	Active	Active	Very active
16—	Quiet	Active	Very active	Very active	Quiet	Quiet	Active	Active	Active
17—	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
18—	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
19—	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	Very active	.....	Active
20—	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Very active	Active
21—	Active	.....	.....	.....	Very active	.....	Active	Quiet	Active
22—	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
23—	Quiet	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
24—	Active	Active	Very active	Very active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
25—	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active
26—	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
27—	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active
28—	Active	Very active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
29—	Very active	Active	Very active	Very active	Very active	.....	Very active	Active	Active
30—	Very active	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	Very active	.....	Active
31—	Quiet	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Quiet	Active	Active
32—	Very active	Very active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Very active	Very active
33—	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Very active	Active	Active
34—	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....	Very active	.....	Active
35—	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....	.....	Very active	Very active	Very active
36—	Active	.....	.....	Active	Quiet	.....	Very active	Active	Very active
37—	Active	.....	Very active	.....	Active	.....	Very active	Active	Active
38—	Active	.....	Active	.....	Active	.....	Very active	Active	Active
39—	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
40—	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Very active	Active	Active
41—	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet
42—	Active	Quiet	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active
43—	Active	Active	Quiet	Very quiet	Very quiet	Quiet	Active	Active	Very quiet
44—	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Very active	Active	Active
45—	Active	.....	Active	.....	.....	.....	Active	.....	Active

At the Winnipeg office of the Western Grain Growers' Association an average of 150,000 bushels of wheat per day was being handled; this is double the amount handled at the same period last year.

Fishing.

The opening of oyster fishing in the Maritime provinces gave employment to a large number of men and caused a general increase in activity, though the catch was below expectations. Mackerel were plentiful off the Nova Scotia coast and some good fares were obtained. On the whole, however, the storms which occurred at intervals during the month impeded general operations. Some good catches of dog fish were made and the reduction works were busily employed.

Good catches of rough fish were taken in Lake Erie and Lake Ontario, but storms prevented continuous operations.

In British Columbia preparations were under way at Nanaimo for the beginning of the herring fishing season, the trade outlook being favourable. The cohoe run on the Fraser, up to the closing week of the month, was considered fair. The first vessels of the sealing fleet of Victoria to return reported a fair catch.

During the last session of Parliament, a Special Standing Committee of the House of Commons on Marine and Fisheries was appointed. Almost the whole of the time of the Committee was spent in an investigation of the lobster fishery with a view to recommending to Parliament a series of regulations which would best serve the industry without imposing undue restrictions on the operators. The regulations now in force controlling the conduct of this fishery were adopted some eleven years ago, following the recommendations of a Commission which exhaustively inquired into the conditions and requirements of the fishery at that time. In the interim conditions have materially changed, and the necessity for consequential changes in the regulations has arisen. The Committee, however, felt that it had not been able to obtain all the information that was required to enable it to satisfactorily report, and it was decided that a special commissioner should be appointed by the Minister to visit the different centres of the industry during the present season to obtain all possible information on the subject, in order that the evidence obtained and the report made by such commissioner might be laid by the Minister before the Committee when Parliament reassembles this fall, after consideration of which the Committee will be in a position to make recommendations to Parliament as to the wisest changes to be made in the Lobster Fishery Regulations. The evidence taken before the Committee respecting the lobster industry has been issued as a special blue book.

Lumbering

Trade conditions continued buoyant throughout Canada with prices advancing, and the general outlook shows a decided improvement compared with the past year. In Ontario and the Eastern provinces, the most of the mills were running to full capacity, being favoured by an abundant water supply. Gangs were being sent into the woods at wages showing an increase compared with October, 1908. A scarcity of men for this employment prevailed in several localities. The cut is expected, in nearly every section, to exceed that of last winter.

In New Brunswick the heavy rainfall caused some damage by sweeping away booms and impeding the forwarding of supplies for the winter camps and the preliminary stages of logging operations.

According to a statement made by the Premier of Quebec the restriction of the export of pulp wood from that Province will be confined to pulp wood cut from crown lands alone. Pulp wood cut on private lands may be exported, as the power of preventing such exportation belongs to the Dominion Government. It will be made a condition of permits issued to cut pulp wood on crown lands that the wood so cut shall be manufactured in Canada. Failure to carry out this condition will involve cancellation of the license. By a decision of the Treasury Department of the United

States, wood pulp mechanically ground imported into the United States from Canada is free of duty until otherwise directed, except in the case of importations from Ontario and Quebec; pulp wood cut on private lands in these provinces is admissable free of duty.

Owing to the increased demand from the North-west provinces, lumber prices in the Kootenay district, B.C., were higher than at any time in the past two years. Stocks were somewhat low, but there was a demand for labour owing to the increased activity in the mills. The coast mills were busy, both export and local trade conditions being generally favourable. Logging operations on the coast have been very active.

The concluding sessions of the Timber and Forestry Commission of British Columbia were held during October.

It was stated that the first shipment of Canadian pulp wood sent to Japan from Canada was forwarded during October.

Mining.

Coal mining throughout Canada was more active than in September. The output in Nova Scotia increased, notwithstanding that labour disturbances still seriously curtailed operations. In Alberta the month was a very busy one; the location of some extensive coal bearing areas on the Peace river was reported. The Crow's Nest Pass Company was steadily increasing its operations, its tonnage showing a considerable increase compared with the preceding month, while on Vancouver Island, trade conditions were very favourable. The demand for coal for local consumption has been especially heavy throughout the North-west Provinces. (*)

In the various metalliferous mines the month was active. The asbestos mines of Quebec were producing steadily as compared with 1908, but were still somewhat less active than in 1907. The mica mines remained dull, notwithstanding that an improvement had been expected. Discoveries of mica in Alberta were reported. Favourable reports were received from Cobalt and other mining districts of Ontario, some new discoveries of gold, silver and copper ores being reported in the closing days of the month. There was little change in the British Columbia camps compared with the preceding month, an increasing activity prevailing. In most of the districts contributing to the annual mineral production of the Province, the outlook is more promising than earlier in the year, work having been resumed on several properties inoperative for a more or less lengthy period. The annual output of the Yukon gold fields will considerably exceed in value that of the season of 1908.

The report of the Standing Committee on Mines and Minerals composed of Members of the of House of Commons, appointed during the session of 1908, was issued during October. The committee will continue its investigations during the coming session.

Manufacturing.

The month was a busy one for industrial establishments in nearly every branch and locality throughout Canada. The steady increase of manufacturing activity in progress for some time past received a further impetus during the month, and full staffs were working full time in most localities. The iron and steel producing plants and other establishments for the manufacture of structural material were especially busy and were engaged at many points in extensive additions to buildings and equipment. The Dominion Steel Company during October closed a contract amounting to $500,000 with the Canada Foundry Company of Montreal for the erection of additional blast furnaces, extensions to its Bessemer plant and for two 500 ton open hearth furnaces of new type for a new process of making hearth steel. Confectionery and other establishments manufacturing for the holiday trade were also very busy. The demand for general manufacture products accompanying the increasing trade activity was more buoyant than for some time past.

*A special article dealing with the disastrous explosion which occurred at Extension, B.C., on October 5, is published elsewhere in the present issue.

The annual report of Lake Superior Corporation showed earnings for 1908-09 of $5,511,582 compared with $6,787,402 last year. The percentage of operating expenses was 56·3 per cent. compared with 63 per cent. in the preceding fiscal year.

The annual report of the Gas and Electric Inspection Branch of the Inland Revenue Department of Canada shows that during the last fiscal year the total amount of electricity exported by the four companies operating under the Electricity and Fluid Exportation Act was 359,283,286 kilowatt hours, compared with 135,075,680 kilowatt hours generated for home consumption. Only one company was licensed to export natural gas during the year, a total of 887,019,000 cubic feet being exported. In future no licenses are to be issued allowing the exportation of natural gas.

The Ogilvie Flour Mills Company, Limited, in its eighth annual report showed trading profits for the year of $716,054, and increased its dividends to eight per cent. per year. The Lake of the Woods Milling Company, Limited, reported earnings sufficient to declare a ten per cent. bonus, the net profits of the year amounting to $723,380.

The Canada Car and Foundry Company, being a merger of existing companies, was organized with a capital of $3,500,000 bonds, $3,000,000 preferred stock and $500,000 common stock.

Railway Construction.

Work in connection with railway construction was rushed forward as rapidly as possible throughout the month, in anticipation of the close of the season of outdoor operations. Staffs in the various camps throughout Canada were heavier than in any previous month of the year and workmen were in demand in several localities.

In connection with the building of the National Transcontinental line one of the most important incidents of the month was the driving of the last spike near the crossing of the Wabigoon river on the section know as section F, completing the connection between Winnipeg and the head of the lakes. The road, however, will not be opened for general traffic for some time. The 244 miles of line from Winnipeg to Superior Junction has proved one of the most difficult sections of the entire road. Since the inception of the work from 6,000 and 8,000 men have been employed continuously on it. Good progress was also made during the month on the other contracts under way. According to the annual report of the National Transcontinental Commissioners issued during October, the total expenditure on the line at the close of the last fiscal year was $51,950,717. On March 31, 1909, 725 miles had been graded and 345 miles of track laid.

On the western sections of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway line the month was active. West of Edmonton, sixty-six miles of track has been laid to the Pembina river crossing, and on the other side of the river the grading is completed to Edson, a further fifty-seven miles. At the Prince Rupert end of the line a contract has been let to Foley, Welch and Stewart for the construction of an extension along the front of the townsite to Seals Cove, 3·5 miles. The work will involve some very heavy rock cutting. Work on the second 140 miles contract on the section from Kitsalas Canyon to Aldermere, B. C., was begun.

The completion of the line from Saskatoon to Wetaskiwin in Northern Alberta by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company was reported during October. Passenger service over the line was inaugurated in the closing week of the month. It was announced that the Canadian Pacific Railway main line would be double tracked westward from Winnipeg to Brandon, Man., within the next couple of years.

The terms of a proposed agreement between the Canadian Northern Railway Company and the Government of British Columbia were given out during October. Under their provisions, a line of railway will be built by the Company from the Province of Alberta to tidewater, as well as a line on Vancouver Island from Victoria to Barclay Sound. It is estimated that about four years will be required to complete the work suggested. The proposed line of railway is for the

purpose of opening up large areas of hitherto inaccessible territory to settlement. It was also stated that the Company will construct a fleet of passenger steamships for operation on the Pacific and Atlantic oceans.

Notice was also given by the Canadian Northern Railway that applications would be made at the next session of Parliament authorising the construction of eleven new branch lines in Western Canada and an extension of time for the completion of thirteen branches previously authorised.

The contractors for the Ha! Ha! Railway line have recently given out a number of contracts for the construction of the new road between St. Alphonse and Chicoutimi.

The annual report of the Minister of Public Works for Ontario shows that during the past year there was 8,399 miles of railway in operation, of which 679 were opened for traffic during the year. Some 293 miles of colonization roads were opened by the Department during the year.

General Transport.

The month just closed was a busy one for all engaged in the transportation trades. Railway companies reported heavy traffic, both freight and passenger. The grain movement was much larger than in the corresponding period of 1908, though shipments from Montreal were less extensive than last year. Over 25,000 cars of grain have reached Fort William this season. No serious car shortage has been reported. Railway earnings have steadily increased for some time past.

Navigation employés were becoming quiet during October, except on freight traffic, as steamships completed their season. The colliers of the Dominion Coal Company for the St. Lawrence route ceased operations. Most of the passenger steamers on the great lakes had also ceased running. Canal traffic however, continued heavy. The month of August was the first in the history of the Sault Ste. Marie canals that the tonnage passing through the Canadian canal was greater than that of the United States canal. A summary of traffic for September through these canals is as follows:—

	U. S. Canals.	Canada Canals.	Total.
Vessel Passages No.	1,975	943	2,918
Regst'rd Tonnage Net	4,603,230	2,832,539	7,435,769
Freight—			
East Bound Net tons	3,260,186	4,355,230	7,615,416
West Bound Net tons	1,176,818	434,958	1,611,776
Total Frgt., Net tons	4,437,004	4,790,188	9,227,192

Storms on Lake Superior impeded navigation for some days.

It was announced that the Canadian Pacific Railway Company would close its repair and car building shop at Farnham and remove the works to Montreal. The Grand Trunk Railway yards at Little York are also being abandoned.

During the past three months some large contracts for rolling stock have been authorised by the Grand Trunk and Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Companies. Since July 1, the two Companies have received about fifty locomotives and have placed orders for fifty more.

A separate branch of the Department of Railways and Canals has been established to purchase supplies and award contracts for the Intercolonial Railway.

The gross receipts of the Grand Trunk Railway for the half year, according to the semi-annual report given out during October, were £2,866,468, compared with £2,854,787 for the previous half year. The working expenses were at the rate of 72·54 per cent. compared with 72·47 and totalled £2,079,196 compared with £2,069,144. The annual revenue was £845,364 compared with £781,905. Train mileage decreased 381,354 miles.

The twenty-eighth annual meeting of the shareholders of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company was held in Montreal on October 6. (*). It was decided to issue $30,000,000 in stock at $125 per share, one share to be allotted for every five shares held by present shareholders.

The annual meeting of the Quebec Central Railway Company showed gross

*A reference to the annual report of the Company was published in the September, 1909, issue of the *Labour Gazette* at page 282.

earnings of $1,021,682 compared with $1,110,724 in the previous year, and gross expenses of $724,918 compared with $787,293. The cause of the decrease in earnings was stated to be a depression in the pulp wood and lumber trade.

The eleventh biennial convention of the Amalgamated Association of Street Railway Employees of America was held at Toronto, Ont., October 4-9. About 500 delegates were present. The Association is a legislative body empowered to frame measures affecting street car employés in the United States and Canada. New by-laws and rules were adopted by the meeting and the per capita tax was increased in order to provide a larger death and disability fund.

The Trades

Building.—From all parts of the Dominion reports were received of a continued increase in the extent of building operations under way and projected, as compared with the corresponding period of 1908. The number of permits issued in nearly all of the cities showed a heavy increase. In a few localities certain of the outdoor trades were slackening, but the work of finishing was very active, and the outlook is for a prosperous winter season for men in this employment.

Metal and *woodworking.*—Employés in metal and woodworking establishments generally were more active than in September, staffs being steadily enlarged and the volume of product increased.

Printing.—The allied trades had a good month, from busy to active conditions being the rule.

Clothing.—Journeymen tailors were in in the midst of their most active season. Garment, hat and cap and glove and mitt workers were busy. The shoe factories were on the whole somewhat quiet.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers, cigar makers and tobacco workers had a good month. Cigar makers were more active than for some time past, especially those engaged on the most expensive lines of goods. Confectioners were very busy.

Leather.—Trunks, bag makers and saddlers had a good month, but tanners and curriers were somewhat quiet.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers, clerks and stenographers had a fair month. Hotel and restaurant employees were fairly active. Theatre employees were busy.

Unskilled labour.—The demand for this class continued keen and at many points the supply was insufficient. Civic improvement works were being rushed to completion. The extensive building operations in progress also gave employment to large numbers of this class. From the standpoint of unemployment during the winter season the outlook is much more favourable than a year ago.

Canadian Trade and Revenue.

Foreign trade. — During September, 1909, the total value of imports entered for consumption was $30,446,439 compared with $26,917,406 in September, 1908. For the first six months of the fiscal year ending September 30, 1909, the total value of imports entered for consumption was $173,200,432 compared with $142,461,754 in the corresponding period of last year. The total value of domestic exports during September, 1909 was $23,548,330 compared with $19,993,430 in September, 1908. The total value of domestic exports during the first six months of the fiscal year ending September 30, 1909, was $120,484,255 compared with $110,109,051 in the corresponding period of last year. During September there was an increase in exports of products of the fisheries, the forest, animals and their produce, agriculture and manufactures and a decrease in products of the mine. The grand total of Canadian trade for September, 1909, was $56,601,753 compared with $49,510,569 in September, 1908. For the first six months of the fiscal year ending September 30, 1909, total Canadian trade was $304,390,088 as against $261,168,652 in the same period of 1908.

A demand for light athletic goods, proprietary medicines, and novelties of Canadian make, was reported from France; for cod-fish and wheat from Brazil; for wheat from Mexico and for flour and railway material from China.

Imperial trade.—Favourable markets for Canadian goods were reported by agents of the Department of Trade and Commerce in Great Britain and the various dominions of the Empire as follows:—Great Britain: apples, honey, butter and peaches; Australasia: timber; West Indies: Canadian comestibles; and Newfoundland: textiles.

Domestic trade.—A steady increase in general activity was the feature of the month. The volume of business was considerably larger than a year ago and the general situation was regarded as sound and free from any tendency to undue buoyancy. Merchants are anticipating a prosperous holiday trade. The growing confidence in financial conditions was illustrated by the strengthening tendency in the discount rates of the banks and by the increasing interest rate demanded on call loans. Bank clearings showed a heavy increase at most parts compared with the corresponding period of 1908.

Thirteen new branches of Canadian banks were opened in Canada during October and four were closed. The rapid development of the Canadian banking business made it necessary for several of the Canadian banks to engage experienced clerks in Great Britain.

The bank statement reflected the increased business activity of the country consequent upon the crop movement. There was an increase of $13,000,000 in deposits, as compared with the preceding month and of $120,000,000 compared with the corresponding month of 1908. Current loans gained $17,000,000 during the month.

The Molson's Bank reported a decrease in earnings compared with the last three years. Net profits amounted to $493,479 on a capital of $3,500,000. Profits declared by the Bank of British North America for the first half of 1909 were £35,564. The winding up of the Monarch Bank is being proceeded with.

Notes.

The *Milk Commission* of the Province of Ontario took evidence at a number of points in Southwestern Ontario during October.

The Manitoba commission on *Workmen's Compensation* for injuries began its public sessions for the taking of evidence in October.

Returns made by *Assessment* Commissioners is nearly all Canadian Cities show a steady increase in population and in assessed valuations.

A grant of $500,000 has been made by the Council of the City of Winnipeg, Man., to the proposed *Selkirk exhibition*, to be held in that city in 1912.

The Honourable the Provincial Secretary of Ontario in referring to the removal of the Central Prison from Toronto to a suburban district stated that a new policy respecting *prison labour* would be inaugurated.

The Co-operative Society of Thetford Mines which was organized about six weeks ago has purchased a store, building and property for the sum of $3,500 at fifty cents on the dollar. The store expects to open for business in November.

The annual convention of the *Union of Alberta Municipalities* was held at Lethbridge, Alta., A paper on municipal ownership of public utilities was read by Mayor Jamieson of Calgary. Officers were elected.

A Moral and Social Reform Council was organized at Ottawa, Ont. The objects of the Council are:—

The suppression of gambling.
The suppression of social vice.
The suppression of the white slave traffic.
The securing respect for all laws having a moral bearing.
The promoting of political purity.
The preventing of child labour, sweatshops, inadequate support of women workers, and other social and industrial wrongs.
The promoting of temperance and of Lord's Day preservation.

The council will be composed of delegates from all organizations interested in the work, and the executive will be composed of representatives of the different constituent bodies, with a president, one or more vice-presidents and a secretary-treasurer.

The annual convention of the members of the Wholesale Hardware Merchants' Association of the Dominion was held at Quebec. There were thirty-five delegates present from the principal cities of Canada. The third meeting of the Wholesale Dry Goods Association of the Pro-

vinces of Ontario, Quebec, and the Maritime Provinces, was held in the same city.

The corner stone of the *Montreal Technical School*, which is being constructed by the Quebec Government was laid by Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Prime Minister of Canada, and by Sir Lomer Gouin, Prime Minister of Quebec, on October 4, in the presence of a large and distinguished body of citizens.

The death occurred, at Fernie, B.C., on October 11, of Mr. F. H. Sherman, Ex-President of District No. 18 of the United Mine Workers of America, and one of the best known representatives of labour in Western Canada. Mr. Sherman had been President of the District for over five years, and had been forced to resign some months ago on account of ill-health. During the past two years he had acted at different times, as a member of various boards of conciliation and investigation established to deal with coal mining disputes in Western Canada. Mr. Sherman was a native of Somersetshire, England, and was in his fortieth year at the time of his death.

The tenth annual meeting of the *Canadian Conference on Charities and Corrections* was held at Toronto, Ont. October 19-21. There was a large attendance of delegates from outside points, especially of representatives of punitive and hospital institutions, the railways having granted reduced fares to those attending the meeting. Among the subjects on which formal addresses were presented were:—the overcrowding of tenements; the value of labour bureaus; prison reform; child rescue work; the trend of penology; indeterminate sentences; houses of refuge; the management of hospitals; the prevention and cure of tuberculosis, etc. A feature of the meeting was its endorsation of the principle of co-ordination in relief work with a view to complete centralization and the prevention of overlapping and waste. Among the resolutions considered was one urging upon the Government the necessity of erecting one or more suitable hospitals for the care of the so-called harmless insane, each county to be charged at the actual cost of maintenance according to the number sent in by it. Mr. J. P. Downey, M.P.P., Guelph, Ont., was elected President, and Mr. F. M. Nicholson, Toronto, Secretary-Treasurer.

By the will of the late Mr. G. A. Mitchell, Winnipeg, of the firm of Lyall, Mitchell and Company, building contractors, probated during October, one half of the net income of the estate, which is valued at $65,000, after the death of the wife and daughter of the deceased, is bequeathed to the University of Manitoba, "for the purpose of equiping, maintaining and providing in the city of Winnipeg a course of instruction and lectures in *technology*, for the free education of young artisans and mechanics in technical knowledge appertaining to their work, such instructions to be given at night, so that young men actually working at a trade or as apprentices, may be able to avail themselves thereof..... It being the purpose and desire to provide a means of free education to struggling young artisans and mechanics whereby they may be enabled to acquire a more thorough and a higher technical knowledge of their respective trades." The remaining half is ultimately to be devoted to the same purpose. Should the university refuse the donation or neglect to carry out the terms of the bequest, the trustees are directed to confer with the council of the Builders' Exchange with a view of providing such free instruction in the best possible way.

On October 1, the corner stone of the Legislative buildings of the Province of Alberta was laid at Edmonton, Alta., by His Excellency, Earl Grey, Governor General of Canada. A similar ceremony was performed by His Excellency at Regina on October 4, when the corner stone of the new Legislative building of the Province of Saskatchewan was laid Each event was made the occasion of a public holiday and of fitting celebrations.

The annual Inter-Society debate between the Hawkeye and Adelphian Societies of the Morningside College, Sioux City, Iowa, will be devoted this year to the question of the application of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act to the United States, the terms of

the resolution to be debated being as follows:—"Resolved that the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act of Canada should be adopted by the Commonwealths of the United States, constitutionality granted." The debate will take place on December 10.

The consumption of *cigarettes* in Canada, which has been increasing for a number of years past, substantially decreased last year. The following is a statement supplied by courtesy of the Department of Inland Revenue showing the number of cigarettes upon which duty was collected during the past ten years:

STATEMENT OF CIGARETTES ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION DURING THE FOLLOWING FISCAL YEARS.[1]

Fiscal Years.	Number Manufactured in Canada.	Imported.	
		Lbs.	Equivalent Number.[3]
1899–1900 ..	116,061,522	9,357	3,342,000
1900–1901 ..	121,383,584	26,327	9,402,000
1901–1902 ..	134,236,034	14,295	5,105,000
1902–1903 ..	176,435,240	21,829	7,796,000
1903–1904 ..	211,302,041	22,955	8,212,000
1904–1905 ..	250,860,387	21,199	7,571,000
1905–1906 ..	269,334,939	24,119	8,614,000
1906–1907[2]	266,377,710	26,855	9,591,000
1907–1908 ..	384,809,344	38,593	13,783,000
1908–1909 ..	356,756,130	35,882	12,815,000

[1]The term "Entered for Consumption" means the quantity of cigarettes upon which duty was collected during each fiscal year.

[2]The fiscal year comprised only nine months.

[3]The weight of cigarettes is calculated at the rate of 2·8 lb. per mill.

On October 5, an information was laid by Mr. James B. McLachlin, Secretary-Treasurer, District No. 26 United Mine Workers of Amercia, before the Stipendiary Magistrate at Halifax, against Mr. Alexander Dick, sales agent of the Dominion Coal Company, and Mr. J. R. Cowans, Manager of the Springhill colliery, charging that they and divers other persons had combined and conspired to limit the production and supplying of coal, and to enhance prices. The information claimed that the persons mentioned had been continuing such conspiracy from January 1, 1902, up to the present time. On October 18, the hearing of the cases were begun. Mr. William Roche, a coal dealer in business for forty-three years past, stated that he knew of no arrangement in regard to prices subsequent to 1899. Mr. M. R. Morrow, agent of the Dominion Coal Company at Halifax, stated that he had little knowledge of any arrangement of the kind referred to in the charge. An order was made requiring Mr. Morrow to produce his correspondence with the Dominion Coal Company. At a sitting of the Court held on October 20, a motion was made to quash the information on which the defendants had been arraigned on the ground that it did not disclose any crime. The magistrate held against the motion. An adjournment until the closing days of the month then took place to permit of counsel fulfilling other engagements. On the resumption of the taking of evidence the correspondence between Mr. Dick and Mr. Morrow was taken up and was under examination at the close of the month. The case has attracted widespread interest not only on account of the issue immediately involved, but on account of its alleged bearing on the existing labour dispute between the coal companies in question and certain of their former employés.

A case similarly connected with the labour dispute at present in progress affecting former employés of the Dominion Coal Company was the trial of Mr. Donald McDougall, President of District No. 26 of the United Mine Workers of America, who was arrested on September 12, and conveyed to Montreal, on a warrant sworn to in Montreal, on a charge of criminal libel against the Dominion Coal Company. The charge was that he had printed and published in *La Patrie* of Montreal a defamatory libel, consisting of a statement to the effect that the Company's employés were improperly housed. At the hearing of the case, evidence was taken in regard to the circumstances attending the printing of the statement in question and the placing of the responsibility for publication. At the close of October the case stood adjourned.

II. REPORTS OF LOCAL CORRESPONDENTS.

SYDNEY, N. S., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. John Moffatt, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The general condition of the labour market improved during October. The steel trade continued active, and in districts unaffected by the strike the coal industry was very active. In the strike districts the improvement was marked. All the allied industries, such as the Chemical & Tar Works, foundries and railways were busy. The woodworkers and building trades had an active month.

The Sydney Steel Works had a very busy month. Every department worked to its full capacity, the only drawback being a lack of coke, which only occurred at short intervals and was therefore not a serious factor. From July to the end of October, over fifty thousand tons of American coal were imported, but it is expected that with the closing of the navigation season the Dominion Coal Company will be able again to supply the full quantity required. Abundant ore has been stocked during the summer, but owing to a change in shipping regulations, the vessel carrying limestone and dolomite was laid off and consequently the flux supply ran low. However, a boat of suitable type for the trade was put on some time ago and is rapidly refilling the limestone bins for winter. Construction work on the coke ovens was pushed ahead very rapidly during the month, and the work will continue to be rushed until they are completed. The ovens are of an improved type and will be able to convert a charge of coal into coke in sixteen hours, being eight hours less than the ovens now burning. On the completion of the new ovens improvements are to be made on the old ovens so as to cause them to turn out a charge every sixteen hours, thus increasing their plant capacity. During the month, a contract was entered into with the Canada Foundry Company of Toronto, for the construction of an additional blast furnace decided on some time ago. The contract also includes an extension to the Bessemer plant and two new open hearth furnaces. The latter are of a new and improved type. Over half a million dollars will be spent on this work. An additional rod mill, two merchant mills and a fourth mill for the production of finished material will also be erected.

At the Dominion Collieries the output went up to over nine thousand tons per day. The amount produced for the month exceeded two hundred thousand tons. A large force of men are at work. The strike is still being conducted by the United Mine Workers of America. No. 1 of the Dominion Collieries had larger outputs in August, September and October than during the same months last year, and barring accidents will probably make a record year.

The Steel Works at Sydney Mines were very active. The iron output to the end of September was forty thousand tons the same quantity of steel was made. The amount of coke produced was fifty-six thousand tons. The coal outputs of this Company are considerably in excess of those of last year. For the first eight months of last year, 447,305 tons were produced, and for the same time this year the output was 521,986 tons. The number of men employed is 2,300 against 2,100 this time last year. The prospects for the balance of the year are very good.

The Inverness Collieries worked steadily during the month and good outputs were obtained. Inverness Colliery had an average output of one thousand tons per day. This about its normal output. Port Hood was also busy and had good outputs.

Transportation by water and by rail was heavy. Slight decreases are shown in the receipts of the Sydney & Glace Bay Tram Company, owing to the strike.

The building trades had a good month. Thirty houses at an average of $2,500 each are being constructed in Sydney. The same number is going up at Sydney

Mines, but the average cost is less, ranging about $1,200 each.

The Mining and Technical Schools were opened and will be conducted during the winter.

The Marconi Plant at Port Morien which was partially destroyed by fire is being rebuilt and repairs will be completed by the end of December.

About forty men are employed at East Bay extracting ore which is said to contain a large percentage of silver and lead. The ore now being taken from the mine is being shipped to Swansea where the metals are extracted.

The Customs collections at the port of Sydney for the first six months of the fiscal year show a total of $94,853 as against $66,546 for the same period last year.

Wholesale and retail trade was active.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Fishing.—Mackerel were plentiful off some parts of the Cape Breton Coast and large supplies were obtained.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

The building, metal, woodworking, printing, clothing and transport trades were active. Leather and food and tobacco preparation branches were quiet. Unskilled labour was plentiful.

WESTVILLE, N. S., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. T. Hale, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

There was no great change in the labour market during October, the different trades being steadily employed. The weather continued fine and mild and did not interfere with outside employment.

The several collieries in the district were working steadily producing an average output. The shipments of the Acadia Coal Company for September were about 25,000 tons and of the Intercolonial Coal Company's about 27,000 tons, being an increase for the month of over 7,000 tons compared with the corresponding month of 1908. The total coal shipments from the district for the nine months ending September 30, 1909, amounted to 380,000 tons.

There were no changes in wages and no unrest in labour circles in general.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Farmers were busy during the month with fall ploughing and the marketing of produce. Large shipments of live stock were also made. The county exhibition was held at Pictou on October 5 and 6.

Mining.—The steamers carrying coal for the Intercolonial Coal Company to the Quebec and Montreal markets ceased operations for the season.

Manufacturing.—All manufacturing establishments were busily employed and the outlook is for constant employment for some time to come.

Railway construction.—Heavy rains on October 24 and 25 caused a number of washouts in this district.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Activity prevailed in the building trades. Machinists and engineers, steam engineers, electrical workers, linemen, stove mounters and blacksmiths were active. With horseshoers business was fair. The printing trades had an active month. Tailors found trade steady, and boot and shoe workers had a good month. Barbers were active; the other miscellaneous trades were busy. Street railway employés had a good month. Unskilled labour was well employed.

AMHERST, N.S., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. A. D. Ross, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

There has been during October a marked revival in the industrial activity of Amherst. The largest industry in the town, the Rhodes-Curry Company, has only a few men employed, but the

rolling mill was reopened after several months idleness, and the malleable iron department which has been closed for two years has also been re-opened, and is giving employment to a number of men. The boot and shoe factory is very busy with a full complement of men; the same appears to the Hewson Woollen Mills, the Enamel plant, the Robb Engineering Company, and other industries.

During the month, the McLean Milling Company was organized with a capital of $50,000; it has already started the construction of a mill, which is to be a brick structure 100 feet long. The Company will manufacture flour, feed and other foods.

The Maritime Coal Railway and Power Company completed the construction of its power plant at Chignecto Mines, and also the construction of a toll line to the Joggins Mines to supply power and light to that town.

On the whole, labour conditions in the county, considering the season of the year, are much improved. The strike at Springhill still continues. In the past ten weeks there has not been a single arrest in the town for disorderly conduct.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—The crops have all been safely harvested with the exception of the potato crop, and the wet weather that has prevailed for some weeks has operated against the farmers. Farm produce continues to command high prices, and the agricultural classes are well satisfied with conditions.

Fishing.—The oyster season opened on October first but the catch is reported small, and the oysters of a poor quality.

Lumbering.—Lumbermen are preparing to enter the woods and the cutters' season will be well up to the average.

Manufacturing.—There has been a steady improvement in manufacturing conditions. The industries are working steadily.

Mining.—With the exception of Springhill, where a strike prevails, the different collieries were all active and reported increasing outputs.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Bricklayers and masons have been fairly well employed. Carpenters have been busy. Painters reported business dull, but plumbers were very busy.

Moulders were well employed in most of the industries. Machinists and engineers were very busy, with stove mounters busy.

Woodworkers were busy, but car builders were very dull. Pattern makers were fairly busy.

Printers were fairly busy, and pressmen were steadily employed.

Tailors have been very busy, and garment makers reported work brisk. Boot and shoe workers were very busy.

Butchers and meat cutters were busy.

Trunk and bag makers were busy.

Furriers are asking for more help.

For unskilled labour there was no special demand, the local supply being more than sufficient.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P.E.I., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. F. J. Nash, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The general condition of the labour market during October, differed little from that of September, except that the prevalence of wet weather interfered to a certain extent, with outdoor work, especially with farming operations. In Charlottetown, the construction of the New Canadian Bank of Commerce building, the eighteen stall round house for the railway and the freight shed on the railway wharf, were the principal works in progress, giving employment to a large number of men. The fitting up of the packing plant formerly operated by the Dominion Packing Company, marked a step in the industrial progress of the place. The last of the month found shipping of produce well under way, and as prices are high except in the case of potatoes, merchants and dealers view the business situation with hopefulness.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—The unusually protracted wet weather interfered considerably with potato digging, causing rot in some places. The shipping season opened about the middle of the month and towards the end was in full progress, although the roads cut up by the heavy rains were in a bad condition for hauling.

Fishing.—The oyster season, opened the first of the month. Fishing was vigourously prosecuted, but stormy weather interfered with the catch. High price and a decreased number of oysters were reported.

Railroad construction and employment.—Beyond the new works mentioned in the first part of this report, there were no other features calling for special comment.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Bricklayers and masons were busy. Carpenters and joiners, lathers and plasterers, painters and paper hangers were active. Plumbers were busy. Gas and steamfitters, stone cutters, and builders' labourers were active. The metal, engineering and shipbuilding, woodworking and furnishing, printing, clothing, food and tobacco preparation, leather and miscellaneous trades were active and transportation employés had a good month. There was a fair demand for unskilled labour.

MONCTON, N. B., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. J. C. Graves, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Conditions in the labour market have been fairly active in most lines, but scarcely up to the September average. The unusually wet weather retarded farming, building and street repairing. Manufacturing was healthy and in some lines very active building operations still employed a large number of men but were confined to the closing up of unfinished contracts. Foreign transient labourers have all departed while local labour has been depleted by departures to western points so that the demand in a number of industries was equal and in some instances greater than the supply. Commencing with October 2nd, the Intercolonial Railway Company shopmen began working Saturday afternoons and will continue to do so during the winter. The winter time table of the Intercolonial Railway Company went into effect October 17th, with but few changes from last winter and several trains were withdrawn.

Two unfortunate accidents occurred upon the Intercolonial Railway during October, one being a head-on collision at Nash's Creek, October 5th, where three men were killed and several injured and rolling stock to the amount of $40,000 destroyed; the other near Pugwash Junction, October 13th, where a number of cars went over the bank. Very bad washouts also occurred on the Canada Eastern Branch and near Dorchester.

Application was made by the Intercolonial Railway Company Machinists' union for the appointment of a Board of Conciliation to inquire into their grievances with the management and the Board was appointed October 20.*

Wholesale and retail trade has been up to the average during the month. Bank collections were fair; real estate was firm, rents in a number of instances weakening. No material changes in wages or hours of labour were noted.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Farmers were very active but were hindered by heavy rains, only one week of the month being fine. Marsh haying, late grain harvesting and potato digging were the most seriously affected, and the damage was considerable. On October 1st, exceptionally high tides caused the Petitcodiac river to burst the dykes in many places along its banks and overflow the Moncton, Dorchester, Trintramar, and Shipbody

*See reference in article dealing with the administration of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act during October, elsewhere in present issue.

marshes covering large areas of uncut hay and destroying much that was already cut. Potato rot is also reported from many sections, in some cases half the yield being lost. Threshing shows the grain yield only fair. Apples are a very good crop. The meat market shows beef scarce and high and pork quoted at ten cents per carcass.

Railroad construction and employment.—The expenditure upon the Transcontinental for construction in New Brunswick during September was $175,-084. Many of the contracts are now in the last stages of completion, ninety per cent. of the entire ballasting being done. The foundations of Upper Salmon River Bridge, the largest structure of its kind on the system, are about completed, but the superstructure lies over for next season. The Moncton-Chipman fifty miles section will be nearly completed in November and much work has been done at Nappadogan divisional point. Contractors were handicapped by the bad weather, trestles being swept away. The Blackville Indiantown section of the Intercolonial Railway Company has been put into operation and trains now run from Newcastle to Blackville.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

In the printing and allied trades work was steady. The clothing trades reported active conditions. Bakers and butchers were active. The leather trades were steady. Barbers and clerks reported the demand good and employment steady. Hotel and theatre employees had an average month. Laundry workers were busy. In the transport trades the first half of the month was active in all lines, but passenger traffic fell off towards the close of the month, though the movement of freight was heavy. The demand for train crews was fair for the season of the year. Cab drivers, carters and expressmen were busy. Of unskilled labour the local supply was about all absorbed. No unemployed were observed. Considerable difficulty has been encountered by the labour bureaus in furnishing contractors with men. Wages are $1.40 to $1.60 per diem.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Shediac.—Twenty-five men are at work on the construction of the dam on the Scoudouc River for the purpose of generating electricity for the electric light system now being installed in Shediac. It is expected to have the lights on by November 15th.

Pt. du Chène.—Shipping is much heavier than last fall. Several steamers have cleared with lumber, and several schooners with produce, while traffic with Prince Edward Island has been large.

Bathurst.—About 400 men are working upon the spur line to the Drummond Mines and tracklaying is well advanced. About fifty men are also employed at the mine, getting the ore out and preparing it for shipment. Difficulty in obtaining the necessary number of labourers has hindered the work.

ST. JOHN, N.-B., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. W. H. Coates, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The labour market continued dull in the building trades, but other branches appeared to be active. Hilyard Bros'. mill closed down on the 18th of October for repairs, but the rotary saw resumed work after a few days. The gang saw will be shut down for the year. It is expected the mill will run until sometime in December if the weather continues fine. The city cashier paid out $17,082.-59 in wages to the civic employees for the four weeks ending October 20. Bank clearings for the four weeks ending October 21 were $6,055,734 and for the corresponding period last year $5,522,492 being $533,242 greater in 1909 than in 1908, and $401,850 in excess of the four weeks ending September 23 of the current year. Deposits at the Government savings bank during the month of September were $42,717.08 and withdrawals $61,-124.37. It is probable that the Donaldson line of steamers will have twenty-eight sailings from St. John during the coming winter season.

The following are retail prices prevailing: Turkeys, 24 to 27 cents per lb.; geese, $1 to $1.25 each; fowl, $1 per pair; wild duck, 75 cents; duck, $1.30; woodchuck, 75 cents; venison, 16 to 18 cents per lb; lamb and veal, 10 to 12 cents per lb; beef, 10 to 18 cents per lb; fresh pork (by quarters), 12 cents per lb; ham, 18 cents per lb; bacon, 20 cents per lb; eggs, 30 to 35 cents per dozen; butter, 26 to 31 cents per lb; squash, 2 to 4 cents per lb; fresh cod-fish, 5 cents per lb; dried cod-fish, 4 cents per lb; mackerel, 20 to 25 cents each; halibut, 15 cents per lb; smelts, 10 cents per lb; bloaters, 24 cents per dozen; finnan haddie, 7 cents per lb; fresh herring, 15 to 20 cents per dozen; salt herring, 24 to 30 cents per dozen; clams, 20 cents per quart; haddock, 5 cents per lb.

Factory Inspector Kenny found at Hartland several boys of school age employed in mills and ordered them dismissed.

The printing pressmen and assistants have negotiated a wage scale, which goes into effect on November 22nd of this year, as follows: Web pressmen, day work, eight hours, $15; night work, $18. In 1911 it is agreed the rate will be increased to $18 for day work and $20 for night work. The book and job scale, effective on same date, is $11, $12.25 and $14 for platen presses; cylinder pressmen, $14. In 1911 these prices will be increased to $12 in the first instance; $13.50 in the second; and $15 in the third. Signed agreements are had with the *Standard Times and Telegraph*, and *Sun and Star*. The above agreements are to remain in force until November 22, 1912.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Reports from up-river districts tell of heavy losses to the farmers by the recent freshet. The chief loss will be in the hay which was stacked on the intervals, much of which was washed away. The unseasonably wet weather this fall has had a bad effect on some of the root crops in Kings County, some of the farmers having to buy potatoes for their own use. The potatoes have rotted badly.

Lumbering.—The cut of logs this year on the upper St. John and tributaries to come to St. John River Log Driving Company booms at Fredericton will probably be at least 125,000,000 feet or fully as great as the season just closed.

Railroad construction.—The accounts of the Transcontinental Railway show that there has been expended in the New Brunswick section a sum of $7,655,045.01. This was divided among six sections of the work. Ninety per cent. of all the ballasting has already been completed. The foundation has been about completed for the huge bridge at Upper Salmon river, which is to be the largest structure of its kind on the entire system, but no steel will be put up until the spring.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Bricklayers, masons, carpenters, joiners were active. Painters and decorators, plumbers, gas and steamfitters, active. Stone cutters and builders' labourers were quiet.

Iron moulders, iron workers and helpers were active. Machinists, engineers, electrical workers and linemen and blacksmiths were busy. Boilermakers were active.

Woodworkers were busy, with shingle weavers active.

Printers and pressmen were busy and bookbinders, active.

Journeymen tailors were busy.

Bakers and confectioners were busy, with cigar makers, active.

Broom makers were dull, but brush makers were active.

Railroad conductors, locomotive engineers and firemen, railroad telegraphers, trainmen, switchmen, trackmen, and freight handlers. steamboat men and firemen and ship labourers were active. Street railway employees, were busy.

Unskilled labour was dull.

DISTRICT NOTES

St. Stephen.—The Bank of Nova Scotia has purchased a lot on which to erect a branch building. The building will be of either brick or stone, two storeys high, and will be 52 x 85 feet.

NEWCASTLE, N.B., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. James Falconer, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Conditions during the month were active, this being the busy season of the year. Outside work was rushed. Repair work was also being hurried forward. The repairs on St. James' Church were completed and the church re-opened. The Harkins' Academy was closed in, and will be ready for occupancy by the New Year. The first building of concrete erected in the town is being watched with some interest.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—The farmers have nearly all their crops in. Threshing is about over. The yield was generally good, oats being above the general average. The potato crop promised well, but there has been so much rain and hot weather that about two-thirds of the crop has rotted.

Lumbering.—Some of the mills have closed down for the season and all will be closed before November 1. There were a large number of men in the woods cutting for next season. The cut will be about the same as last year.

Railway construction.—The Drummond Company made good progress with its branch to deep water. The mining link from Blackville was opened for traffic during the month.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

The building trades were very active, those having contracts wishing to finish them before the cold weather. The wet weather hampered outside operations in these trades. Tailors and garment workers were active, the present being their busy season. Notwithstanding this, trade was not as good as last year, there being a general depression and scarcity of money.

The supply of unskilled labour was greater than the demand and will be so until smelt fishing begins as soon as the ice forms in the river.

QUEBEC, QUE., AND DISTRICT.

Messrs. E. Little and *P. J. Jobin, correspondents,* reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The month has been only fairly active, though the building trades were well employed. The work on the Quebec terminals, suspended since the collapse of the Quebec bridge, was resumed, giving employment to about 150 men on the Sillery section. The new technical school, which when completed will cost over $250,000, was also begun; the contract for the erection was awarded to Messrs. Simoneau and Dion, Sherbrooke, and that for the outfitting to Messrs. L. H. Gaudry & Company, Quebec. The building is to be completed in April, 1911. Work on the new cement plant at Pointe aux Trembles was suspended, though not completed. A joint committee of boot and shoe manufacturers and representatives from the cutters, casters and machinists' unions have been in conference with regard to certain questions affecting employment. The result of the conferences had not been announced at the close of the month. The free night schools were opened on October 6. The Canadian Pacific Railway Company's steamer *Empress of Ireland* received damages on the passage to Quebec necessitating repair at Liverpool, England.

A disastrous fire on October 16, destroyed the Canadian Northern Railway's grain elevator, the Customs house, cold storage warehouse and other warehouses. The loss was estimated at over $1,200,000, but comparatively few men were thrown out of employment.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Farmers were busily engaged ploughing and harvesting the root crop; weather conditions were very favourable.

Lumbering.—Several large gangs were sent into the woods. One of the gangs was recruited in Gaspé. Some of the large mills have finished their cut, but the majority were still running to full capacity. The outlook is favourable. In the Lake St. John region, shantymen are receiving from $30 to $35 per month. The rates on the south shore were somewhat lower, namely, $26 to $30. The general level was slightly higher than last year.

Railway construction.—A number of contracts for the construction of the new route between St. Alphonse and Chicoutimi have been given out.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Activity prevailed in most of the building trades, though plumbers and stone cutters were somewhat quiet. The metal trades, with the exception of electrical workers and linemen, were quiet. Activity prevailed in the printing trades and among tailors and garment workers. Boot and shoe workers, however, were dull, as were also bakers, butchers, cigar makers and the leather trades. Hotel and restaurant employés, etc., were quiet. In the transportation branches, railway employés were busy, but steamboat men, ship labourers, cab drivers, teamsters, etc., were quiet. The supply of unskilled labour was in excess of the demand.

SHERBROOKE, QUE., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. H. Logie, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Labour generally has been in demand throughout the month, and to an unusual extent for the season of the year. From a canvass of the various industries in the place there is everything to indicate that work will be much more plentiful than last year. All the factories are running full time, and in some cases help is being advertised for. Outside work is plentiful, and for unskilled labour there has been a good demand. Some of the large construction companies have been short of labourers. The machine shops are getting more orders, and the scale company cannot keep up with orders. The railway companies report business as picking up. A large number of men are being employed on the extension to the Canadian Pacific Railway Company yard here, and on the ballast trains. Wholesale and retail trade was reported good.

The official figures given out from the City Hall show that there has been an increase of $512,981 on the taxable real estate for the past year. This will mean over $4,000 additional revenue for the City. The taxable property this year is $6,225,186, as compared with $5,812,195 in 1908.

The Street Railway Company has a project before the City Council to double its mileage.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—The favourable weather has enabled the farmer to get his fall work done in good season. The grain and root crops have been exceptionally good, especially the potato crop.

Lumbering.—While the lumbermen have not yet started work in the woods, considerable has been done in preparing pulpwood for export.

Manufacturing.—All branches of manufacturing have been busy, all industries running full time.

Mining.—Work at the mines has been carried on with activity, and from indications it will only be extremely severe weather that will close them down.

Railroad construction.—The only railroad work going on in this section is that being carried out by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company which has about 200 men working on the extension to its yards.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

The building trades reported all branches busy. In addition to many private dwellings, a large new hotel, two business blocks, a new station and a round house are under way.

Machinists were working full time, with orders in hand sufficient to ensure steady work throughout the winter.

Woodworkers were well employed, and the demand for fixtures is good.

The printing trade was somewhat quiet, but there has been no laying off of hands.

Journeymen tailors reported business good. Garment houses reported good business coming in from the east and west.

Bakers and confectioners were quiet. Cigar makers have been a little more active.

Miscellaneous help has been fairly active.

Railway men have been fairly active, and are looking forward to the close of navigation which means more work for them.

Unskilled labour was in good demand.

DISTRICT NOTES

Farnham.—An official announcement has been made that the Canadian Pacific Railway shops will be closed. The loss will be heavy for Farnham in many ways. Some 400 men are employed and the monthly pay roll amounts to over $7,000.

THREE RIVERS, QUE., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Joseph J. Ryan, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

October was a busy month for all workers in this city and district and compared favourably with the preceding month. All industries were fully employed. The building trade was particularly active. Wholesale and retail trade was generally good. Rates of wages and hours of labour remained unchanged. The labour market suffered no disturbance.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—The crop has been exceptionally heavy this fall, and farmers report a prosperous season.

Fishing.—This industry was quiet.

Lumbering.—The month was very active, sawmills being kept busy.

Railroad construction.—The Canadian Pacific Railway Company gave employment to the usual number of men on repair work.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

The building trades reported active conditions. Blacksmiths, bicycle workers, horseshoers and jewellers had a busy month. Other metal trades were fairly busy. Fairly active conditions prevailed in the woodworking and clothing trades. With the exception of bookbinders, who were less active, the other printing trades were active. Ice handlers were quiet; the other food and tobacco preparation branches were active. Leather workers were quiet. The miscellaneous trades had a fairly good month, while the transportation trades were busy. Unskilled labour was well employed, with very few out of work.

ST. HYACINTHE, QUE., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Victor Phaneuf, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The condition of the labour market was favourable during October. The building trades were more active than in the corresponding month of last year; the supply of labour, however, was equal to the demand. Sash and door factories were very active some of them having received enough orders from outside points to keep them in operation for several months. Civic improvement work gave much employment. The metal trades were fairly employed but no new hands were needed. The leather industry was active, the production of the tanneries having increased, and it was stated that the number of hands would require to be increased. The Ames Holden factory had a good month, being more active than in the previous month. The Côté factory was very active in the beginning of October, but towards the end of the month work diminished on account of stock-taking. Employ-

ment continued unabated in the organ, corset and biscuit factories. The Crescent Company of Montreal will commence operations towards November 15, in the establishment formerly occupied by the Dominion Cigar Factory; at first about fifty girls will be employed but this number will be increased to 100. Wholesale and retail trade reported a fairly active month. Banks stated that collections were easy. There were no changes in hours of labour or rates of wages.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Rain during the past few days was very beneficial and facilitated autumn work. Activity prevailed in all branches of the industry, and produce brought good prices. Farm help was well employed, but the supply was equal to the demand.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

The building trades had a good month, fine weather having been the rule. Metal workers had a good month and woodworkers had an active one. The printing and allied trades reported a better month than the previous one. Journeymen tailors and garment workers were well employed, while boot and shoe workers had a good month. Those engaged in the preparation of food and tobacco reported a busy month. The leather trades were active. The miscellaneous and transportation branches were fully occupied. There was a fair demand for labour, supply and demand being about equal.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Sorel.—Arrangements were concluded during the month with a Montreal company to open a factory in Sorel for the manufacture of ladies' underclothing. The company has rented the establishment formerly occupied by the Sorel Manufacturing Company and will employ a large number of young girls. The floating dredge belonging to the Montreal Harbour Commissioners has been brought here for the purpose of installing dredging anchors on dredge No. 19. These weigh fifty-five tons each. The floating dredge above mentioned has a lifting capacity of seventy-five tons.

ST. JOHNS, QUE., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. A. D. Pepin, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The month of October was more active than the corresponding month of 1908. The work being carried on by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company contributed to this result to a great extent. The new bridge being built here by that Company will be 2,500 feet long, with a drawbridge to permit of the passage of barges in the canal. The contractors, Messrs. Quinlan & Robertson, announced that the bridge will be completed in a year; it will be double tracked. The dock works were progressing rapidly although they will not be completed this year. The Grand Trunk Pacific Company is taking in the material necessary to construct a line on the docks, to make easier transportation from barges to freight trains. The municipality has started to remove the intake water pipe one mile higher up the river and the dredges employed by the St. Johns waterworks are working with great activity. There were no changes in the rates of wages nor hours of labour. Wholesale and retail trade was more active than at this time last year. In this connection the following figures may be of interest.

Customs collected from Sept. 1 to Oct. 1, 1909,	$12,158.98
" " 1908,	9,890.00
Increase, 1909	$ 2,268.98
Total customs collected from April 1 to October 1, 1909	$85,236.89
Total customs collected from April 1 to October 1, 1908	61,636.76
Increase, 1909	$23,500.03

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Farmers were well up with their work, although there was a

demand for good farm hands. Weather conditions were favourable.

Manufacturing.—Manufacturing establishments in general were busy. A new pottery was started and will employ a good number of hands.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Carpenters, painters, marble cutters, steam fitters and plumbers were busy. Bricklayers and masons had a fair month, but plasterers were dull, with the exception of shipbuilders who were dull. The metal trades were well employed. Woodworkers reported an active month. Printers had a good month, as had also the clothing and miscellaneous trades. Bakers, butchers and candy makers had plenty of work. Transportation employés were kept busy.

MAISONNEUVE, QUE., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. J. F. Girard, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENREAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The month of October was equally as active as September, and doubly as active as the corresponding month of 1908, especially in the building and outside trades. During the month building permits to the value of $132,100 were granted in Maisonneuve. Wholesale and retail trade was active, and there were no disturbances in the labour market. Certain classes of workmen, such as builders' labourers, common labourers, teamsters, clerks and barbers seemed to be in demand.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Bricklayers and masons were very active. Carpenters, joiners, lathers and plasterers were busy, although less active than in the previous month. Painters, plumbers, steam and gas fitters, stone cutters and builders' labourers were much in demand. Horseshoers had a fair month, and the other metal trades had a busy month. The woodworking and printing trades reported a busy month. Journeymen tailors and garment workers were active, and glove makers and boot and shoe workers were busy. Cigar makers who have been dull for some time became busy. Saddlers were very busy. Active conditions prevailed in the miscellaneous trades, and with unskilled labour. Very few railroad employés reside in this district, but those who do were busy. Longshoremen were quiet, but will probably be active for the balance of the season. Carters, hackmen and teamsters were busy.

MONTREAL, QUE., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. G. Audet, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

An increase of $2,500,000 in building in Montreal, during the nine months of 1909, compared with the same period of 1908, is an encouraging note of the year. The building year practically ceases with the middle of October, insofar as the number of permits issued are concerned. The following statement shows the number of permits issued and value of buildings constructed for the first nine months of 1908 and 1909 respectively:—

	1908.		1909.	
	No. of permits	Value.	No. of permits	Value.
January	26	$ 78,650	50	$ 120,120
February	63	114,380	120	235,330
March	155	197,683	188	376,275
April	217	412,813	342	1,111,891
May	258	659,580	327	1,219,504
June	191	599,572	219	1,172,790
July	177	435,405	257	712,126
August	183	738,720	205	790,275
September	181	622,875	227	716,840
		$4,060,078		$6,505,151
Increase for 1909		$2,445,072		

The harbour revenues during September were fairly satisfactory. The amount received by the collector of customs on imports showed an increase of $1,000 as compared with the correspond-

ing month of 1908, but the exports showed a decrease of $1,500. The receipts from local traffic also showed a deficit of nearly $3,000 compared with the same month last year.

Wholesale and retail traders reported a good month.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Farmers were active.

Manufacturing.—The rubber factory after a month of quietness resumed its usual activity towards the close of the month. Other manufacturing establishments were active.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

The building trades were active, as were also the printing and woodworking trades. From busy to active conditions prevailed in the metal, clothing, food and tobacco preparation, leather, miscellaneous and transport trades. Unskilled labour had a good month.

HULL, QUE., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Rodolphe Laferrière correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

A scarcity of hands was the feature of the labour market in Hull during the month just past. Mills had to shut down at night, and operations by day had, in certain cases, to be curtailed. The scarcity was caused by the large exodus to the woods, and to the National Transcontinental, and also by the prospects of longer jobs at the many large constructions now going on in Ottawa and Hull. Common labourers have proved very scarce around the Chaudière mills, and as a result, night operations have stopped at J. R. Booth's sawmills. Exceptionally high wages are being paid in certain cases to many men For instance, where two men were previously engaged at one machine, if the one man remaining can do the work of both, he is paid double wages; many are thus earning as much as $3 per day, an unprecedented rate for common mill hands. This scarcity of labour may bring about an early closing down of the sawmills in this district, for higher wages are paid on excavations and construction works than in the mills. The former averages $2 a day, and the latter about $1.65 per day. In Hull proper every factory and mill is still running full time. The same conditions prevail at Aylmer, Deschênes and Buckingham. The average pay is everywhere about the same, namely, $1.65 per day. Corporation work to the extent of about $100,000 is now progressing in Hull, and the average wage in this connection is $2 a day. About 200 men are employed on these jobs, mostly excavators.

The Walters Axe factory recently passed into the hands of an incorporated company . A large addition of sixty by seventy-five feet is being built for use as a general office and shipping rooms, while the old offices and shipping rooms will be given over to various manuacturing processes. It is the intention of the company to double its staff of seventy-five men. The company has of late engaged in the manufacturing of cutlery and various other lines of steel tools in addition to that of axe-making.

A Quebec firm is negotiating for the construction in Hull of a shoe last factory to cost about $75,000 to build and equip. The applicants are also disposed to start large works for the construction of shoe making machinery.

The promised advance in mica has not this far materialised, although news of the opening up of new factories at various points in the Ottawa valley has been received.

The season of navigation is in its most active period just now for lumber shipments. It will not, however, be of longer duration than last year, but is expected to close about the 20th of November next. The season was as busy and profitable as last year.

Hull building contractors and architects have abundance of work under way, and many contracts in sight, so that employees of all kinds are assured of steady employment until late in the season.

OTTAWA, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. W. Gilchrist, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Labour was well employed in the Ottawa district during October. With one or two exceptions, lumbermen sent more hands to the shanties, and local building and street improvements were more extensive than during the corresponding period last year. The erection of the Central Canada Exhibition grand stand, and the new Grand Trunk Railway station, employing together some 400 skilled and common labourers, were especial causes for activity.

On October 13, seventy members of the local International Union of Leather Workers on horse goods went on strike demanding an increase of ten per cent. on piece work in the shops. At first three shops were affected, one having promised the increase. In this shop the advance was paid for one week at the end of which the men joined the strikers. The men asked for arbitration, but at the end of the month the employers had not consented to this procedure. Some of the men's places were reported filled.

On October 8, a strike was declared in a local tailor shop by the Journeymen's Tailors' Union of America over the alleged violation of an agreement with the local union, No. 143. It was said the employer cut the prices for coat making from $1.25 per garment to sixty cents. A man and woman quit work and went to another city shop. The employer states that no agreement existed, and that the industry is not affected.

On October 19, the local International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers passed a resolution demanding a minimum wages of thirty cents an hour instead of the present maximum of twenty-five cents. In special cases, expert men were receiving over twenty-five cents with one firm. The union's demand is to be presented on November 2. Machinists in one foundry asked an advance from twenty-seven and one-half to thirty cents an hour, but the request was refused. The Library Board of the City increased the salaries of two women clerks by $50 a year, and decided that the minimum salary for beginners should, in future, be $300 a year.

There are only twenty men in the Rescue Mission, compared with fifty at this time last year.

A reduction in fire insurance rates has taken effect in a certain portion of the city from $1.15 to eighty five cents on a $100, on a three years' risk, and from an average of $1.50 to eighty cents in another portion. Better fire protection is the reason for the change.

The annual assessment returns for Ottawa, show a total assessment of $55,348,814 or an increase of $4,840,609 over last year. Nearly all the increase was due to the erection of new buildings as the land values were not increased. The population increased 3,076, and is now 83,360.

Meats were increased in price during the month, pork selling at $30 to $32 per barrel compared with $25 earlier in the autumn. Vegetables and fruits are ten per cent. cheaper than a month ago.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Crops were benefitted by late autumn rains. The local root crop is twenty per cent. better than last year, and the oat crop on the Experimental Farm was fifteen bushels per acre ahead of last season. Corn is an average of three tons an acre better than in 1908. The apple crop is the only fruit crop that shows any improvement over last year.

Lumbering.—The lumber demand was active in the last part of the month, and the best classes of pine was increased a couple of dollars per thousand. The mills are producing at full capacity in contrast with last season when the lack of water power partially paralysed the industry.

Railroad construction.—The Canadian Northern Railway is proceeding with a new line into Ottawa, and the construction of the Grand Trunk Railway station is going ahead satisfactorily.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

The building trades were active, but moulders, iron workers and engineers were quiet. Electrical workers were busy, and stove mounters active. Horseshoers were very busy. Steady employment was reported in the woodworking trades. The printing trades were actively engaged, and the clothing trades were very busy. Quietness prevailed in the food and tobacco preparation branches, and the leather trades were unsettled owing to the strike. Barbers were quiet, but clerks and stenographers were in fair demand. Furriers were very busy. Railway hands were very busy. Unskilled labour was very actively engaged.

KINGSTON, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. William Kelly, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

During the month of October the industrial situation remained unchanged as compared with conditions prevailing during the previous month. Nearly all lines remained fully employed. The indications are, that the balance of the season will be as good, if not better than the same period last year.

A joint meeting of members of the City Council and the Board of Trade was held for the purpose of taking more vigorous action in securing new industries. It was decided to secure an expert at a good salary to devote all his energies to this end. It was also suggested that in addition to a salary of $2,000 or $3,000 per annum and expense, he be given a bonus of from $200 to $500 on each new industry secured. It was also decided that every consideration be given to industry promoters.

On the 11th of the month a new vaudeville theatre was opened to the public. It is a fire proof structure of steel, reinforced with concrete, having a seating capacity for 700 persons.

A branch of the Bank of Toronto, was opened here on October 5.

In 1889 the assessment of Kingston was $7,318,389. In 1899 it was $7,809,554 and in 1909 it is $8,930,348. In the past ten years it has increased twice as much as in the ten years from 1889 to 1899. The chief increase, however, has occurred in the past three years. The assessment three years ago was $7,912,657. The increase will yield $6,500 more in taxes next year.

The strike of painters at the shop of A, MacMahon & Company, reported sometime ago remained unsettled. No other strikes, lockouts, or changes in the rates of wages or hours of labour were reported during the month.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Farmers had a favorable month. Vegetable, roots, fruits, etc., were an abundant crop. The yield in potatoes was exceptionally large.

Fishing was dull.

Lumbering was more active.

Manufacturers reported a busy month.

Mining was active.

Railroad construction continued active.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

All branches of the building trades continued active. The metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades were active. The Canadian Locomotive Company is about to start on two new contracts, one for twenty-five, and the other for fifteen new engines. Woodworkers and the furnishing trades had a busy month. Printers, tailors, bakers, cigar makers, butchers, tanners, curriers, barbers, broom makers, furriers, laundry and theatre employés reported a busy month. Railway and street railway employees, cab drivers, teamsters, and unskilled labourers were active.

BELLEVILLE, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. H. C. MacDiarmid, correspondent, reported, as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Labour of all classes was well employed during the past month, which

was perhaps the best month of the year for nearly all classes of mechanics and labourers. The city has experienced great activity in building operations.

One cement company is advertising for 100 labourers at $1.75 a day. The Belleville rolling mills and horseshoe factory was kept busy filling orders and large shipments are made every day. This is one of the city's leading industries. The Belleville Hardware Company employs a large number of skilled mechanics and was also busy. Both wholesale and retail merchants reported business excellent. The city teamsters, those employed at corporation work, struck for $3.50 per day. They were formerly receiving $3. After being out a few days they were granted their demand.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Farmers were very busy ploughing, getting in root, crops, apples and fruit. The weather was very suitable.

Fishing was active, large catches of whitefish being made. Other fish were plentiful.

Lumbering was dull in this district.

Manufacturing was active in all branches.

Mining was also active in this county, hundreds of men being employed.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

All branches of the building trades were busy. They have had a splendid season.

Iron moulders, iron workers and helpers, horseshoe makers, machinists, electrical workers, brass workers, blacksmiths, boilermakers and horseshoers all had an active month, there being plenty of work. Many shops worked overtime.

All branches of the woodworking and furnishing trades were very busy this month, with the exception of wood carvers, car builders, gilders and shingle weavers. Coopers were especially active, being rushed with apple barrels and cheese boxes.

Printers, both job and machine were all employed full time. Pressmen and bookbinders were all active.

Journeymen tailors were all busy, some shops working overtime to keep up with orders.

Bakers and confectioners, butchers and meat cutters and cigar makers had a busy month.

The various harness shops were running a full staff during October.

Barbers, clerks, stenographers, delivery employees, furriers, hotel, restaurant and theatre employés as well as laundry workers all reported a busy month.

Railway conductors, engineers and firemen were active as well as switchmen, trackmen and freight handlers. Steamboatmen generally were busy. Cab drivers carters and draymen had a busy month. Teamsters were busy.

The supply of unskilled labour was equal to the demand.

PETERBOROUGH, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. J. Arthur Sharp, correspondent, reported as follows:

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Labour conditions generally were very favourable during October, the result being that there were very few idle men in the city or district. The demand for men in all branches was about equal to the supply. All the factories were working full time and in some they were working overtime. Building operations were fairly active, but fell off somewhat during September according to a comparison with the amounts of the building permits for that month in 1908. Last year, September saw permits issued to the total of $57,230 whereas during the past month the amount was $46,485 of which $22,000 was made up by the Knox Church building. The Colonial Weaving Company has just completed a new factory and is installing about $20,000 worth of new machinery which will result in doubling the output of the plant. The Central Mill started work again this month after being shut down for the last three months; it now has a capacity of 400 barrels of flour a day and will run night and day. The assessment

returns show the population of the city to be 16,907, an increase of 416 over last year.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Farmers were busy with the marketing of produce, threshing and fall ploughing.

Lumbering.—Lumbering has been very active and the season just opening promises to be even more active, all the firms advertising for men to go to the camps.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

The building trades have had a good month.

Iron moulders and core makers have had a fair month. Machinists and brass workers were very busy. Blacksmiths have also been busy. Boiler makers were not doing much.

Woodworkers and pattern makers were active: Coopers were busy.

Printers were busy, also pressmen and bookbinders.

Tailors and garment makers reported business good.

Bakers and confectioners and butchers had plenty of work.

Leather workers had steady employment.

Railway and street railway employees steamboatmen, etc., had a busy month and teamsters and express men had an active month.

Unskilled labour was in active demand at good wages.

TORONTO, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Phillips Thompson, correspondent. reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Conditions during October were satisfactory with plenty of work for nearly all classes. There was a noticeable demand for female labour more especially as domestics, confectioners, in whitewear, silk goods, knitting and fur establishments and as jewellery workers, good wages being offered. The building trades continued active, favoured by mild and fine weather. The usual movement of population from the rural districts to the city has begun, but owing to existing favourable conditions, it is not anticipated that much hardship from lack of employment will be experienced during the winter.

Building permits were issued during September for 522 buildings of an approximate value of $1,046,065 as against 463 buildings of the value of $1,109,580 in September, 1908. The total number of buildings for which permits were issued for the first nine months of the year was 3,767 representing an approximate value of $13,054,677 as compared with 2,957 buildings, valued at $8,618,010 for the corresponding period of 1908.

A by-law to raise $320,000 for new permanent buildings on the exhibition grounds will be submitted to the ratepayers on January 1st. The ratepayers will also be asked to sanction a by-law to raise $500,000 to begin work on a scheme for reclaiming Ashbridge's marsh as an industrial and park area. The scheme involves an ultimate expenditure by the city of $2,700,000 including $1,700,000 for concrete piling and $544,000 for excavation. There will be 140 acres available for industrial sites, 70 acres for ships and wharves and 160 acres of park land.

The new Public Reference Library on St. George and College Streets, completed at a cost of $260,000 exclusive of interior fittings was formally opened to the public on the 28th.

At the meeting of the Board of Management of the House of Industry on October 19th., provision was made for the opening of fifteen stations distributed throughout the city at which bread and soup will be given out during the winter. The officials anticipate a considerable decrease in the number of those needing relief, owing to the marked improvement in industrial conditions.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Farmers have been busy and fall ploughing was well advanced, the weather having been generally favour-

able. Root crops have yielded heavily and pastures are generally in good condition. Milk producers have advanced the price of milk beginning with November 1st. owing to the increased price of feed. During the summer the price ranged from $1.15 to $1.18 per 8 gallon can, the increased rate being $1.50 to $1.55. The retail price has been increased to eight cent per quart for loose milk and nine cent for bottled milk.

Manufacturing.—Activity prevailed in nearly, all lines with orders coming in freely some extensions and new enterprises were undertaken. The Canada Foundry Company has secured a contract from the Dominion Steel Company of Sydney, N. S., for the extension of their Bessemer blast furnaces and plants and the construction of two open hearth furnaces. The amount involved is about $500,000 and the order will keep most branches of the foundry busy throughout the winter.

The erection of the buildings of the National Iron Works Company, on the site recently secured in Ashbridge's marsh is being rapidly proceeded with, the contracts calling for the completion of the works by February 16. The city has awarded a contract to the company for 1,080 lengths of pipe required for the extension of the water system at $27.45 per length.

The National Carbon Company of Cleveland Ohio, will establish a branch factory in Toronto to employ about 300 men. The Company has purchased a site of three acres on Davenport Road in the north-western section.

The Toronto Carpet Manufacturing Company will erect a two storey warehouse on King Street East near Fraser Ave. to cost $42,000.

The Scott Knitting Company will put up a three storey factory on Ryerson Avenue near Queen Street to cost $12,000.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

All the building trades were actively employed, plumbers gas and steamfitters being especially busy.

Blacksmiths, boilermakers, moulders, machinists, sheet metal workers, structural steel workers and electricians were generally well employed brass workers, jewellers and silversmiths were active.

The woodworking trades including piano workers had steady work.

Printers, bookbinders, pressmen, electrotypers and stereotypers were generally active.

Custom tailors were fair. Garment workers, boot and shoe workers and hat and cap workers were steadily employed. Furriers were busy.

Bakers, confectioners and butchers had continuous work. Brewery workers had a fair month; cigar makers were well employed.

Leather workers were active.

Hotel and restaurant employees, barbers and laundry workers, while not so busy as last month were active. Clerks, salesmen, delivery men and warehousemen were fairly well employed.

Railway and street railway employés expressmen and teamsters had plenty of work. Sailors longshoremen and others employed in freight traffic by water were active.

Unskilled labour has been generally well employed but with the influx of new arrivals the supply is likely shortly to exceed local requirements.

NIAGARA FALLS, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Hewlett Green, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

October showed little change in the labour market as compared with September. General activity prevailed, and the outlook was good in most lines of employment.

A larger number of labourers and teamsters were employed on the extension works of the Ontario Power Company. The International Acheson Graphite Company was enlarging its plant. A grape-juice factory was in operation. Machinery was being installed in the new corrugated paper factory; it has 50,000 square feet of floor space. The sixth 10,000 horse power generator was

being set up in the Canadian Niagara Power Company's plant. Transportation and general business were both increasing. Financial conditions were better.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—The harvesting of apples, grapes and vegetables, late threshing and fall ploughing kept farmers busy. An early snowfall damaged late fruits and somewhat delayed work on the land. The acreage under grapes was larger than ever before. The crop was heavy and prices good.

Manufacturing.—All manufacturing concerns were reported busy. The linen, suspender, neckwear, shredded wheat and enamelled can factories were very busy. Fruit canneries were working to fullest capacity.

Railroad construction and employment.—A small amount of railway construction was going on in the district and general employment on steam roads was better.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

The building trades were generally active and the outlook was good. A $30,000 hotel, a number of houses, the Hydro-Electric transforming station were being erected, and a number of men were working in neighbouring places. Masons, painters, stone cutters and builders' labourers were quiet, with all other trades busy.

The usual number of men were working in the metal and engineering trades. Electricians and linemen were again busy on the extension works of the power companies and improvements to electric light and telephone systems in the city and towns of the district.

October is the last month of the rush season in the fruit and vegetable preserving industry. Large numbers of women and many men were employed in the city canneries and also at *Welland, Port Robinson, St. Davids and Niagara-on-the-Lake.* The quantities packed this year were larger than ever before. The wine-manufacturing companies also employ a number of people in their vineyards and factories.

The Clifton hotel closed for the winter, throwing many persons out of employment.

All regular employés of steam railways were working. Winter schedules went into effect on electric lines, reducing the number of trainmen. Teamsters were busy.

Unskilled labour was well employed.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Bridgeburg.—The property owners of the village approved a by-law to build a sewer system. The new varnish factory will be running early next year. It has 14,000 square feet of floor space.

Chippawa.—The contract was let for, and work commenced on the building of the electric steel plant. Forty men were employed on the excavation.

Niagara-on-the-Lake.—Navigation and fruit shipping at this port closed for the season. The cannery was running to full capacity.

Port Colborne.—Grain traffic by the Welland Canal route was very heavy and the elevators were constantly busy.

Welland.—Manufacturing concerns were all busy. Machinery was being installed in the new Page-Hershee tube works. The Ontario Iron & Steel Company will instal a producer gas plant. The company now employs about 300 hands.

ST. CATHARINES, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Jas. A. Wiley, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Employment during October was from active to busy.

While some of the building trades continued to experience a lull, the majority of the trades were well employed. There was no abatement in employment on civic works such as street pavements, concrete walks, and sewer construction. These works will continue to employ large gangs of men till the close of the season. The Monarch Knitting Com-

pany Limited of Dunville, Ont., is seeking to locate St. Catharines and has purchased the premises lately occupied by the Sunbeam Electric Lamp Company. The Company will start with 100 hands, principally women and girls. This number will be increased to 300 or 400 hands when the factory is in full running order. Merchants reported wholesale and retail trade active.

The members of the typographical union have secured an increase in pay. Seven machine hands secured an increase of one dollar from the beginning of the month raising their wages from $14.00 to $15.00 per forty-eight hours work, with a promise of an increase of another dollar next year. Nine hand compositors had their wages increased from $13.00 to $13.50 this year and will have next year a similar increase of 50 cents raising their wages to $14.00 per 48 hours work. The increase was effected by a conference between the men and master printers.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Farmers and fruit growers have been very busy harvesting and shipping, and although the season has been an open one it is feared that some of the fruit will not be harvested before the frost. The shipments of fruit to the west and other markets, which have been very heavy, brought gratifying returns. One shipment alone of ten tons of fruits made by the St. Catharines Cold Storage & Forwarding Company to Winnipeg netted $870.87. The highest previously realized was $800.00. The total trade with outside points by this company shows an increase this year of fifty per cent. over last season, and agents report from various markets a brisk demand for all that can be shipped as far west as Calgary and Edmonton.

Manufacturing.—The canning factories were running to full capacity. The Jinks Factory and the Reo Automobile Works have taken on additional hands. Other factories were running full time.

Railroad construction.—The Niagara, St. Catharines and London Railway Company is extending its line from Welland to Pt. Colborne.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

The building trades with a few exceptions were active to busy.

All branches of the metal and engineering trades were active.

All engaged in the woodworking and furnishing trades reported trade fair.

The allied printing trades were from active to busy.

Journeymen tailors were active. Boot and shoe workers were busy.

Bakers and confectioners, butchers and meat cutters were busy. Cigar makers and tobacco workers were active.

Tanners and curriers, leather workers, saddlers, trunk and bag makers were active.

Barbers, clerks, stenographers, delivery employés, hotel and restaurant employés and laundry workers reported a good month's work.

All lines of transportation continued active or busy.

Unskilled labour was active, with supply and demand well balanced.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Thorold.—Labour was well employed. The Montrose paper mill was closed down the first half of the month but resumed operations October 18.

Merritton.—All mills and factories were running full time and labour was well employed.

Pt. Dalhousie.—Labour skilled and unskilled found ready employment, the supply and demand being about equal.

HAMILTON, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. P. Obermeyer, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The month has been one of general activity in all lines of industry. The building trades have been working steadily, and enough work is in sight to keep them so as long as the weather will permit. Industrial establishments in all lines have been working full-handed, and in some cases extra hours, and prospects

are said to be very bright for continued activity during the winter months. Nearly all report trade improved over the same period of last year.

Night classes in the Technical School were started October 11, with an enrollment of about 200 students.

Building permits for the month totalled in value $247,300; October 1908, totalled $211,950. The total for the year ending October 31, 1909, is $1,557,425 compared with $1,331,182 for the year ending October 31, 1908.

Immigration officers intercepted a party of foreign labourers, October 13, ticketed through from Buffalo to Detroit, on information that their real destination was a point in Canada about 200 miles north of here, under contract with parties operating in Toronto and Buffalo to supply labourers to Canadian firms. They were detained here while investigation was made, and deported to Niagara Falls, N. Y. No prosecution has so far been announced of the parties responsible for their importation.

Unskilled labour has been fairly well employed, and no labour difficulties were reported.

Prices of shoes were advanced 10 per cent. during the month, and another advance is said to be in prospect. The high price of leather, owing to scarcity of hides, is given as a reason.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Grapes have been very plentiful this year, and prices low. Growers state that the acreage is too large, owing to the number of new vineyards coming into bearing, and that planting will have to be curtailed for some years if an over-supply is to be avoided. Local grain buyers complain of the poor condition of oats offered on the city market, the grain is not properly cleaned.

Manufacturing.—Contracts were let for the warehouse and foundry for the Otis-Fenson Elevator Company on October 12.

Railway construction.—Plans were filed October 21, in the registry office of the Hamilton, Waterloo and Guelph Electric Railway. The route shown is from near the corner of James and Vine streets westerly to and along the edge of Dundurn and Harvey Parks, over the Dundas Canal, thence through East and West Flamboro and Beverly townships. The city by-law calls for an expenditure of $100,000 by the Company by the end of this year, but an application for extension of time is now before the City Council.

The Canadian Northern Railway officials have announced that their road will be built along the north shore of the bay, and will enter the city from the west.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Labour conditions in the trades have been uniformly active during the month, with the single exception of the stove industry, which was reported dull. The moulders' strike is still on, with no particular change in the situation. A number of the non-union moulders have quit the foundries but no strikers have gone back.

The building trades were busy, cement workers found conditions active on two large buildings in which reinforced concrete is being used. Iron workers (other than stove-plate moulders) were busy, as were electrical workers. The woodworking trades were all actively employed. The allied printing trades had a good month. Tailors and garment workers found conditions improved. Boot and shoe workers were exceptionally busy. Bakers and confectionery workers were steadily employed. Cigar makers and tobacco workers were actively employed. Barbers were all working, as were broom makers. Hotel and restaurant employés had a fair month. Railroad employés were busy. Steamboat traffic slackened toward the latter part of the month, and street railway men report the same condition. General labourers had a good month. Teamsters were very busy.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Dundas.—A new industry is to be established here if sufficient capital is subscribed, viz., that of the Harvey Motors Limited, which will manufacture marine and stationary engines.

BRANTFORD, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. J. C. Watt, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Labour generally was well employed during the month, which was more active than the preceding one or the corresponding month of last year.

The building trades continued active. The iron trades were busier, and a greater number of men were employed by the city, on local improvement work, and by the street railway on the re-construction of tracks. There was a demand for female operatives, principally in connection with the manufacture of fabrics. The local post office has been changed to a city basis; several were affected financially by the change, and the majority of the staff are placed on a better basis so far as opportunity for advancement is concerned.

The following prices were quoted on the Thanksgiving market day. Turkeys, 24 to 26 cents per lb; geese, $1.50 each; beef, 5 to 7 cents per lb; veal, 8 to 10 cents per lb; potatoes, 75 cents per bag; butter, 30 cents per lb; eggs, 30 cents per dozen.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture. — Farmers and market gardeners were busy.

Manufacturing. — Increasing activity was general; in several factories extra men were taken on, and some overtime was worked. The Waterous Engine Works Company is erecting a large addition to its boiler shops to facilitate the handling of boiler plate.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Bricklayers, masons, carpenters, joiners lathers, plasterers, painters and decorators were busy, plumbers, gas and steam fitters were from active to busy.

Iron moulders and coremakers, machinists and engineers were busy. Linemen were active. Metal polishers and buffers, blacksmiths, boilermakers and sheet iron workers were busy. Stove mounters were active, with horseshoers busy.

Woodworkers, carriage and wagon makers, pattern makers and coopers were busy.

The printing and allied trades, tailors and tailoresses, and bakers and confectioners were busy. Cigar makers and tobacco workers were active. Leather workers and saddlers were steadily employed. Barbers, clerks, delivery employés, hotel and restaurant employés were actively engaged. Laundry workers were busy.

Railroad trackmen were active. Freight handlers were busy. A few street railway employés were idle part of the month, the re-construction of the city tracks effecting the service. Teamsters and draymen were busy. Carters and hack drivers were active.

There were not many unskilled labourers unemployed, the supply of work was exceptionally plentiful.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Paris.—Labour was well employed. The factories and mills were busy.

GUELPH, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Wm. Drever, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

All classes of labour were busy during October and conditions compared favourably with those of the previous month, while the outlook for the coming winter is brighter than at any time since the depression. Building operations were still underway and will continue for some time to come. No new industries have been started, but established industries were fully employed, a number of firms running overtime to meet the orders on hand.

Street paving and the construction of new filter beds for the sewerage system continued to give employment to a large force of men. The City Council has appointed a permanent fire brigade composed of a chief and six

men with the addition of ten call men, who will receive the following wages per year. Chief:–$1,000, drivers, $600; stationary men to receive $500 for first, $550 for second and $600 for third year, call-men $100 per year. Formerly the fire brigade was made up of call men who received $80 per year. No further change in rates of wages or hours of labour has been reported.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Farmers were very busy with fall ploughing and harvesting the root and apple crops and report a fair yield.

Market prices were as follows:—

Hay, $14 per ton.
Wheat, 98 cents to $1.00 per bushel.
Oats, 38 to 40 cents per bushel.
Barley, 55 to 60 cents per bushel.
Potatoes, 65 to 75 cents per bag.
Eggs, 25 to 27 cents per dozen.
Butter, 27 to 30 cents per pound.
Chickens, 13 to 15 cents per pound.
Turkeys, 18 to 20 cents per pound.
Live hogs, $7.50 to $7.75 per cwt.
Beef cattle, live weight, 4½ to 5 cents per pound.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Bricklayers and masons were fairly active with carpenters, lathers and plasterers, painters and decorators busy. Plumbers, steam fitters and tube mill workers were active. Iron moulders, coremakers and machinists were busy. Electrical workers and linemen were active. Stove mounters and blacksmiths had a fair month. Woodworkers in sash and door factories were busy. Piano makers were very busy with carriage makers and coopers fairly active.

The printing and allied trades had a fair month. Tailors and garment workers were fairly active, and bakers, teamsters and carters were well employed. Unskilled labour had a good month with the supply and demand about equal.

BERLIN, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. R. F. Gofton, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Labour skilled and unskilled was fully employed during the month of October employment being more plentiful than in the previous month, or in the corresponding month of last year. The supply of labour, however, was equal to the demand except among cabinet makers, who were somewhat in demand. Four building permits were issued during the month, one being for an addition by the Forwell Foundry Limited, manufacturers of soil pipe and fitting. Another was for an addition to the Wippes block. The value of the permits amounted to $30,000. Good progress was made on the erection of the additions to the St. Jerome College and the C. Heahn Block. The C. A. Ahrens Shoe Factory and the Stumpfs Block are nearly completed. The addition to the convent is completed.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Farmers were busy on fall ploughing, harvesting the root crops, and delivering sugar beets at the Ontario Sugar Factory, which began operations on the 18th of October. The best crop is not as good as in former years, but a better percentage of sugar is reported.

Manufacturing.—Busy conditions prevailed with the Berlin Interior Hardwood Company, which was working overtime, as were the door and sash factories, the Walker Binn Company, the G. Leppert Furniture Company, the Batz Bros. Furniture Company, the D. Heoner Furniture Company and the Oberholtzen Shoe Company.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Bricklayers and masons, carpenters and joiners, lathers and plasterers, painters, decorators and paper hangers, plumbers, stone cutters, and builders' labourers were busy, as were iron moulders, iron workers and helpers, coremakers, machinists, engineers, electrical workers, linemen, metal polishers, brass workers, stove mounters, blacksmiths and boilermakers. The various woodworking, printing, clothing, food and tobacco preparation, and transportation trades had a very good month. Unskilled labour was fully employed.

WOODSTOCK, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. W. H. N. McElheran, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The labour market for the month of October was active, outside labourers especially being very busy. Building operations were brisker than for some time past, the number of new buildings going up absorbing all available help. Manufacturers reported a busy month, orders being plentiful. Tradesmen were all working full time and in some factories overtime. Farmers were mostly busy with fall ploughing, while apple pickers were very active in some localities. A large number of silos were built in the country districts, the woodwork for the most part being done by the farmer himself, while the cement work was let by contract. With the drying up of the pastures the milk supply was diminished, most dairymen having had to feed ensilage.

The City Council passed a by-law to raise $30,000 for a new school building, to replace an old structure now in use, and to make alterations and additions to another school. The city assessor's returns showed for the year a total business assessment in Woodstock of $443,570; taxable income, $112,255; value of real property, $1,120,427, with buildings, $3,266,263 or a total value of $4,386,695.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Farmers were actively engaged hauling grain, produce and live stock to shipping points and markets, and also at the fall ploughing.

Prices for farm commodities ranged as follows:—

Turkeys, 18 to 20 cents per pound.
Geese, 10 and 11 cents per pound.
Butter, 25 to 27 cents per pound.
Eggs, 25 to 27 cents per dozen.
Potatoes, 75 cents to $1.00 per bag.
Tomatoes, 35 to 40 cents per bushel.
Apples, 60 to 90 cents per bag.
Beef, dressed, 7 to 12 cents per pound.
Mutton, 10 to 12 cents per pound.
Lamb, 10 to 15 cents per pound.
Live hogs, $7.80 to $8.10 per cwt.

Manufacturing industries were busy all month. Every available man secured employment. Wagon and sleigh makers were working overtime, as were knitting factory operatives. Work was commenced on the new transformer station in Woodstock. About thirty men will be employed, men were also engaged erecting towers and poles for carrying the wires.

In *railroad construction,* work was quiet.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Bricklayers and masons were very busy the demand being greater than the supply. Work in the new factory for the Tobin Arms Company was being rushed along, it being the intention of the Company to install the machinery at the earliest possible moment. A new addition was also being made to the Oxford Knitting Company's new factory. Several private residences of a substantial character were also started and in course of completion. Carpenters and joiners were very busy in the mills and on outside jobs. Lathers and plasterers were all busy, some outside men being employed. Painters were busy. Plumbers were active, all the available men being well employed, as were also gas and steam fitters. Stone cutters and builders' labourers were all busily engaged.

Stove moulders were very busy, orders from the west being heavy, though Ontario and eastern orders were hardly up to expectations. Machinists were all very busy, there being a demand for more competent men. Linemen were very busy. Metal polishers and buffers were active.

Woodworkers engaged in the several trades were all very busy. Wagon and sleigh makers were working overtime. Furniture makers reported steadily increasing work. Piano and organ makers reported orders good and business on the increase. Church organ manufacturers were all well employed. Wire fence operators were getting busier.

Knitting factory operators were working about a third overtime.

Printers and pressmen were busy.

Journeymen tailors were very busy, fall trade being very good.

Bakers and confectioners were active. Cigar makers were busy.

Tanners and curriers were active.

Barbers were active.

Freight handlers were busy, traffic on all steam roads showing an increase.

Unskilled labourers were all well employed.

STRATFORD, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Jos. T. Carlin, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Labour was well employed during October, which compared favourably with the preceding month and was better than the corresponding month of last year. Outdoor workers in building trades were active, except for a few days. One hundred and forty building permits were issued during the first nine months of 1909. Large gangs of men were employed paving streets, laying cement walks and on the dam, which is nearly finished. Plans were passed for a new $25,000 sewage disposal plant. The municipal drain has been completed this month; it is eighteen feet wide, from seven to nine feet deep, and about seven miles long. Over a year was required for the work. This ditch is expected to prove a benefit to farmers, a portion of bog land being thus reclaimed.

The city's population is 14,799 an increase of 290 over last year. Taxable property totals nearly eight millions in value.

Wholesale and retail merchants reported trade very active. Coal prices took their usual rise on September from $7. to $7.50 per ton. No changes in rates of wages or hours of labour and no trouble in the labour market was reported.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture. — Farmers were busy ploughing and getting out their root crop. Market prices remained nearly the same, except, butter which sold at 26 cents a pound.

Eggs were 28 cents a dozen; Wheat, $1 a bushel; hay, $15 a ton; and turkeys scarce at $1.50 each.

Manufacturing.—Manufacturing establishments reported conditions very good.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Bricklayers and masons were rather slack the last of the month. Carpenters, painters and paper hangers were busy. Plumbers were active.

Iron moulders and helpers were busy. Machinists, blacksmiths and boilermakers were active.

Woodworkers, upholsterers, carriage and wagon makers were active. Coopers were very busy.

The printing and allied trades were busy.

Journeymen tailors and garment workers were active, factory workers were busy.

Bakers, confectioners and butchers were active. Cigar makers were well employed.

Harness makers had a good month.

Barbers, clerks and delivery employés had a busy month. Hotel and laundry workers were active.

All lines of railroad workers were busily engaged. Cab drivers, draymen and teamsters were busy.

Unskilled labourers were fully employed.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Clinton.—The Canadian Flax Mills Company has rented a part of the foundry building which it will use for threshing and breaking the 200 loads of flax grown in this district.

Mitchell.—The local apple buyer has made several shipments to Glasgow, Scotland. There was a large crop of apples in this district. The slaters have completed the roof of the new Carnegie library and the inside work is steadily progressing.

LONDON, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Alex. Woonton, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The condition of the labour market generally was very fair, and showed a marked improvement over the same month last year. The various factories and foundries were well supplied with orders and the railroads were very busy. In the building trades there was no more work than could be attended to easily, the only buildings of importance in course of erection being the Niagara Power transformer station just outside the city, and the joint Niagara power distribution plant and waterworks pumping house inside the city.

Commercial travellers in connection with the wholesale houses are sending in fifty per cent. more orders than at this time last year, the orders from Western Canada being especially encouraging.

The two large biscuit and candy factories, McCormick's and Perrin's, have started on their fall rush, and are advertising daily for female help.

A gang of thirty men are busy putting in poles throughout the city, to carry Niagara electric power.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—The heavy fruit crop in this district, especially of apples, has added considerably to the wealth of the farmers. Potatoes for winter keeping are now being delivered, and appear plentiful at seventy-five cents for a ninety pound bag.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Bricklayers were fairly well employed, although the outlook is not bright. Carpenters, lathers, plasterers and painters were busy. Plumbers had plenty of work. Stone cutters were busy. Builders' labourers reported trade somewhat quiet.

Iron moulders were busy. Iron workers at the rolling mills were very busy; on the day shift they work five days a week, extra help taking the off days. Machinists were very busy. Bell telephone linemen were busy putting wires underground in the business section. There is a lot of work ahead for linemen stringing wires for Niagara power in all parts of the city. Metal polishers and stove mounters were busy. Sheet metal workers at McClary's were working overtime.

Carriage and wagon workers were busy especially with orders from the West. At the Grand Trunk Railway Car shops businesss is very brisk, and a lot of extra help has been employed.

Printers and pressmen were very busy, working overtime in the job departments.

Journeymen tailors were busy, the fall trade being exceptionally good. Garment workers were busy, working overtime. Boot and shoe workers were exceptionally busy, and shoe cutters and lasters on men's fine shoes were being advertised for. The shoe factory at Aylmer Ont., was burned and a number of the hands secured work here.

Cigar makers reported trade good, on the best grades of cigars.

Tanners were very busy; the sole and heel cutting department at Hyman's tannery has moved into part of the Murray Shoe Company's new building, giving more room in the drying department.

The canning factories were very busy, and were hiring a lot of female help. Cardboard box factories were rushed with orders, a very large part of which are received from the North-west.

Railroad train crews were busy. The Canadian Pacific Railway roundhouse is to be enlarged shortly to make room for more engines, to meet the increasing traffic.

Unskilled labour generally was well employed; the preparations of the installing of Niagara Electric power has made considerable work.

ST. THOMAS, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. A. Killingsworth, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

All classes of labour were well employed during October, the open weather permitting outdoor work to be continued throughout the month. In local industries the month was reported active. Merchants reported trade favourable. Building permits issued from January 1st until September 31st, totalled $208,200 in value, permits to the extent of $11,000 were issued during the month of September.

Street railway receipts showed a falling off for the month of September compared with the corresponding month of last year, owing to the reduction in the fares, the number of passengers carried being greater than in September, 1908.

A considerable demand is being made for steam, to be utilised for heating purposes, furnished by the Light, Heat and Power Municipal Plant. The price of steam to consumers has not yet been decided upon definitely, but the actual cost of production is being watched and the cost to consumers will be determined at a later date.

A new schedule of wages went into effect on the Pere Marquette Railway affecting agents and operators. An advance of $5.00 per month was made, making the minimum salary $50.00 per month, $3.00 per month extra will be allowed operators who have to care for switches and semaphore lights. Where there are over six lamps in use, fifty cents for each additional lamp will be allowed. Extra time will be allowed for Sundays and holidays.

Arrangements have been made with the Public Library Board, whereby supplementary reading will be supplied for scholars in the public schools. One hundred dollars per annum will be expended on this account.

The South Western Traction Railway passing through this city was disposed of by auction to a London syndicate, the consideration being $535,000. There is talk of extending this line to the town of Aylmer.

Negotiations were carried on during the month of October between the Michigan Central Railroad trainmen and officials and resulted successfully for the trainmen. As a result a new schedule of wages will go into effect at once, affecting all men except those employed in passenger service. Formerly, brakemen on through freight trains were paid $2.00 per 100 miles; by the new arrangement they will receive $2.24 per 100 miles. Conductors on through freights formerly received $2.85 per 100 miles and will now receive $3.20 per 100 miles. Brakemen on locals working 18 days per month who had received $60.00 per month, by the new schedule will receive $64.75 per month. Brakemen on branch locals who were receiving $62.50 will now receive $68.25.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Farmers have been busy with fall ploughing and looking after their stock. The local markets have been well patronised with buyers and sellers. The apple crop this year has been large.

Manufacturing.—Local industries report the month a good average. The Canadian Iron Corporation Company, report the month of October more active than the preceding month.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

All classes employed in the building trades were busy, favourable weather having prevailed throughout the month. Machinists, boilermakers and moulders were busy. There were no idle printers in the city. Tailors were busy. Bakers and confectioners reported October a busy month.

Unskilled labour was well employed, and a considerable increase was made to the staff employed on civic work.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Aylmer.—One hundred hands were thrown out of work as the result of an

explosion and fire in the Brandon Shoe Factory. The town will assist the shoe factory in rebuilding.

CHATHAM, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Alex. Gregory, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The condition of the labour market showed little improvement if any over September. While some branches of manufacturing were busy, others reported trade about the same as in the previous month. The building trades have become quieter. Permits during the month amounted to $7,850 and were principally for small buildings. Contractors look for little change in the building trade for the coming month. The Foundry and Machine Shops were not overcrowded with orders; in one instance a firm started on short time the last week of the month. Planing mills were all running full time, principally on interior fixtures.

Merchants reported trade brisk and bankers found conditions favourable, paper being met promptly. The Customs returns showed a substantial increase over the same time last year. Passenger traffic will establish a new record.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Farmers were very busy with corn and sugar beets, the latter being a large crop and while not up to that of 1908 being of better quality. Prices during the last week of the month were as follows:—

Butter, 25 cents per pound.
Eggs, 30 cents per dozen.
Potatoes, 90 cents per bag.
Hogs, live, $7.30 per cwt.
Hogs, dressed, $9.00 per cwt.
Wheat, $1.00 per bushel.
Cattle, export, $4.50 cwt.
White fish, 12½ cents per pound.
Salmon, 12 cents per pound.
Hay, $12 per ton.
Straw, $4 per ton.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Bricklayers and masons were slack, and carpenters and joiners were only fairly well employed, painters and decorators were quiet, but plumbers and gas fitters were busy, and builders' labourers had steady work. Machinist, electrical workers and blacksmiths were quiet. Woodworkers, upholsterers, carriage workers and coppers were busy. Printers and bookbinders were busy. Journeymen tailors, garment workers and boot and shoe workers reported a fairly good month. Bakers and confectioners, cigar makers and tobacco workers were active. Barbers, clerks, stenographers had a fair trade, and steam laundries were busy. Steamboatmen and steamboat firemen were very dull, but street railway employés were busy. Owing to the small amount of public improvements done, carters and draymen were idle most of the month. Unskilled labour was fairly well employed.

WINDSOR, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. D. Mitchell, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Work has been plentiful in the local industries, the building trades and among unskilled labourers. The Postum Food Company is spending $50,000 in one new building and is asking for tenders for another building 112 x 126, four stories high to cost from $25,000 to $30,000 when completed. Windsor's progress in prosperity and population is shown by the year's assessment roll just returned by the commissioner. The population is 16,192, an increase of 363 over last year, and the total assessment is $10,957,025 an increase of $695,736 over last year. Wholesale and retail merchants reported trade good and money more active.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

The building trades continued active during the month and good skilled labourers were in demand in all branches.

The iron trades were busy and good skilled men had no trouble in getting plenty of work.

In the woodworking and furnishing trades conditions were active with plenty of orders ahead.

Printers and pressmen reported trade active.

Journeymen tailors and garment workers were very busy.

Bakers, butchers, cigar makers and tobacco workers were all fully employed.

Leather workers were busy, mostly on repair work.

Barbers reported trade fairly good. Good clerks are in demand. Hotel and laundry workers were busy.

Transportation continues active and all connected therewith were fully employed. Cab drivers, carters, teamsters and unskilled labourers were well employed.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Walkerville.—The Detroit E. M. F. Company will establish a $400,000 automobile plant at Walkerville within the next few weeks. The Company will supply the trade of Canada and other British Colonies and will be known as the E. M. F. Company of Canada. The Company will give employment to about 200 men on starting.

SAULT STE. MARIE, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. F. A. Denman, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Labour of all kinds was fully employed during the month, unskilled labour being scarce at $2.00 per day. The building trades were particularly busy. The bank of Montreal will open a branch here early in November. The town has now four banks. Altogether the business outlook is good.

Market prices during the month were as follows:—

Butter, dairy, 24 to 25 cents per pound.
Butter, creamery, 28 to 30 cents per pound.
Eggs, 30 cents per dozen.
Potatoes, 75 to 80 cents per bag.
Flour, $3.10 per bag.
Apples, $3 per barrel.
Cheese, 16 to 17 cents per pound.
Beef, 5 to 15 cents per pound.
Lamb, 8 to 17 cents per pound.
Mutton, 8 to 15 cents per pound.
Veal, 8 to 15 cents per pound.
Pork, 15 to 18 cents per pound.
Bacon, 20 cents per pound.
Ham, 18 to 20 cents per pound.
Lard, 17 cents per pound.
Turkey, 17 cents per pound.
Chicken, 15 cents per pound.
Fish, 10 cents per pound.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Lumbering.—Men for work in the woods were hard to procure and were receiving from $28 to $35 per month and board. The Algoma Commercial Company reported 800 men in camp, with 200 more required. This Company contemplates the largest season's operations in its history. The Standard Chemical Company of Montreal and Toronto has purchased the charcoal plant that has been idle for some time and intends to have the plant in operation before the end of the year. About sixty men will be employed. This Company proposes to take out 30,000 cords of wood this year for making charcoal. The Company's output will be charcoal, wood alchool and acetate of lime.

Manufacturing.—The Algoma Steel Company's plant operated full time during October. Work on the construction of a new blast furnace and structural and merchant bar rolling mill was being pushed. Other industries were working with full staffs.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

The building trades were busy. Normal conditions prevailed in the other skilled trades.

PORT ARTHUR, FORT WILLIAM, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. F. Urry, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Labour conditions were very similar to those of September. All were em-

ployed, with the supply about equal to the demand. No new industries have opened, but all local industries were steadily employed.

The new elevator at Port Arthur is now in working order and was expected to discharge its first cargo of grain on October 29th. Transportation has been busy during the month, but storms on Lake Superior from the 11th to 16th held up the shipping and rendered work at the docks somewhat slack, although opportunity was taken of it to clear sheds and make shipments west.

No changes in rates of wages have been reported, and no strikes or lockouts.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Agriculture in this district is not an important industry, although there is good agricultural land in the immediate vicinity of Port Arthur and Fort William. It is worth noting under these circumstances, that what is claimed to be the first car of potatoes ever shipped into Port Arthur from a local farm in the township of Hymers arrived on October 27th. Another evidence that this important industry will be further developed is the discussion now going on regarding the joining of the farming committees with electric railways. If this were done, the available agricultural land in this district could be utilised to advantage and a very important industry built up.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trade operatives were busy, stone cutters especially so owing to the enlarging of a local stone yard which has installed a plant of stone cutting, sawing and planing machinery and has secured many contracts. All metal and engineering trades in this district have been kept busy. Blacksmiths, horseshoers, sheet metal workers have been busy. The printing and food and tobacco preparation trades have been fairly busy. Hair dressers, clerks, stenographers, delivery employés and railway, restaurant and theatre employés were fully employed. The Lyceum Theatre was opened during the month; it has a seating capacity of about 1,200. All transport workers including steamboat men, railroad men, freight handlers, ship labourers, longshoremen, street railway employés, teamsters and expressmen were fully engaged. Grain trains from the west are keeping the railway men very busy. Unskilled labour was well employed, many city improvements, extensions of street railways, etc., going forward.

WINNIPEG, MAN., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. John Appleton, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

As compared with the previous month the demand for labour has been approximately the same. For skilled workers, as for instance tinsmiths, there has been a keen demand, but this may be due to an unsettled dispute between certain of the employers and the Sheet Metal Workers' Union. Contractors are not yet able to get all the men they require for large undertakings outside of Winnipeg.

Business generally has developed larger proportions during the month of October. For that month the bank clearings reached the sum of $97,862,428 as compared with $86,080,628 in November 1908, which previous to October of this year was the heaviest, from the standpoint of bank clearings in the history of Winnipeg.

All industries appear to be busier than usual and their immediate prospects are much better than normal.

A marked activity in real estate circles is evident. Much higher prices are being paid for land in the centre of the city than have been current for the past two years. Some sub-divisions some miles from the centre of the city are being largely advertised and many lots are being sold.

The Sterling Bank of Canada has purchased a site on Portage avenue and intends erecting thereupon a building for a branch of its business here.

The new Rolling Mills at St. Boniface are approaching completion. The building itself is now ready to receive the machinery of which is already being placed in position.

The assessment commissioner has made a report to the Board of Control which shows the amount of the taxes for the city which will be come due on the 15th of November, and these amounts are as follows:—

Total general rate	$1,621,518.15
Total special taxes	705,284.38
Total business taxes	206,251.60
Total taxes	$2,533,054.13

For general municipal purposes the levy, to raise $1,621,518.15, is as follows:—

	Mills on the dollar.
Municipal	10·250
Library	·253
Schools	3·824
Municipal commissioner	·055
Public parks	·500
Total mills	15·000

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture. — Inspections for the month show that 19,278 acres of wheat, or 20,627,400 bushels passed Winnipeg, a record never before equalled. The grades of wheat and the quantity of each, and particulars of other grains, as passed by the government inspectors during October are as follows:—

Wheat—	Cars.
One hard	68
One northern	7,969
Two northern	6,705
Three northern	2,390
Number four	429
Feed	1
Rejected one	475
Rejected two	301
No grade	26
Rejected	469
Condemned	97
No. 5	31
N.E.G.	4
Total	18,974

Winter wheat—	
No. one Alberta red	21
No. two Alberta red	82
No. three Alberta red	124
No. one mixed winter	3
No. two mixed winter	2
Rejected one	6
Rejected two	4
Rejected	1
No. four R. W.	46
No. five R. W.	15
Total	304

Oats—	
Number one C.W.	176
Number two C. W.	1,641
Number three C. W.	246
Rejected	38
No grade	12
Ex. No. 1 feed	62
No. 1 feed	36
No. 2 feed	63
No. 2 mixed	3
Total	2,277

Barley—	
No. 3 extra	8
No. 3	502
No. 4	241
Rejected	53
No. grade	4
Feed	2
Total	810
No. 1 rye	3
No. 1 N. W. Manitoba	826
No. 1 Manitoba	16
Rejected	7
Condemned	2
Total	851

Compared with the receipts of the corresponding month of last year the increase is very marked as the following table shows:—

Grain—	1909	1908
Wheat	19,278	14,394
Oats	2,277	1,385
Barley	810	725
Flax seed	851	307
Rye	3	1
Totals	23,219	16,812

Prices of agricultural produce on the retail market at Winnipeg are as follows: Carrots, per bushel 50 cents; potatoes, per bushel 50 cents; beets, per bushel, 45 cents; parsnips, per bushel, $1; turnips, 45 cents; onions, per bushel, $1.25; garlic, per lb., 30 cents; pumpkins and marrows, per lb., 2 cents; cabbage, per lb., 1 cent; cauliflower, per head from 5 to 10 cents; celery, 40 to 50 cents per dozen heads;

Dairy products are being sold retail as follows:—New laid eggs, 40 cents; case eggs, 30 cents; tub butter, per lb., 23 cents; creamery, 30 cents; dairy, from 20 to 28 cents; lard from 16 to 18 cents per lb.

In regard to harvesting operations, it is reported by travellers in the newly settled

districts that they are not yet entirely completed. In some districts there are many fields still in stook and in other it has been impossible to get threshers. These conditions are to be found on the lines that have just been opened up for traffic during the present summer. The continued fine weather however has been a great boon, enabling many of the farmers who were short handed to get their grain safely stacked. Threshing operations will be continued for some weeks yet as weather conditions will permit. Receipts are expected to be fully as heavy during the month of November as they have been during October.

Building trades.—From all parts of Western Canada, reports of building activity are coming to hand. In Winnipeg the number of permits issued during October was greater than in the corresponding month of last year. In 1908 the permits issued numbered 144 and the cost of the buildings $460,000; this year in October the permits numbered 215 and the cost of the buildings, $511,850. In the first ten months of 1908 there were issued 1,421 permits for 1,640 buildings at a cost of $5,183,100. For the first ten months of this year there were issued 2,327 permits for 2,742, costing $8,860,600.

BRANDON, MAN.. AND DISTRICT.

Mr. E. Fulcher, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The general condition of the labour market remained unchanged from last month. There has been no shortage of labour, and apparently no one out of work. Many of the harvest and threshing hands have found work further west instead of flocking to the city. The Gas Company is busy laying mains along the principal thoroughfares; the Company expects to supply gas by Christmas. The Court House is nearing completion, and the brickwork of the Victoria Avenue Methodist Church is completed. The addition to the Canadian Pacific Railway depot is finished and work is rapidly progressing on the new plant for heating the depot. The Canadian Northern Railway Company has announced its intention of building a new depot and hotel in the spring of next year.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Practically all harvesting and threshing operations are concluded now. Fall ploughing has been hindered somewhat by the dryness of the season.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Bricklayers were fairly active, but masons had a poor month. Carpenters and joiners were very busy and lathers and plasterers busy. Painters and paperhangers were very busy with plumbers and steam fitters active and builders' labourers and stone cutters busy.

Iron moulders were busy, and machinists very busy, the Canadian Northern Railway shops working overtime. Electrical workers were busy.

The printing trades were active.

Journeymen tailors were active, but cigar makers were dull.

Barbers, clerks and stenographers were reported busy.

Railroad employés were very busy.

Unskilled labour was busy.

REGINA, SASK., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Hugh Peat, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The general condition of the labour market during the month was very favourable. Active conditions prevailed in the building trade, and there was some demand for carpenters and labourers. Bricklayers were not much in demand.

Monday, October 4th, was a general holiday in commemoration of the laying of the corner stone of the Provincial Parliament Buildings in Regina by His Excellency, the Governor General. The city was decorated and illuminated, and

a large number of people came from all parts of the Province to witness the event.

Work on the Parliament Buildings will be continued throughout the winter, and the contractors hope to close in the west wing before the cold weather sets in, after which the work on the interior will be carried on. The carpenters' shop and sawmill will be running throughout the winter, and it is expected that the plumbers will be employed making the interior connections, the outside plumbing from the power house having been completed. The work of making the fireproof kalsomine blocks with which the whole of the interior will be sheeted will also be continued, and except on the exterior it is expected that very little of the present activity will be relaxed.

A new skating rink will be constructed for the coming season, and a new theatre built of red pressed brick with white stone facing, to cost $16,000, will be erected. It is hoped that the latter building will be ready for the Christmas season.

A new daily paper is being published by "The Caxton Press" under the title of "*Town Topics and Daily Advertiser.*" The first edition was issued on Friday, October 22nd. It is a free delivery newspaper with a house to house circulation.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Threshing in this district is practically all finished and gangs of men are going north to complete the work there. From the reports of correspondents to the Department of Agriculture it appears that there were not nearly enough threshing outfits to handle the crop this year, and that there was also a scarcity of help available for handling the threshing outfits. The demand for harvesters was very great, and it would appear that in spite of the large number of men who came west to assist in handling the crop there was at no time a scarcity of employment, but the reverse.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Bricklayers and masons were dull, with many men unemployed. Carpenters and joiners were very busy and reported a steady demand for men. Lathers and plasterers, painters and decorators, plumbers, gas and steam fitters and builders' labourers were active. Iron workers and machinists were very active. Printers were very busy, with Linotype operators in demand, bookbinders were active. Barbers, cigar makers, laundry workers and unskilled labourers were all active.

MOOSE JAW, SASK., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. T. Backus, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The condition of the labour market was very good, and in several lines of trade the supply of labour has been short of the demand. Unskilled workmen have been scarce, and contractors have in many cases been hard pressed in consequence. In all departments of the building trade men have been in keen demand. Metal workers, electricians and tinsmiths have also been very active. The present season promises, so far as building is concerned, to exceed all previous records, both as regards the number of buildings erected and their total value. The harvest in Moose Jaw district has been an exceedingly profitable one for the farmers. The damage from hail has been slight and many very fine yields are reported on all sides. Trade in the city has been good, especially during the last week of the month and a good fall trade is confidently anticipated.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Whilst threshing operations are not yet completed, sufficient grain has been garnered to demonstrate the fact that the crop in the Moose Jaw district will average high. The damage done by hail is not so bad as previously reported, and very few of the farmers have suffered anything approaching serious loss. A 40 bushels to the acre of wheat is this year's record for the district, but many instances are reported of

crops from thirty to thirty-five. On the whole the farmers are well satisfied. Labour for havest work has been scarce and wages have ruled high.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

All departments of the building trade have been active, with carpenters and labourers in special demand. Electrical workers and tinsmiths were all busy. Machinists and boilermakers were both active. Printers were very busy and the general condition of the trade was favourable. Hotel employés, barbers, tailors, confectioners, laundry workers have all been fairly active, with unskilled labour well employed.

CALGARY, ALTA., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. George Howell, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The active demand for labour continued throughout October. Opportunities for employment were as numerous as during the preceding month and in excess of the corresponding period last year.

The building trades are especially busy. Excavations are being carried on in all parts of the city, and there is every indication of a continuance of the activity.

Stone cutters, carpenters, and electricians were in demand.

The city is still carrying on street improvements.

The rate-payers voted in favour of a by-law for $400,000 to be used in further extending the street car service.

Contractors here are paying bricklayers over the current rate of wages, from 62½ cents per hour up to 70 cents. Street car employés have been raised from 21 cents to 25 cents per hour from October 1. Bank clearings were $2,265,000 an increase of 65·5. Building returns shew an increase of 34·4 per cent. over 1908. The figures are for October 1909, $403,050 and for same month last year $88,400.

Wholesalers and retailers report a considerable increase in trade over last year.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Bricklayers, carpenters, stone cutters and electrical workers were very busy. All other skilled trades were active, with unskilled labour well employed.

EDMONTON, ALTA., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. P. C. Foley, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Conditions in the labour market were very favourable. The activity in building continued and from present indications will continue for some time owing to the demand for houses. The hotels are constantly crowded and the best hotels are unable to keep up with the demands for accommodations. The King Edward hotel management will soon have completed a $60,000 addition and is preparing plans for a further addition of fifty rooms. Building permits for September reached a total of ninety-one amounting in value to $515,789 as compared with $123,425 for the corresponding month last year. Bank clearings for the month of September show an increase of more than one million dollars over the month of September, 1908. Traffic on the Municipal Street Car line for the past three months has been very heavy, and shows a steady increase. In July two extra cars were placed in operation on the system and in September two more were added, and an order placed for six more cars.

The September report of the superintendent of public schools shows an enrollment of 2,164 pupils; this is an increase of 29 per cent. over the enrollment for September, 1908.

The harvesting of a good crop has caused an increased activity in wholesale and retail trade.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—The Provincial Department of Agriculture has submitted an official report on the Edmonton district

crops of 1909 which shows the net increase in acreage under cultivation to be 6,179 acres. This total increase is distributed as follows: Fall wheat, 379 acres; barley, 6,220 acres; oats, 10,093 acres; with decreases recorded in spring wheat of 10,401 acres, and in flax, 112 acres. The growth compared with other years is equal, if not better than that of several years previous. The estimated yield per acre is as follows: Wheat (spring), 25 bushels; wheat (fall), 25 bushels; barley, 25 bushels; oats, 40 bushels; flax, 8½ bushels.

The season has been an exceedingly favourable one, there having been very little damage from either frost or hail and none whatever from drought or other causes.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

All classes of skilled mechanics were well employed. The supply of unskilled labour was equal to the demand.

NELSON, B. C., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. A. B. Docksteader, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The general condition of the labour market throughout the Kootenay district during October was quiet, there being a surplus of labour in all lines, except for a slight shortage in the lumber camps which are fast being supplied from the Prairie Provinces.

The Athabaska Mine near Nelson is developing favourably, a force of 15 men being employed.

Extensive development work is at present progressing on the Highland and other mines at Ainsworth Camp, with a view, to making heavy shipments in the near future; about 75 men are now employed. Brick houses have been constructed and the road improved from the mines to the wharf on the lake.

The Velvet Mine in the Rossland camp, for several years past idle, has recently been leased. This property was an extensive producer in past years and it is expected to be on the shipping list in the future. A small force of men will be employed at first and gradually increased as development justifies.

The free-gold mines of the Sheep Creek district continue to produce gold-bricks regularly and the town of Salmo is enjoying prosperity therefrom. The Royal Bank has opened a branch in the town.

The Crows' Nest Pass Coal Company Limited, is slowly increasing its number of workmen at Coal Creek Collieries, while Michel has slightly over 1,000 men on the pay-roll. Fernie is prospering and making good progress in the building lines both in business blocks and residences. Brick and concrete being chiefly used for all the business blocks. The contractors are pushing forward with the view of completing their work before the cold winter weather interferes.

Development at the Hosmer Mines is progressing with about 400 men on the pay-roll, slightly over 100 men having been laid off recently owing to the present unsuitability of one of the coal seams they were employed upon.

NEW WESTMINSTER, B. C., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. D. J. Stewart, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Labour conditions in this district were very satisfactory, and as long as the present fine weather continues it is felt that there will be ample employment for all classes of labour. Present conditions can be said to be more satisfactory than those of the corresponding month of last year; throughout the season there has been no unusual activity in any particular line of work, and sufficient men were available at all times although in the case of labourers there was no surplus. The 500 French Canadians brought out from the east by a local sawmill cmpany are reported as being well satisfied with their new homes. In this connection it would be well to note the statement made by one of the largest employers of labour on the coast when testifying before the

Timber and Forestry Commission namely, that white labour was cheaper in the end from the fact that the cost of supervision was much less, and, that living on a better scale than the foreigner, they spent the greater portion of their earnings and thus were a benefit to the country at large. The labour unions opened their new Temple on the 29th of September.

The annual Provincial Exhibition held in this city closed its doors on the 16th inst. It was a decided success both from an educational and financial standpoint. The district of Surrey (tributary to this city) again succeeded in carrying off the first prize in the district exhibits.

The value of the fish catch in British Columbia for the year 1907-08 was $6,122,923.00 out of a total value of the whole catch of fish during this period in Canadian waters of $25,500,000.

A syndicate has been organised to reclaim about 6,821 acres of land in what is known as Pitt Meadows, the land being purchased from the Dominion Government under certain stringent conditions as to the commencement of the work, in dyking, draining, etc. It is proposed to subdivide this land into small holdings and thus provide homes for a large number of people, a ready market being at hand for what they can produce.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Conditions were fairly active, although the greater part of the crops have been safely harvested. On the whole the yield has been satisfactory. The following are market quotations:—

Beef, hind quarters, 8 to 9 cents per pound.
Beef, fore quarters, 5 to 6 cents per pound.
Lamb, 14 to 15 cents per pound.
Mutton, 11 to 12 cents per pound.
Veal, large, 8 to 9 cents per pound.
Veal, medium, 10 to 11 cents per pound.
Pork, 12 cents per pound.
Fresh eggs, retail, 50 cents per dozen.
Butter, retail, 35 cents per pound.
Fowl, per dozen, $6.50 to $7.50.
Ducks, per dozen, $10 to $11.
Potatoes, $12 per ton.
Oats, $25 per ton.

Fishing.—Fishing on the Fraser River is about over for this season and while the catch of sockeye salmon hardly came up to expectations the very good run of cohoes which followed, made up to some extent for the deficiency. The total pack for the season has not yet been correctly computed, but it is expected to fall short of the estimate made in the beginning of the year.

Lumbering. — Conditions are very satisfactory and many of the mills find it necessary to work overtime in order to cope with the demand. Several large boats called at this port for cargoes of lumber for foreign points.

Railway construction.—The new line of electric railway between this city and Chilliwack is still being pushed ahead; trains are now running from here to Cloverdale.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Bricklayers, masons, carpenters, lathers, plasterers, painters, plumbers and builders' labourers were all active.

Iron moulders, iron workers, machinists, engineers, blacksmiths, boilermakers and horseshoers, were active.

Car builders (electric) were busy, with shingle weavers quiet.

Miscellaneous trades were active.

Steamboat men and steamboat firemen, street railway men, teamsters, expressmen were active.

Unskilled labour was fairly active.

VANCOUVER, B. C., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. George Bartley, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The fact that the Provincial general elections take place on November 25th had a slackening tendency on business.

The local Trades and Labour Council passed a resolution that steps be taken to prevent speculation in timber royalties. It also proposed to organise all chauffeurs in the city into a union and to induce the city council to pass laws requiring automobile drivers to pass an examination as to their qualifications to drive.

Night school classes for technical education were started in the different

public schools on October 11 by the School Board. The fees are $3.00 for the session October 12 to March 30, 1910. This will benefit the building trades and factory hands.

Activity prevailed in Grand View (East End) real estate:—114 feet on Park Drive was sold for $25,000.

Shipping and railway traffic were very active. Wet weather brought a cessation of building operations, although during the first week $160,000 in permits were issued.

A Company was formed to build and operate a sugar refinery, paying $350,000 for a site.

On the 18th, the Board of license commission passed a by-law to license bartenders.

The Saturday Sunset Press was incorporated with a capital of $50,000. The Beaver Press was established.

The Trades and Labour Council will build a new hall, site and building to cost $100,000.

The Cambie street bridge ($675,000) and waterworks extensions ($400,000) by-laws were passed by the electorate.

The floating dock to be built at a cost of $1,250,000 was commenced by Swan & Hunter, London. It will be steel throughout and 510 feet long and seventy wide, thirty feet over the sills with a lift capacity of 11,000 tons in three and one half hours. This dock was subsidised by the Federal Government.

The Bank of Vancouver will open on January 3, 1910. The Bank of Ottawa will erect a new building, the site, costing $200,000 is on the corner of Seymour and Hastings street, one block east of the new post office.

The *Fruit Magazine*, the only monthly devoted exculsively to the fruit industry in Canada, was issued.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Fishing.—The total pack of all varieties of salmon put up on the Fraser River this year will be about 525,000 cases including 100,000 (estimated) cases for the fall pack. Canners paid 22½ cents for cohoe salmon.

Mining.—Placer gold on Seymour Creek assayed $64 to the ton. Three concentrators will be installed, one having arrived from San Francisco.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

The heavy rains which fell during the month interfered to a considerable extent with the building trades.

Iron workers and helpers were fairly active. Machinists and fourth class engineers were busy. Electrical workers and linemen were active. Blacksmiths and horseshoers were very active.

The woodworking and furnishing trades were all busy except coopers and shingle weavers who were quiet.

Printers were busy on newspapers, but inactive in the job offices.

The clothing trades were very dull, a large number of tailors being out of work.

The food and leather trades were reported very quiet, a number of cigar workers were out of work.

Delivery and transportation employés were busy and unskilled labour quiet. Loggers and bushmen were active.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Haysport, Skeena River.—The Fishing Company of British Columbia, capital $1,800,000 will erect a cannery and cold storage plant, having secured a site.

Prince Rupert.—The Provincial Government will advance money to install a lighting system on the streets and to buy a fire engine. A syndicate purchased 400 lots for $40,000. A large number of mechanics and clerks are idle.

Port Melton, Howe Sound.—The British Columbia Wood Pulp started operations. The sawmill has started shipping lumber. A large number of houses have been erected for the employés.

Princeton.—Grading on the Vancouver, Victoria & Eastern Railroad has reached here. Business is very active.

South Vancouver. — The rate-payers favoured the by-law to expend $225,000 on the laying of main and distribution water pipes. A large amount of road work is in hand and building trades are active.

Richmond Municipality.—Both the water ($275,000) and road ($75,000) loan

by-laws were carried by the rate-payers.

Fort George.—There are thousands of acres of good agricultural land within an area of 100 miles of Fort George, which is situated at the junction of Nechaco and Fraser rivers, near the geographical centre of British Columbia, and on the main line of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway.

A weekly paper *The Tribune* has been started by John Houston.

North Vancouver.—An extension of two and one half miles of train line to Lynn Valley has been started; the cars will be running by January.

VICTORIA, B. C., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. W. E. Ditchburn, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The condition of the labour market during October compared favourably with that of September, a very small percentage of people being out of steady employment. The large amount of municipal improvement work going on has kept large numbers of unskilled labourers employed, and this condition will continue as long as weather permits. With three months of the present year yet to run the aggregate value of the buildings for which permits have been taken out already totals $128,955, more than the amount for the whole of the year 1908. For the first nine months of the year the figures are $1,443,275 compared with $815,250 for the corresponding period of last year, and $1,314,340 for the entire year of 1908. These figures do not include the vast amount of residential building going on in the adjoining suburbs of Oak Bay and Esquimalt. For the year to date a total of 456 permits have been issued as against 427 up to the same time a year ago.

The bank clearings for September were slightly in excess of those of the previous month, and largely in excess of those for the same month of last year. The total was $5,864,553 as against $5,718,680 for the month of August. This brings the figures for the first nine months of the present year to $48,521,927 compared with $39,910,774 for 1908.

The present year has seen the greatest number of visitors to the city in its history. The travel on the steamers inward and outward between Seattle and Victoria and Vancouver and Victoria during the past summer, from May up to the early part of October, totalled over 420,000. The most of this travel was made up of tourists visiting the Exposition at Seattle.

The Municipal Council are about to put into effect a new scale of wages for civic employés.

Union leather workers (four) are now working fifty-one hours per week at a wage of $18.00. This scale is paid by two establishments. Two others still pay the old scale of $16.00 for a week of fifty-four hours. Only two men have taken the places of those who went on strike on May 3.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Work in the building trades continued very brisk. Bricklayers and masons, carpenters, lathers, plasterers, plumbers, etc., all working full time. Painters were all working regularly, and there has been plenty of work for builders' labourers.

Iron moulders found work in a normal condition, no extra activity being in evidence. Machinists and engineers were all working steadily, though boilermakers and iron shipbuilders have not found business brisk. Shipwrights have been constantly at work in the local yards, principally on repair work. Blacksmiths and horseshoers have been kept busy.

Woodworkers and upholsterers found trade only normal, regular hands being employed. Pattern makers all found constant employment. Carriage and wagon makers were kept fairly busy.

The job printing business has fallen off during the past month, necessitating a reduction in forces in some offices. It is thought that this condition is only temporary and that trade will increase at an early date owing to the fact that the elections for the Provincial Legislature are set for November 25th. As the voters lists for the whole province will have to be printed immediately after

November 1st. This with other work that is necessary during an election campaign should keep all printers employed till the Christmas trade starts. Bookbinders were all working regularly.

Journeymen tailors reported trade in a fair condition and garment workers have had a busy season.

Bakers, butchers and meat cutters were all well employed.

Barbers, clerks, stenographers, hotel, restaurant and theatre employés have been kept very busy.

Unskilled labour has been well employed.

NANAIMO, B. C., AND DISTRICT.*

Mr. A. E. H. Spencer, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Conditions in the labour market in this district have shown no marked change during the month, there being few idle men. Trade was good for the time of the year, the settlement which the miners have made giving general confidence. There have been no changes in rates of wages or hours of labour during the month.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Farmers have about finished their seasons' work.

Fishing.—The Herring fishing companies are getting ready for the run and expect to put up more fish than last season as they can dispose of all they can cure.

Mining.—There was little activity in the quartz mines of the district. The coal mines, were working full time and can hardly keep up with the demand especially for home consumption. In past years the largest part of the coal was shipped to ports in California but now the local trade forms the largest item of the trade from the island mines.

Railroad construction.—The extension to Alberni is being pushed and they are laying track on the first section graded. The Canadian Pacific Railway Company is clearing land for settlement and a quantity is now on the market.

Lumbering.—Work in the lumber camp is being pushed while the wet weather keeps off. The sawmills in the district are working full time there being a good demand for lumber.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Bricklayers and masons reported work as quiet. Carpenters and joiners were active and will be so for some time if the weather permits. Painters and paperhangers report work as active. Plumbers are also active. Blacksmiths and carriage makers report work as active for the season. Printers also have been active during the month. Teamsters and expressmen reported work as very good. Unskilled labour has been well employed there being few idle men around which is unusual for this time of the year.

*A report of the disaster of October 5, by which thirty-two miners were killed at Extension, B.C., is published under a separate heading in the present issue.

THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT, 1907—PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE ACT DURING THE MONTH OF OCTOBER, 1909.

DURING the month of October the Department received three applications for the establishment of Boards of Conciliation and Investigation, namely,

1. On behalf of certain machinists and fitters members of the International Association of Machinists, employés of the Intercolonial Railway of Canada, the dispute affecting, it was alleged, directly, 365 employés, and, indirectly, forty-three others.

2. On behalf of certain leather workers, members of the Leather Workers' Union No. 162 of Ottawa, employed by certain leather manufacturers in the city of Ottawa. In view of the industry affected not being one of the public utilities class, a Board of Conciliation and Investigation

under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act could only be established by the consent of the employers as well as of the employés concerned. In the present instance, this joint consent was not given. A more extended reference to the dispute will be found in the review of trade disputes during the month of October, 1909, in the present issue of the *Labour Gazette*.

3. On behalf of the Alberta Coal Mining Company Limited of Edmonton, Alta., arising out of differences between the Company and certain of its employés. This application was not accepted by the Minister of Labour on account of the sworn declaration not conforming with the terms of the Act. The application was accordingly returned to the Alberta Coal Mining Company Limited, for amendment and a letter was subsequently received from the Company in which the latter asked that the matter should be allowed to rest for the present.

Other Proceedings under the Act.

In the case of the dispute between the Intercolonial Railway of Canada and certain of its roundhouse employés of Halifax, N. S., members of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employés, Division No. 15, it was understood that sittings of the Board were held in Halifax from the 19th to the 23rd of October, and later resumed in the city of Montreal. The report of the Board in this dispute had not, however, been received at the end of the month.

In the application of the machinists and fitters of the Intercolonial Railway of Canada, members of the International Association of Machinists, received in the Department on October 2, 1909, the nature and cause of the dispute were defined as the dismissal of certain employés contrary to alleged agreement, alleged refusal of investigation of these dismissals, alleged withholding of promised increase of pay, and an alleged violation of agreement in respect of preference to be given to married men and old employés in reduction of staff. Mr. Thomas H. Gilmour of Brockville, Ont., and Mr. John G. O'Donoghue of Toronto, Ont., were appointed members of this Board on the recommendation respectively of the Intercolonial Railway and of the employés concerned, and in the absence of any joint recommendation from the foregoing, the Board was completed on October 19, by the appointment of His Honour John A. Barron, County Judge of Perth, Ont., as Chairman. It was understood that the investigation of this matter would be proceeded with early in November.

DISPUTE AMONG THE FISHING POPULATION OF THE PENINSULA OF GASPE, QUE.—SPECIAL INVESTIGATION AND REPORT BY FAIR WAGES OFFICER OF THE DEPARTMENT.

DURING the month of September, a disturbance arose among the fishing population of the peninsula of Gaspé in the Province of Quebec with reference to the prices paid for fish by the local fish merchants, in the vicinity of Fox Bay. The dispute led to rioting among the fishermen, and the Government steamers *La Christine* and *Le Canada* were despatched for the purpose of restoring order. Inasmuch as the industry affected is of considerable importance, and as information with regard to the conditions involved was difficult to obtain through the ordinary channels, owing to the extent and remoteness of the territory affected, the Minister of Labour instructed Mr. Victor DuBreuil, one of the Fair Wages Officers of the Department, to proceed to the scene of the disturbance in order to make inquiry on the spot of the causes thereof and to report thereon to the Department. Mr. DuBreuil proceeded at once to Fox Bay in pursuance of this instruction and after an inquiry of some days duration presented a written report to the Minister.

Report of Fair Wages Officer.

The following is the full text of Mr. DuBreuil's report in the matter:—

Ottawa, October 19, 1909.

To the
Honourable W. L. Mackenzie King,
Minister of Labour,
Ottawa.

Sir:—I have the honour to submit a report of an investigation conducted by your instructions into certain difficulties which existed between the fishermen and some merchants and fish exporters of the several localities in the Gaspé Peninsula during the month of September, and prior to that period, and which had resulted in a riot which created uneasiness in the localities, and induced the authorities to send the Government steamers *La Christine* and *Le Canada* with instructions to protect the citizens and stop the disturbance.

I received my instructions over the telephone when in Montreal on September 23, and on the following day I left Montreal at 8.30 A.M., arriving at Gaspé on Sunday, the 26th, in the afternoon.

Nature of Industry Involved.

The industries concerned are controlled by companies operating general stores, and exporting dry fish. Their principal markets are South American Countries and the Mediterranean ports.

Owing partly to the recent destruction by earthquake of a portion of South Italy, and partly to the inferior quality of fish caught in late years, and to the bad curing process practiced by the fishermen, the export of fish suffered such a decline that the companies claim to have sold at a loss last year, importers preferring to buy fish from Norway or Labrador, where they claim that fish curing is more perfect.

Localities Concerned.

Some of the localities involved are Anse aux Griffons, Petite Rivière, Petit Cap, Grande Anse, Lichourie, Pointe Jaune, Cap Rosiers, but more particularly Fox River, where the riot took place. The country around some of these localities is not very suitable for agricultural purposes, the spring season being very late in opening, and the autumn commencing early. The conformation of the land is mountainous. In some cases, oats have to be cut before they mature, but in other portions of the peninsula the soil is very fertile. The fishermen at any rate have little inclination to cultivate the land, their time during the summer being entirely devoted to fishing.

Character of Population.

The population of the fishing points on the coast of Gaspé is composed almost exclusively of Canadians of French descent, mostly engaged in the fishing trade; a small proportion of the inhabitants work on the land, others are sailors. They are known to be kind, labourious and thriving citizens, but are inclined to become excitable when provoked; the majority of them possess only a very rudimentary education.

The officials and some subordinates of the companies mentioned in this report are from the Island of Jersey, with the exception of Mr. H. J. Hyman, who is a Canadian, born of Jewish parents. The names of the firms mostly concerned in the dispute are as follows:—

The Wm. Fruing Company, The Chas. Robin Collas Company, and H. J. Hyman & Sons, more particularly the last named.

Profits of Local Merchants.

The representatives of the merchants whom I interviewed during this investigation have demonstrated to my satisfaction that their net profits on the sale of goods to fishermen were about 25 per cent. The companies paid a dividend of six per cent. during the last five years, with the exception of last year, which showed a loss. The representatives above mentioned are Mr. H. J. Hyman of Hyman & Sons, who has been a resident of Fox River for 33 years, and has occuppied the highest positions of trust in the locality, such as Mayor, Warden, and Justice of the Peace; Mr. Chas. Brien, Agent for the Fruing Company; Mr. Carrol, representing the same company at Fox River; Messrs. Valpy and Le Marquand of the Chas. Robin Collas Company of Gaspé and Fox River respectively, and others.

The number of fishermen concerned in the difficulties is estimated at about 800; they are selling their fish to the merchants and receive in return provisions and dry goods.

Price of Fish.

The fish is divided by the merchants into three grades; prices per quintal or 112 lb being as follows:—for No. 1 quality $3.50, for inferior quality $2.00, for extra large fish of over eighteen inches of cut, $3.60 to $3.90. The extra large fish representing about twelve per cent. of the yearly catch. In addition the fishermen sell crude cod liver oil to merchants at from eighteen to twenty-two cents per gallon, and about one half a gallon of oil is extracted from one quintal of fish.

The merchants lose severely owing to the shrinkage of fish after it has been bought from the fishermen, and kept in storage for some time.

Causes of Irritation.

The fishermen were irritated at the treatment received from certain of the agents and clerks of the merchants who, it is alleged, annoyed them and members of their families by their arrogance and discourtesy on many occasions. This assertion was upheld by many prominent citizens of Fox River and elsewhere. Some employés of the companies are accused of using scant consideration in dealing with them.

The Truck System.

I found during this investigation that in many cases the disastrous "Truck System" is in operation. Some of the poorest fishermen hardly receive any money. They exchange their fish for provisions and other goods. In these cases if the fishermen were receiving money for their fish they would buy their supplies where they are cheapest, thus creating some competition between the merchants, and this would have the effect of diminishing the prices of goods to a certain extent. The poorest of the fishermen are entirely at the mercy of the merchants, if they make a poor catch. They cannot deal with other business places, as they are already indebted to the local merchant, and being unable to meet their obligations have to pay higher prices.

An Instance of Overcharging.

The following is a statement received from a person who is in a position to speak with authority of an instance showing the manner in which fishermen are sometimes dealt with. The case is that of a fisherman who was indebted to a merchant for the sum of $841. The merchant was in possession of a mortgage on the fisherman's property with interest at eight per cent. and was on the point of taking the property in payment of his claim. The man in question was unable to read, and consequently could not ascertain the prices charged to him. My informant interfered in the matter, and after many efforts had been made to obtain the production of a detailed account, one was furnished, covering three years, by the agent, and in examining the items on the account it was found that for an axe handle the man had been charged $1.00, while the current price was $1.00 per dozen. This man, the father of fourteen children, had never used tobacco, and his boys were too young to do so, yet several dollars were entered for tobacco, which had not been purchased. By the intervention of this reliable person a reduction of $200 was made by the agent, on account of overcharges. This instance of bad book-keeping or bad management or of regrettable clerical errors on the part of some employés of the company, is well known among the inhabitants, and is considered as one of the many causes of the recent disturbance, the men being under the impression that similar mistakes are often made in entering their purchases.

How the System Works.

The merchants sell their goods on credit to fishermen and wait sometimes a period

of a whole year before a final settlement is made of some of the accounts. The fishing season being limited, and the majority of fishermen having no advance, the supplies bought during the winter are paid with fish only after the following fishing season opens. In examining the books of the merchants I saw some accounts amounting to as much as $150, but in the majority of cases the entries for each family represents amounts between $5 and $50.

The companies make an arrangement among themselves by which the prices to be paid to fishermen for their fish is fixed, it is said, to protect their interests, but it appears that this year is the first year during which there has been no deviation from prices originally determined by the companies. The above was admitted by one of the more important agents, and there is, I think, ground for believing that a combination exists between the companies to keep down the prices paid for fish. That such an understanding exists is firmly believed by the fishermen, and can be named as another cause of the recent tumult. Another cause of friction between the parties is the dilapidated condition of the scales used by some merchants for weighing the fish bought from the fishermen.

Antiquated Weighing System.

In the centre of a vacant lot adjacent to the store of one of the merchants can be seen a hugh scale, consisting of two wooden platforms hung by cords and chains to a balancing pole. On one of these platforms are stones, cast iron weights, &c. The stones, &c., are employed instead of regular weights. Similar stones are lying on the ground and can be easily mixed with other stones on the scale. The other platform of this old-fashioned apparatus is empty, ready to receive the fish. A scale of that description cannot give the exact weight of fish. The fishermen are protesting against the use of this ancient and clumsy method of handling their fish. Concerning these scales I would respectfully recommend that the attention of the Weights and Measures Inspector for the district be called to this matter. If the system of weighing fish is made modern and efficient one cause of the present discontent will disappear.

An Outbreak of Diphtheria, and its Consequences.

In 1908, an epidemic of diphtheria scourged some of the localities in the peninsula, and was severely felt at Fox river. A number of families were quarantined, and the men were not able to fish, consequently could not pay for their supplies at the stores. In looking over the books of one of the Companies, I found a number of accounts left standing since last year, with the comment "payment not to be forced at present on account of diphtheria and other sickness" and "poor fishing in 1908". These entries are divided as follows:—Accounts unpaid in 1908 owing to diphtheria and other sickness in the family. Number of entries twenty-three. Amount unpaid $933.09. Accounts unpaid in 1908 owing to poor fishery twenty-four entries. Amount unpaid $678.72, making a total of accounts unpaid during 1908 of forty-seven, amounting to $1,611.81.

I was unable to find similar entries in other companies' books, as no special mention is made of delay in payments for the same cause. I was informed by reliable persons that the effects of the enforced idleness through sickness, and of the poor fishery among some of the families during 1908, will be keenly felt during the coming winter, if prompt help is not offered.

Price List.

Following is a price list of the most needed articles of food sold to the fishermen in the vicinity of Fox River. The prices are for standing accounts of from five to six months' duration. Some merchants add two and a half per cent. interest on long standing accounts.

Name of Article.	The Fruing Company.	C. Robin Collas Co.	Hyman & Sons.
Flour, per barrel	$7.25 to $8.00	$7.00 to $7.25	$7.00 to $7.25
Salt pork, per lb.	.15 " .18	.15 " .16	.15 " .17
Butter, per lb.	.25 " .30	.25 " .28	.28 " .35
Sugar, brown per lb.	.05 " .06	.05	.05 " .06
Sugar, granulated	.06 " .06½	.06 " .07	.06
Rice, per lb.	.05 " .06	.05	.05
Lard, per lb. (pure)	.65 (3 lb. tins)	.18 " .20	.18 " .20
Molasses, gallon	.50 to .60	.45 " .50 syrup	.50 " .60 syrup
Eggs, doz.	Cost price.	Cost price.	Cost price.
Beans, lb.	.05 to .06	.05	.05
Cheese, lb.	.20 small sale.	.18	.18
Tea (dust)	.16 to .20	.15 to .18	$.15-.18-.20
Tea, green	.25 " 30	.30 per pack. in lead (loose 25c.)	
Tea, black	.20 " .25	.30 per pack. in lead (in pkgs. 30c.)	
Coffee, per lb.	.35 small sale.	.30	No sale.
Peas, gal.	.25 to .28	.25	.25 to .30
Barley, per lb.	.04 " .05	.05	.04 " .05
Rolled oats, per lb.	.04½ " .05	.05	.04 " .05
Biscuit (hard tack) per lb.	None.	.06 to .07	.07
Coal oil, Canadian, gal.	.25 to .30	.25	.25
Corn meal, barrel	4.75 " 5.00	5.00	4.75 " 5.00
Corn beef lb. (1 lb. tins)	.25	.20	.20

Salt for curing fish is sold at 90 cts. per barrel at Fox River and at $1.00 elsewhere.

The merchants do not appear to charge excessive prices for their goods, but I am certain that the poorest class of fishermen have to pay highest prices as a consequence of their inability to pay their bills on short notice.

Average Earning and Equipment.

The fishing season lasts about five months during the year, but considerable time is lost on account of bad weather, and a portion of that time is also lost in securing the "bait." The average catch of two men during the year varies between $250 and $600. Very few of the fishermen in the locality earn anything in the winter season; some young men seek employment at railroad construction in the woods, but do not make much more than their keep during the winter, after their expenses have been paid. The cost of equipment required by two men working together, comprising boat, sails, fishing nets, lignes, &c., is estimated at $200, and cost of repairs for one year is about $30. A new equipment lasts about twelve years, if kept in good repair, and barring accidents. It will be seen by the above average earnings of two men that those with a large family are somewhat in a precarious situation when the catch is small.

Origin of the Disburbance.

On September 3rd, a man named Philip Francoeur, who had been a resident of the locality, but had resided in the United States for ten or twelve years, in a conversation with some fishermen at Fox River, remarked that if he was duly authorised by the fishermen to act on their behalf he would sell their fish at $4 per quintal to merchants of Halifax, who were paying that price in Bay Chaleurs, and as the price paid for food was excessive he would see that a schooner was sent from Halifax to buy and load fish. Francoeur is reported further to have said that the condition of the fishermen was shameful, and as he was a man with a knowledge of the law he was certain that forty men could make a law to suit themselves and that nobody, not even His Majesty, could prevent them from putting such a law into effect. Francoeur was given a written authorisation to act on behalf of a number of fishermen, and to negotiate at once with merchants of Halifax. A subscription was raised by the fishermen to defray his expenses during his errand. Francoeur then entered into negotiations with a fish merchant of Halifax, who sent a schooner to Fox Bay, having on board his agent, a Mr. J. W. Nickerson. The men under-

stood that Nickerson had instructions to pay $4 per quintal for fish; this is denied by Nickerson, a copy of whose sworn affidavit on the subject is attached hereto. As soon as the schooner was signalled Mr. Hyman went on board to meet Nickerson, and urged him not to pay more than $3.50 per quintal for fish, this being the rate paid by the local merchants. A certain quantity of fish had already been weighed and kept in readiness to be placed on board. The fishermen, on learning that Nickerson would not pay $4, ordered Nickerson to leave at once and became troublesome. The fishermen it should be said, had become very excited and were annoyed and surprised at the visit of Mr. Hyman to the schooner before they had themselves a chance to see Nickerson.

Hostile Demonstration.

On September 6th, the men made a demonstration, and after having assaulted Mr. Chas. Brien obliged him, by force, to sign an agreement by which he promised to pay $4 for the fish, and also that he would pay a remittance of fifty cents per quintal for the fish already weighed in his store and kept in stock since the beginning of the present season. He also promised them that he would not take proceedings against fishermen in arrears in their payments for goods bought from his firm during the space of one year, and that he would remove his agent at Fox River and appoint a substitute more acceptable to the fishermen, the present agent being objected to for alleged wrong statements by him to the fishermen. The alleged methods of this agent were another of the causes of the tumult.

Mr. Brien having refused to bind the other merchants by this agreement, signed under protest, and the men appointed a deputation to meet the other merchants, with instructions to get them to sign the agreement. On the arrival of the delegation at Mr. Hyman's house the committee met Mr. Romeril, Mr. Hyman's agent, and summoned him to sign in the absence of Mr. Hyman, who had previously left the locality, fearing violence. Mr. Romeril ordered the men to disperse from the public roadway, where they were standing. He then drew a revolver and fired a few shots, in the air, as it is claimed and generally believed. The two representatives of the men withdrew and reported their reception to the fishermen, who decided to send another delegate to reiterate their demand. Mr. Romeril followed this man to the spot at which the fishermen were assembled, and was surrounded by them and rudely treated, and in order, it is claimed, to save his life, Romeril fired three shots at the mob, wounding one of the rioters in the leg. He tried then to make his escape. The men followed him and disarmed him. Mr. Romeril then agreed to follow them to the place where Mr. Brien was then engaged in preparing his agreement.

Mr. Nickerson's Affidavit.

Following is the copy of an affidavit sworn by Mr. J. W. Nickerson:—

Grand Etang, September 5, 1909.

I, the undersigned, do hereby solemnly declare before the undersigned witnesses, that in a meeting, Mr. Philip Francoeur for the first time presented me with a petition written in French of the nature of which I asked to be informed. He replied that it was a petition signed by the inhabitants of Fox River and elsewhere which he said he had by the Government to enable him to sell their fish anywhere, or to anybody. He then proposed to sell me about 3,000 quintals cod-fish, which was in the hands of the inhabitants of Fox River at the rate of three dollars and fifty cents per quintal, culled and in proper condition, provided I would give him twenty-five cents per quintal for his own personal purpose.

On my second meeting with the said Philip Francoeur in Mr. Hyman's house I accused him of misrepresenting me and giving me trouble through having told the people that the price I would pay for the fish was $4 and over. He replied that he had not done so, but that such reports emanated from the fishermen who were all liars and fools. I then proposed

that the matter be dropped altogether, and he replied that he would be glad to do so, and much more pleased than if he had received one thousand dollars.

When I reached Fox River, I found that he had weighed from some people some 195 quintals which I was willing to take at price agreed upon, but he replied that the parties would not deliver it and said that the whole matter was dropped.

Sworn before me this 5th day of September, 1909
H. J. Hyman, J. P.

J. W. NICKERSON.

Walter Ryan,
Geo. Godfray, } Witnesses.

Proceedings in Court.

On the 11th, Mr. Brien caused twenty-four men to be arrested. Of that number two were released for lack of proof against them, and five were sent to prison; one for eleven months at hard labour; one for ten months; one for nine months; and two for eight months. The remaining seventeen were released under bail for $200 for one year.

Disturbance Generally Regretted.

The fishermen after reflection appear deeply to regret the incidents connected with the disturbance, and they assured me that a recurrence of the difficulties was not to be feared, but as stated above, the situation of some of the men themselves is precarious, and they will pass the winter with the greatest difficulty. Their attitude on the day of the demonstration was due undoubtedly to their having been misled by Francoeur. A sudden fall in the prices of fish, which sold a few years ago at from $4.50 to $5 per quintal, without a proportionate reduction in the prices of food &c., discouraged them, moreover, and being of an excitable nature they lost control of their reason and committed acts of violence.

If the price of fish declines further and the price for food remains at its present figure, the position of the fishermen must shortly become intolerable, and they will apparently be forced to abandon their calling and their homes. This would be the ruin of the most important industry of the Gaspé Peninsula, and would deprive that county of some of its hardiest and most needed citizens.

I have the honour to be,

Yours very respectfully,

VICTOR DU BREUIL,
Fair Wages Officer.

CANADIAN FEDERATION OF LABOUR—DEPUTATION TO MINISTERS TO PRESENT RESOLUTIONS PASSED AT ANNUAL CONVENTION.

A deputation representing the Canadian Federation of Labour waited on the Right Honourable the Prime Minister, the Honourable the Minister of Labour and the Honourable the Minister of Marine and Fisheries, on the 30th ultimo, at the office of the Prime Minister. The members of the deputation were Mr. J. W. Patterson, President of the Federation, Mr. George G. Mercure, Secretary, and Mr. J. G. Tapp. Other prominent officials and members of the organisation resident in Montreal who had been expected to be present and form part of the deputation had been, it was explained, prevented from attending.

The object of the deputation was to present to the Government the resolutions adopted at the annual convention of the Federation held in Ottawa, during the week beginning September 28th. The resolutions were briefly as follows:—

Requesting the Government to consider the advisability of inquiry by Royal Commission into the irresponsible character of the various American Labour Unions operating in Canada, with a view to protecting Canadian workers from this form of exploitation.

Requesting the Government to consider the drastic way in which the American Alien Labour Law is operated along the Canadian border, and to negotiate with the United States Government with a

view to preventing the humiliation of Canadian citizens or others crossing the border.

In favour of a voluntary military service, as presented by the Canadian militia system, "no regular army", and of a naval policy consistent with the necessities and resource of Canada, acting in harmony with other portions of the British Empire, but preserving complete Canadian autonomy.

Endorsing the policy of the Government in endeavouring so to regulate immigration as to bring in those who will assimilate with the people of Canada.

To amend the Alien Labour Law so as to prohibit the performance of any labour in the Dominion by foreign employés of foreign firms or corporations when such labour can be performed by Canadian citizens; also to place a tax on each foreign employé of a foreign firm or corporation brought into Canada to perform any labour.

Urging that the Dominion Government take the necessary steps to prevent Canadian military bands from being connected with international musical unions, or to insure among military bands recognition of the Canadian Musicians' Union.

Requesting legislation for the purpose of affording simple, cheap and effective facilities for the legal incorporation, regulation, and control of co-operative societies.

Requesting the enforcement of certain marine laws.

Requesting that the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act may be made applicable to all industrial disputes.

That the shipbuilding industry be subsidised so as to enable Canadian shipbuilders to compete with foreigners.

Requesting the discontinuance of the Allied Printing Trades Label on the *Labour Gazette.*

Requesting that Provincial Factory Laws should be made applicable to the Dominion Cartridge Factory.

Expressing gratification at the establishment of a Labour Department, with a direct Minister at its head, and congratulating the Honourable W. L. Mackenzie King on his elevation to the position of Minister of Labour.

Mr. Patterson discussed the resolutions at some length, dwelling particularly on the Alien Labour Act, the alleged failure of the cartridge factory at Quebec to comply with the Provincial factory law forbidding the employment of children, and on the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, the extension of which to all industries was urged. Mr. Patterson spoke also of the pleasure which the members of the deputation experienced in being able for the first time to lay such resolutions before a specially appointed Minister of Labour. Mr. Mercure and Mr. Tapp also spoke briefly to the resolutions, the latter referring especially to the Alien Labour Law.

The Minister of Labour thanked the speakers for the reference made to the establishment of a separate Department of Labour, and then discussed briefly the various resolutions. Referring to the Alien Labour law, the Minister pointed out that under the Alien Labour Act it is illegal to bring persons into the country under contract to perform work which can be performed by Canadian citizens, and that it is open to any person who believes these provisions to be infringed to take action to secure conviction. The Minister thought it doubtful if workmen generally realized the full scope of this measure and the power it placed in their hands. He explained that the penalty imposed had frequently been paid to the person giving the original information on which the conviction was based, as was provided for by the Act, and that this might as a rule be looked for under similar circumstances, in the case of other convictions. Referring to the resolutions relating to International Unions and International label the Minister expressed his view that every man should have the right to belong to any organisation which in his view appeared likely to advance the interests of himself or his calling. On the other hand, no organisation should interfere with the natural rights of any citizen. The subject was a large one, and the Minister invited the members of the deputation to place before the

Department at any time any information in their possession which in their view tended to throw light on the relations between the Intercolonial and National Trade Unions, or on the relations of either with the public.

With regard to the extension of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, the Minister expressed his own sympathy with the idea. It would be necessary, however, to proceed carefully in such a matter. The Minister's own view was that a beginning in the way of extension might be made by including the building trades within the operation of the Act, these trades being, as he believed, to a large degree within the meaning of the term "public utilities". It would be, however, he thought desirable that before such a step was taken an application for such a change should be received from the representatives of the trade concerned.

The Minister referred also to the resolution relating to the naval question, and expressed his gratification that the deputation appeared to be in full sympathy with the Government's policy on the question.

The Honourable Mr. Brodeur, Minister of Marine and Fisheries, replied also, devoting himself especially to those of the resolutions which referred to his Department, promising that the matters should receive careful investigation, and asking that his Department might receive the fullest information relating to any alleged infringement of existing laws or regulations in which his Department was interested.

THE CANADIAN EXPORT BUREAU—INDEX OF CANADIAN MANUFACTURERS, EXPORTERS AND PRODUCERS, AND OF ARTICLES MANUFACTURED, BEING COMPILED BY DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE, CANADA.

ONE of the largest projects ever undertaken by the Department of Trade and Commerce, Canada, for the furtherance of Canadian trade abroad, is the launching of the "Export Bureau" by which a complete list will be compiled by the Department, of Canadian manufacturers, exporters and producers, and of articles manufactured in Canada for export.

With the object of ensuring that the list is complete, the Department is enlisting the co-operation of representative organisations, Boards of Trade, newspapers and other bodies, and is sending out a circular with a view to reaching every manufacturer, merchant and producer in the Dominion. It is the hope of the Department that the information thus obtained can be made the basis of a permanent list which will be immediately available at all times in the promotion of the foreign trade of Canada. The Department desires to have the name of exery exporter from the Atlantic to the Pacific, with a detailed list of the goods he is in a position to sell abroad. When this information is compiled, it will be placed on file, systematically indexed, in the offices of all the Canadian Trade Commissioners abroad; that is to say the information will be at once available in six offices in Great Britain, one in France, one in Holland, two in South Africa, two in Australia, one in China, one in Japan, one in Mexico, one in the West Indies and one in Newfoundland.

The subjoined circular is a copy of a circular which is being mailed simultaneously to every newspaper and other weekly and monthly publication in Canada, with the hope, in the interests of the development of Canada's export trade, that it will be published free of charge, and also that some editorial comment will be made thereon. The circular will be sent also to the members of all Boards of Trade, Chambers of Commerce and Trade Associations throughout the Dominion.

THE DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE,
EXPORT BUREAU,
OTTAWA, October 1, 1909.

The Department of Trade and Commerce desires to announce its intention of compiling an Index of Canadian manufacturers, exporters, and producers generally, who desire to extend their trade abroad.

For this purpose the attached form should be executed and forwarded in the inclosed envelope to the Department without delay.

It would assist the Department materially if the Details under "Articles Manufactured or Produced" be entered in alphabetical order.

The list compiled by the Department will be given the preference at all times when the names of such Canadian firms are required by intending purchasers abroad.

As the information is received at the Department, it will be forwarded to all the Canadian Trade Commissioners in the various parts of the world, and be systematically indexed and be readily available in their respective offices.

F. C. T. O'HARA,
Deputy Minister.

NOTE.—As these circulars are being mailed to addresses obtained from various lists it is possible the same addresses may be on two or more lists. Only one form need be returned to the department destroying any other copy of this circular you may receive.

.....1909.

The form accompanying the above communication is as follows:—

EXPORT BUREAU,
DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE,
OTTAWA.

Name of firm.....
Street and No.....City or Town of.....
Province of.....
Detailed list of articles manufactured or produced:—
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

(Please write distinctly.)

The Department desires above information only from those in a position to do an export business.

A very large number of replies have already been received in response to the circular now being distributed, although the endeavour to reach every individual producer in the Dominion must necessarily be prolonged for some time yet.

THE CANADIAN CO-OPERATIVE CONCERN, LIMITED, OF HAMILTON, ONT.,

THE Canadian Co-operative Concern, Limited, of Hamilton, Ont., is one of the largest and most successful co-operative undertaking at present operating in Canada. It was organised four years ago and commenced business in February, 1906. The initial membership was 700, but this had increased by the end of the first year to 1,763, and is now in the neighbourhood of 2,400, of whom 2,000 reside in Hamilton or the immediate vicinity, and 400 in other districts. The amount of business handled during the first year was $91,000, but this had risen during the second year to over $132,000, and is now over $150,000. The paid-up capital, which was $10,000 in 1906, is now over $29,000. A brief account of the operations of the Company and of its business methods will be of value to those interested in the application of co-operative methods in Canada.

Constitution.

The constitution of the Society grants to each member one vote only and prohibits voting by proxy. Profits are to be divided on purchases and not on capital invested, the maximum rate of interest allowed on the latter being fixed at seven per cent. Any person may join the Society by giving his name, residence and occupation, and paying an entrance fee of $1.00. Each member is supposed ultimately to take up at least three five dollar shares, and the interest and dividends earned are not to be paid until the shares are fully paid up, but are to accumulate and be applied in payment of the sum due on the shares.

Nature of Operations.

The Society's main store is situated at 51-53 King Street West, Hamilton, and carries a general stock, including dry-goods, clothing, boots and shoes, ladies' ready-to-wear garments, house furnishings, hardware and groceries, the trade being about equally divided between farm and city members. The Society has a branch at Dunnville which is patronised very largely by farmers, the stock consisting of dry-goods, clothing, boots and shoes, groceries and granite-ware. It has also a grocery, meat and granite-ware branch situated in the east end of Hamilton, in order to cater to the trade of the members living in that section of the city.

The Society has paid interest on share capital each year at the rate of seven per

cent. as well as purchase dividends ranging from three to eight per cent. the latter being divided every six months. During the last half year of 1908, following on the period of industrial depression, no purchase dividend was possible. The confidence of the members was retained, however, the fullest publicity being given to the state of the business. The chief difficulty encountered by the Society is stated by the Manager to have been lack of appreciation on the part of the members of the methods and objects of co-operation. As a result the Society has been obliged to incur expenses for advertising, window dressing, etc., in order to attract trade and to offset the bargains offered by the general retail trade, expenses which are ordinarily avoided by co-operators.

Store Methods.

The store is divided into distinct departments, and goods received, expenses, &c., are charged to each department, while sales are duly credited to each. An inventory of each department is taken twice a year in connection with the closing of the books for the division of the profits.

No goods are sold except for cash. Each sale is recorded in duplicate giving full details as to commodities bought, salesperson, department, cash received, and member's number. One part of the sales check is handed to the customer and the other forwarded to the cashier At the end of each day these checks are taken to the head office where they are audited and the total compared with the cashier's receipts and clerk's slips. The sales are then entered into the member's ledger, each member's number corresponding to his ledger page. The entry is limited to a bare record of the date and amount purchased so as to avoid clerical work. The checks are filed consecutively so as to be easily available for reference.

Advertising is done through a special sheet entitled "The Co-operator," half of the space of which is given to topics of interest to co-operators.

The store is managed by a board of seven directors. Each branch has a further advisory committee of seven which meets twice a month and forwards recommendations to the directors. The employés number from twenty-five to thirty.

Savings Department.

To encourage saving, a deposit account has been opened where members are paid five per cent. interest on accumulated dividends or small sums deposited.

THE PEOPLES, BANK OF QUEBEC, QUE.

THE People's Bank of Quebec (La Caisse Populaire de Québec) was founded on May 2, 1908. At the end of September, 1909, it had a membership of 688, and had made 106 loans to members. The aggregate amount of the loans was $16,438.50, they were made principally to workmen, in amounts ranging from $10 to $200, the latter being the present maximum. The clients of the bank are composed mainly of workingmen who when in need of money cannot obtain loans from the chartered banks and would otherwise have to resort to money lenders who sometime charge usurious rates.

The following statement showing the total receipts of the bank from May 2, 1908. the date of organisation, until September 30, 1909 was received at the Department during October through the courtesy of the Secretary and Manager of the bank:—

Paid-up capital		$10,107.33
Entrance fees	$ 271.40	
Profits	505.76	
		$ 777.16

The two last amounts are divided as follows:—

Reserve fund	$ 169.17
Provident fund	10.70
Interest on savings	4.36
General expenses	93.10
Entrance fees	105.50
Profits	394.33
	$ 777.16

Savings	$ 3,777.31
Securities	6,114.87
Collections	30.40
	$20,807.07

Disbursements were as follows:—

Withdrawal of shares	$ 973.78
" savings	1,526.75
Loans	16,438.50
Interest savings	4.60
General expenses	192.45
Collections	35.00
Cash on hand	1,635.99
	$20,807.07

THE INDUSTRIAL CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY OF VALLEYFIELD, QUE., LIMITED.

THE Department received during October, by courtesy of the Secretary of the Valleyfield Co-operative Association, Limited, the following statement with reference to the origin, proceedings and present operations of that association.

Organisation.—The first meeting of the Society was held on October 28th, 1902, when officers were duly elected and arrangements made for an energetic canvass. Meetings were subsequently held from time to time to report progress, etc.

Incorporation.—The movement had been so far successful that on April 27th, 1903, an association was incorporated under seal of the Lieutenant Governor-in-Council at Quebec as "The Industrial Co-operative Society of Valleyfield Limited."

Opening of store.—Immediately after incorporation, the Board of Management proceeded to acquire premises, hire help, etc., with a view to commencing business. On July 3rd, 1903, the association opened its first store with forty members and a share capital of $600.00.

Subsequent progress.—Sales for the first year amounted to $15,957.12, and except during the first quarter a seven per cent, dividend on purchases has been paid to members and a three and one half per cent. dividend to non-members. On two occasions viz; the quarters ending July 31, 1906 and April 30, 1908, dividends of eight per cent. to members and of four per cent. to non-members were paid. In addition to dividend on purchases, five per cent. per annum was paid on share capital which was subsequently increased to six per cent. The society has steadily progressed except during the period of the labour troubles of 1907 and 1908, and the recent depression of the cotton trade on which the local workers almost entirely depend. Notwithstanding these recent interruptions to progress, sales for year ending July 31, 1909, were $31,243.43 the dividend paid out, $2,000.98 and interest on share capital $176.60. The association has recently joined the Co-operative Union of Canada.

GOVERNMENT MEAT CHILLING AND PACKING PLANTS IN ALBERTA.

ABOUT four years ago, when the market price for live hogs in Alberta was exceptionally low, there was started an agitation among the farmers, particularly among those engaged in swine production, that the Provincial Government give to them similar assistance to that rendered to dairymen and that it establish and operate a pork packing plant along as nearly the same lines as the creameries are being conducted as the nature of the business might permit.

A committee was appointed by the Provincial Government to inquire into the matter and report upon the feasibility of the proposition; this committee submitted its report in December last.* No action has as yet been taken by this Government along the lines suggested by the committee.

About two years ago the Central Alberta Stock Growers' Association, the membership of which is composed almost entirely of small ranchmen, began an agitation along lines somewhat similar to that of the Farmers' Association, with the exception that in the arrangement commended by them, the management was to be left in the hands of a private corporation upon whose directorate there should be

*A reference to the findings of the committee was published in the *Labour Gazette* for February, 1909, page, 811, and for March, 1909, page, 915.

one or more officials of the Dominion Government.

A detailed statement of the objects and proposed methods of this arrangement was submitted to the Honourable the Minister of Agriculture for Canada during the month of March, 1909, by the President of the Stock Growers' Association and Chairman of the Committee appointed by that Association to investigate the matter.

There are therefore, two projects under consideration, the one Provincial, looking toward the establishment of a pork packing plant alone; the other, Dominion looking toward the establishment of plants which shall handle all kinds of meat and export the same in the chilled state.

ONTARIO MILK COMMISSION.

DURING the last session of the Legislature of Ontario, Mr. W. K. McNaught, M.P.P. for North Toronto, submitted a resolution in favour of the appointment of a Commission to investigate the milk supply of the Province. The resolution was adopted by the Government, and on the 14th day of May an Order-in-Council was passed appointing the following gentlemen to the Commission: Dr. A. R. Pyne, Toronto; J. R. Dargavel, M. P.P. for Leeds; W. F. Nickle, M.P.P. for Kingston; F. G. Macdiarmid, M.P.P. for West Elgin. They were authorised to enquire into the conditions and methods whereby milk is now being produced, cared for and supplied to the people of the Province for domestic consumption and manufacturing purposes; to investigate the methods whereby clean, wholesome, sanitary milk is being successfully supplied to consumers in this or any other country, and to make a report as to their findings in the matter, together with such recommendations as might be considered advisable. Dr. Pyne was named as Chairman of the Commission, and at its first meeting some time later Mr. W. B. Roadhouse was appointed Secretary.

Since that time the Commission has carried on its inquiry along two lines; one to ascertain what methods are considered proper from a sanitary and hygienic standpoint in cities in the United States and in Europe; the other to investigate conditions in Ontario and see how far the methods adopted in other places would cause an improvement of the conditions here.

In pursuance of the first line of inquiry, the Commission has visited Rochester, Syracuse, Cornell University, Albany, New York and Chicago, and has collected facts and figures with reference to the working out of the milk supply in these places. To ascertain the conditions prevailing in Ontario, the Commission decided to visit all the cities of the Province, recognising the fact that the milk question is one which especially affects the larger centres. On each occasion the members have conferred with the Medical Health Officer and other health authorities to ascertain what is being done in the municipality from the health standpoint. They have also visited a large number of dairy farms and city dairy plants. The nature of the enquiry has been such as to preclude the taking of evidence in the way adopted by many Commissions, as it appeared to the Commissioners to be more advisable that they should go themselves and personally inspect conditions.

The Commissioners expect to complete their work before the end of the year and to submit a report at the coming session of the Ontario Legislature.

INDUSTRIAL AGREEMENT GOVERNING GRANITE WORKING AT BEEBE PLAIN, QUE.

THE following is the text of an agreement at present in force governing granite workers of different classes at Beebe Plain, Que.

SECTION 1. It is hereby mutually agreed between the employers of granite workers and the Canadian Granite Cutters Union that the following conditions shall govern the working of granite in Beebe Plain until May 1, 1910.

SECTION 2. This agreement is to include granite cutters, carvers, letter cutters, sharpeners, polishers, turners and surface-machine workers.

SECTION 3. Eight hours to constitute a day's work, six days in the week, for cutters, carvers, letterers and sharpeners. The hours to be from seven a.m. to four p.m. These hours may be changed to suit the daylight in winter. In no case less than forty-five minutes to be allowed each day for dinner.

SECTION 4. Nine hours to constitute a day's work six days in the week for polishers and surface-machine workers. The hours to be from seven a.m. to five p.m. These hours may be changed to suit the daylight in winter, but in no case shall less than forty-five minutes be allowed each day for dinner.

SECTION 4. The minimum rate of wages shall be thirty-seven and one half cents per hour for the average man on monumental work. The minimum rate of wages shall be thirty-eight and one half cents per hour for the average man on building work. If a man be unable to earn the minimum his rate of pay is to be mutually arranged between his employer and himself, and failing such agreement, the matter to be submitted to a committee to consist of the employer and three members of the union. Overtime and holidays to be paid for at the rate of time and one-half.

SECTION 6. The minimum rate of wages for polishers shall be thirty cents per hour. The minimum rate of wages for surface-machine workers shall be twenty-seven and one half cents per hour. Overtime and holidays to be paid for at the rate of time and one half. Apprentices on surface-machines to work six months apprenticeship.

SECTION 7. The minimum rate of wages for tool sharpeners shall be thirty-seven cents per hour. Twelve to eighteen men to constitute a "gang." Over eighteen men to be paid for at the rate of twenty-five cents per man per day. If a sharpener has less than twelve men he may make an agreement with his employer as to his wages, but in no case is he to receive less than 25 cents per man per day.

One apprentice sharpener to be allowed to each journeyman sharpener. In no case shall the journeyman be discharged and the apprentice kept, and in no case is the gang to be cut down to give men to the apprentice. Apprentice gang to be six men the first year and eight the second year. Two years' apprenticeship to be served.

SECTION 8. The employer to furnish all tools except bush hammers, hand hammers, two-foot squares and winding blocks.

SECTION 9. One apprentice granite cutter to be allowed for every five journeyman. Apprentices to serve three years' apprenticeship.

SECTION 10. Should either party desire a change at the expiration of this agreement, notice is to be given three months previous to May 1, 1910, and changes specified in such notice. If no notice be given by either party as above specified, then this agreement shall continue, from year to year, after May 1, 1910.

SECTION 11. It is mutually agreed that any grievance or contention that may arise during the existence of this agreement, as to its performance in good faith by either party, shall be referred to a committee of six members, three to be selected from the local Employers' Association and three from the local branch of the Canadian Granite Cutters' Union, which committee shall act as a grievance committee, and, failing to agree by a two-thirds vote shall refer to the matter in dispute to an arbitration Board of three, one to be selected from the local employers and one from the local branch of the union. These two shall select a third party to act with them and the Board thus constituted shall hear the parties and make an award within fifteen days by a majority vote, such decision to be final and binding upon both parties. But in no case shall there be any strike, lockout or suspension of work during the life of this agreement.

SECTION 12. It is further agreed that only members in good standing of the Canadian Granite Cutters' Union shall be employed or those who have declared it to be their intention to become such at the first regular meeting of the branch.

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULES IN GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS AWARDED DURING THE MONTH OF OCTOBER 1909.

The following is a list of contracts awarded by the Department of Public Works, the Department of Railways and Canals and the Department of Marine and Fisheries which have received the signatures of both parties, together with the fair wages schedule inserted in each contract, setting forth the minimum rate of wages to be paid to the labourers engaged upon the works. A statement of orders for supplies given by the Post Office Department is added.

Department of Public Works.

HEATING APPARATUS, PUBLIC BUILDING, HALIFAX, N. S.

HOT water heating apparatus in public building at Halifax, N. S.; names of contractors, J. A. Wootten & Company, Halifax; date of contract, October 6, 1909; amount of contract, $4,863.00.

Trade or Class of Labour.	Rate of Wages, Not less than:
Steamfitters	$2.25 per day, 9 hrs.
Plumbers	2.25 " 9 "
Carpenters	2.25 " 9 "
Painters	2.25 " 9 "
Builders' labourers	1.75 " 9 "
Common labourers	1.50 " 10 "

Department of Railways and Canals.

NEW GATES FOR LIFT LOCK, SAULT STE. MARIE CANAL, ONT.

Construction of seven pairs of gates for the lift lock of the Sault Ste. Marie Canal. Date of contract, October 16, 1909. Amount of contract, $7.25 per square foot. Contractors, Roger Miller & Sons, of Toronto, Ont.

Trade or Class of Labour.	Rate of Wages, Per Day of 10 Hours, Not less than:
General foreman	$3.50
Planers	2.50
Runners	2.50
Blacksmiths	2.75
Carpenters	3.00
Handymen	2.25
Labourers	1.75
Teamsters	1.75
Driver, team and wagon	4.50

IMPROVING UPPER ENTRANCE, SAULT STE. MARIE CANAL, ONT.

Deepen and widen channel-way of the upper entrance of the Sault Ste. Marie Canal. Date of contract, October 23rd, 1909. Amount of contract, schedule rates. Contractor, J. J. Collins, of Ottawa, Ont.

Trade or Class of Labour.	Rate of Wages, Per Day of 12 Hours, Not less than:
Dredge captain	$150.00 per mo. and board
" runner	150.00 "
" craneman	99.00 "
" fireman	66.00 "
" scowmen	55.00 "
" deckhands	55.00 "
" watchman	66.00 "
" cook (male)	60.00 "
Tug captain	75.00 "
" engineer	65.00 "
" fireman	40.00 "

ADDITION TO WHARF, NORTH SYDNEY, N.S.

Erection of an addition to the freight shed on the wharf at North Sydney, N. S. Intercolonial Railway. Date of contract, October 11th, 1909. Amount of contract, $2,475.00. Contractors, Chappell Brothers & Company, Limited, of Sydney, N. S.

Trade or Class of Labour.	Rate of Wages, Per Day of 9 Hours, Not less than:
Foreman carpenter	$3.00
Carpenters	2.25
Painters	2.25
Sheet metal workers	2.25
Labourers	1.75
Driver, 1 horse and cart	2.50
Driver, 2 horses and wagon	3.50

WATER TANKS WINDSOR JUNCTION, N. S., ROGERSVILLE AND BEAVER BROOK, N.B. AND CEDAR HALL, QUE.

Erection of water tanks of 50,000 gallons capacity, each, at Windsor Junction, N. S.; Rogersville and Beaver Brook, N. B.; and Cedar Hall, Que., on the Intercolonial Railway. Date of contract, October 28th, 1909. Amount of contract, $9,600.00. Contractor, Frank W. Wilson, of Truro, N. S.

Trade or Class of Labour.	Rate of Wages, Not less than: Cedar Hall, Day of 10 Hours.	Beaver Brook, Day of 10 hours.	Rogersville, Day of 10 Hours.	Windsor Junction, Day of 10 Hours.	Windsor Junction, Day of 9 Hours.
Blasters	$1.50	$1.50	$1.50	$1.75	
Pipe fitters	2.00	2.00	2.00	.....	$2.25
Excavators	1.25	1.50	1.25	1.50	
Labourers	1 25	1.50	1.25	1.50	
Carpenters	1.75	1.75	1.75	.....	2.25
Drillers	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.75	
Driver, 1 horse & cart	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.50	
Driver, 2 horses and wagon	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.50	

HEATING APPARATUS FREIGHT OFFICES, NEW GLASGOW, N.S.

Erection of addition to freight office, and installation of a hot water heating apparatus in freight offices at New Glasgow, County of Pictou, N. S., Intercolonial Railway. Date of contract, October 29th, 1909. Amount of contract, $775.00. Contractors, Oxford Foundry & Machine Company, of Oxford, N. S.

Trade or Class of Labour.	Rate of Wages, Per Day of 10 Hours, Not less than:
Foreman carpenter	$3.00
Bricklayers	4.00
Builders' labourers	1.50
Ordinary labourers	1.40
Painters and glaziers	2.00
Steamfitters	2.50
Driver, 1 horse and cart	2.75
Driver, 2 horses and wagon	4.00

Department of Marine and Fisheries.

DWELLING HOUSE AT PECK'S POINT, N. B.

Dwelling for engineer of fog alarm and oil house at Peck's Point, N. B.; name of contractor, E. R. Reid; date of contract, July 29, 1909; amount of contract, $1,940.

Trade or Class of Labour.	Rate of Wages, Per Day of 10 Hours, Not less than:
Carpenters	$1.75
Painters	2.00
Bricklayers	3.00
Masons	3.00
Labourers	1.35

Post Office Department.

During the month of September, orders were given by the Post Office Department for the supplies below mentioned subject to the regulations for the suppression of the *sweating* system and the securing of payment to the workingmen and workingwomen of fair wages and the performance of the work under proper sanitary conditions.

Nature of Orders.	Amount of Orders.
Making metal dating stamps and type, and making other hand stamps and brass crown seals	513.60
Making and repairing rubber dating stamps and type, also other stamps	56.40
Supplying stamping material and wooden boxes, and repairing stamping pads	521.92
Supplying mail bags	3,933.95
Repairing mail bags	1,796.38
Making and repairing Post Office scales	236.00
Making and repairing mail locks, and supplying mail bag fittings	593.65
Supplying Railway Mail Clerks' tin travelling boxes, and repairing portable letter boxes, Railway Mail Clerks' tin travelling boxes, parcel receptacles and street letter boxes	138.50
Making and repairing miscellaneous articles of Postal Stores	80.35
Making and supplying articles of official uniform	4,258.55

INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS DURING THE MONTH OF OCTOBER, 1909.

Under this heading account is taken of such accidents only as were sustained by workmen in the course of their employment, and resulted in loss of life or limb or other serious impairment to industrial efficiency. The accidents reported are such as have come to the notice of the Department through the press of the country or correspondents of the *Labour Gazette*. The Department is also indebted to the Bureau of Mines of Ontario and British Columbia, to the office of the factory inspectors of the Province of Ontario, the Ontario Railway and Municipal Board and to the Department of Railways and Canals, for their kind assistance of furnishing the Department with the statements of returns of accidents reported to them.

INDUSTRIAL accidents occurring to 439 individual workpeople in Canada during the month of October, 1909, were reported to the Department of Labour. Of these 146 were fatal and 293 resulted in serious injuries. In addition three fatal accidents were reported as having taken place prior to the beginning of the month, information not having been received by the Department before October, 1909.

In the preceding month there were ninety-one fatal and 225 non-fatal accidents reported, a total of 316 and in October, 1908, there were seventy-nine fatal and 162 non-fatal accidents, a total of 241. The number of fatal accidents reported in October, 1909, is therefore fifty-five more than in the preceding month and sixty-seven more than in October, 1908. The number of non-fatal accidents reported in October, 1909, was sixty-eight more than in the preceding month and 131 more than in October, 1908. Altogether there were 123 more industrial accidents reported in October, 1909 than in the preceding month and 198 more than in the same month of the preceding year.

Of 213 returns received during the month giving the ages of the victims of industrial accidents, thirty-four referred to persons under twenty-one years of age, sixty-six to persons between twenty-one and forty-five, and seven to persons over forty-five. One hundred and six persons were over twenty-one years of age but their exact ages were not specified.

The following is a record of the accidents of the month by industries and trades:—

STATEMENT OF ACCIDENTS DURING OCTOBER, 1909, BY INDUSTRIES AND TRADES.

Trade or Industry.	Killed	Injured	Total
Agriculture	25	40	65
Fishing and hunting	7	2	9
Lumbering	3	9	12
Mining	45	12	57
Building trades	5	23	28
Metal trades	9	47	56
Woodworking trades	1	16	17
Printing trades	.....	4	4
Clothing trades	.....	2	2
Textile trades	.....	5	5
Food and tobacco preparation	.....	7	7
Leather trades	1	1	2
Railway service	26	44	70
Navigation	7	5	12
General transport	2	15	17
Civic employés	3	19	22
Miscellaneous	6	27	33
Unskilled labour	6	15	21
Total	146	293	439

Nature of Fatalities and Accidents.

The disasters of the month involving more than one fatality were a disastrous mine explosion at Extension, B. C,, wherein thirty-two mine workers lost their lives; the killing of two engineers and an express messenger in a collision at Nash's Creek, N. B.; the drowning of three fishermen on Lake Erie, Ont.; the death of two train hands in a collision at Banning, Ont., and the drowning of two fishermen off Wolfe Island, Ont.

Disastrous Mine Explosion at Extension, B. C. (*)

On October 5, a terrific explosion occurred in number three level of number two coal mine at Extension, B. C., owned by the Wellington Collieries Company. Of the sixty men on duty on the night shift below, thirty-two lost their lives.

Wreck of Intercolonial Railway Train at Nash's Creek, N. B.

On the morning of October 6, the Maritime express, No. 33, Intercolonial Railway, going west ran into a freight special on the same line of railway going east at Nash's Creek, N. B., and in the wreck that ensued the engineers of both trains and an express messenger were instantly killed and three other train hands and two railway mail clerks injured.

Drowning of three Fishermen in Lake Erie, Ont.

During a storm which occurred on Lake Erie, on October 16, three fishermen of Morpeth, Ont., went out to empty their nets. While going so their boat capsized and they were all drowned.

Railway Collision near Banning, Ont.

On October 2, a head-on collision occurred between an east-bound and a west-bound freight train and resulted in the death by scalding of a fireman and a brakeman and the injuring of another member of the train crews.

*See special article elsewhere in the present issue.

Drowning of two Fishermen off Wolfe Island, Ont.

On October 21, two fishermen were proceeding to Cape Vincent, N. Y., with a boat load of fish. When off Wolfe Island, Ont., where they resided, their boat capsized and they were both drowned.

Record by Industries and Trades.

Agriculture.—In this industry twenty-five fatal and forty non-fatal accidents were reported in October, 1909, compared with eighteen killed and fifty-two injured in September, 1909, and twenty-one killed and eighteen injured in October, 1908. Seven farmers met death by accident through falls, five by being run over, four by runaways, two each by live stock, and by being burned to death and one each by drowning, by flying material, by machinery, by being smothered in grain and by tools. Of the serious accidents, eleven were caused by machinery, ten by runaways, seven by falls, five by falling material, four by live stock, two by being run over and one by a collision.

Fishing and hunting.—Among these workers seven were killed and two injured during October, 1909, compared with no accidents in the previous month and none in October, 1908. Six of the deaths were due to drowning and one to an explosion of gasoline. The two other accidents were also due to an explosion of gasoline.

Lumbering.—In this group three workers were killed and nine injured in October, as against ten killed and nine injured in the preceding month and two killed and five injured in October a year ago. One each of the deaths was caused by flying material, by falling material and by drowning. Three of the serious accidents were caused by machinery, two by falling material and one each by being caught between the cars, by an explosion, by tools and by a fall.

Mining.—During October, 1909, forty-five mine workers met death by accident and twelve were injured, compared with eleven killed and thirteen injured in September last and ten killed and fifteen injured in October, 1908. Thirty-two of the fatalities were due to the disastrous explosion at Extension, B. C., (elsewhere described in detail), four each of fatalities were due to explosions of dynamite and to falling material, three to other explosions and two to being run over. Of non-fatal accidents, six were due to falling material four to cars and two to falling material.

Building trades. — There were five killed and twenty-three injured during October, 1909, compared with four killed and twenty-four injured in the previous month and five killed and twenty-two injured during October, 1908. Falls were responsible for the five deaths and also for nineteen of the injuries, and falling material for the four others.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—In this group nine workers were killed and forty-seven injured during October, 1909, as against six killed and thirty-three injured in September and one killed and twenty-four injured in October, 1908. Three of the deaths were due to falls, two each to explosions and to machinery and one each to electricity and to being run over. Of the injuries twenty-three were due to machinery, eight to falling material, seven to explosions, three to flying material, two each to falls, to molten metal and to electricity.

Woodworking trades.—During October one woodworker was killed and sixteen injured, compared with ten injured in the previous month and five injured in October, 1908. Falling material caused the fatality, while machinery caused nine, flying material five and falling material two, respectively, of the non-fatal accidents.

Printing trades.—Four were injured during October, three by machinery and one by hot metal compared with two injured in the month before and two in October, 1908.

Clothing trades.—Machinery and flying material caused one accident each in these trades. In September last two workmen were injured and in October, 1908, one.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA.
STATISTICAL TABLE SERIES, F, No. 70.

TABLE OF FATAL ACCIDENTS DURING THE MONTH OF OCTOBER, 1909.

Trade or Industry.	Locality	Date.	No.	Cause of Fatality.
Agriculture—				
Farmer	Charlesbourg, Que	Oct. 2	1	Run over by train.
"	Princeton, Ont	" 2	1	Gored by a bull.
"	Bala, Ont	" 2	1	Run over by train.
"	Berry River, Alta	" 4	1	Burned to death in prairie fire.
"	Blenheim, Ont	" 4	1	Fell from a tree.
"	Manitou, Man	" 5	1	Fell from, and run over by load.
"	Port Colborne, Ont	" 6	1	Drowned.
"	Kintore, Ont	" 8	1	Fell from plough, neck broken.
"	Brockville, Ont	" 9	1	Fell while driving cows.
"	Florenceville, N. B	" 10	1	In a runaway.
"	Stamford, Ont	" 10	1	Run over by train.
"	South London, Ont	" 11	1	Fell from apple tree.
"	Sherbrooke, Que	" 11	1	Run over by train.
"	Greenock Tp., Ont	" 15	1	Struck by wood projected from saw.
"	East Gwillimbury, Ont	" 18	1	Gored by a bull.
"	Beverley Tp., Ont	" 20	1	In a runaway.
"	Maple Grove, N.B	" 27	1	Run over by load.
"	Shakespeare, Ont	" 30	1	Caught by fly-wheel.
Gardener	Naramara, Ont	" 12	1	In a runaway.
Grain buyer	Cardston, Alta	" 14	1	Smothered in grain in elevator.
Farmer's wife	Stettler, Alta	" 1	1	Burned to death in prairie fire.
"	Rockland, Ont	" 17	1	In a runaway.
Farm hand	Minto, Ont	" 5	1	Impaled on handle of rake.
"	Blandford Tp., Ont	" 9	1	Fell 40 ft. in silo.
"	Port Arthur, Ont	" 1	1	Fell from load.
Fishing and hunting—				
Fisherman	Everett, B.C	" 8	1	By explosion of gasoline.
"	Steveston, B.C	" 6	1	Drowned, fell from boat.
"	Lake Erie, off Morpeth	" 16	3	Drowned, lost in storm.
"	Off Wolfe Island, Ont	" 21	2	Drowned, boat upset in storm.
Lumbering—				
Sawmill owner	Greenock Ont	" 22	1	Struck by wood from saw.
Pulp mill worker	Clarke City, Que	" 8	1	Lumber fell on him.
Millman	Marysville, N.B	" 26	1	Drowned, slipped from foot of bridge.
Mining—				
Quarryman	Dundas, Ont	" 4	1	Struck by stone from blast.
"	Hawkesbury, Ont	" 11	1	Premature blast.
"	Viauville, Que	" 16	1	Explosion of dynamite.
"	Dundas, Ont	" 2	1	Run over by car.
Miners	Extension, B.C	" 5	32	Explosion in mine.
"	Emery Seam, N.S	" 9	1	By fall of coal.
"	North Sydney, N.S	" 17	1	By fall of stone.
"	Elk Lake, Ont	" 16	1	Premature explosion.
"	Battle River, Alta	" 22	1	Fall of coal.
"	Glace Bay, N.S	" 31	1	Fall of rock.
"	Phœnix, B.C	" 1	1	Run over by car.
"	Sandon, B.C	" 1	1	Explosion of dynamite.
Blast furnace worker	Sault Ste. Marie, Ont	" 6	1	Explosion of dynamite.
Coke oven worker	Fernie, B.C	" 14	1	Run over by coke cars.
Building trades—				
Carpenter	Lethbridge, Alta	" 5	1	Run over by load of lumber.
"	Rock Island, Que	" 8	1	Scaffold gave way, fell 15 feet.
"	Toronto, Ont	" 12	1	Fell 30 ft., ladder slipped.
"	Winnipeg, Man	" 31	1	Fell 20 feet from scaffold.
Roofer	Montreal, Que	" 20	1	Fell 60 feet from scaffold.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA
STATISTICAL TABLE SERIES F, No. 70.

TABLE OF FATAL ACCIDENTS DURING THE MONTH OF OCTOBER, 1909.

Trade or Industry.	Locality.	Date.	No.	Cause of Fatality.
Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades—				
Iron worker	Montreal, Que	Oct. 1	1	Fell from a derrick.
Boiler worker	West Toronto, Ont	" 2	1	Explosion of blow-out pipe.
Electrical worker	Montreal, Que	" 9	1	Fell from pole.
"	Hamilton, Ont	" 26	1	From results of electric flash.
"	"	" 28	1	Run over by car in factory.
"	Burford, Ont	" 28	1	Fell 20 feet.
"	Toronto, Ont	" 6	1	Fuse blew out. Died, October 24.
Rolling mill worker	Belleville, Ont	" 22	1	Drawn into machinery.
Shipbuilder	Collingwood, Ont	" 16	1	Whirled around shafting.
Woodworking trades—				
Carbuilder	Montreal, Que	" 28	1	Pile of lumber fell on him.
Leather trades—				
Tanner	London, Ont	" 12	12	Blood poisoning caught from hide.
Railway service—				
Engineer	Banning, Ont	" 3	1	Head-on collision.
"	Nash's Creek, N.B	" 6	2	Head-on collision.
Conductor	Atikokan, Ont	" 6	1	Fell from train.
"	Lindsay, Ont	" 30	1	Fell from train.
Fireman	Banning, Ont	" 3	1	Head-on collision.
"	Ayr, Ont	" 19	1	Struck by object in passing.
"	Foxwarren, Man	" 17	1	In head-on collision.
"	Calgary, Alta	" 21	1	Fell from train.
Brakeman	McKinley's, Ont	" 4	1	While coupling.
"	Coaticook, Que	" 13	1	In a collision.
"	Smith's Falls, Ont	" 21	1	Run over by train.
"	Lindsay, Ont	" 31	1	Run over by train.
Railway constable	Fort William, Ont	" 5	1	Blood poisoning from gun-shot wound.
Car repairer	Shoal Lake, Man	" 23	1	Run over by cars.
Yardman	North Bend, B.C	" 5	1	Run over by train.
"	Belleville, Ont	" 14	1	Run over by train.
"	Fort William, Ont	" 17	1	Run over by train.
Sectionman	Levis, Que	" 11	1	Caught between cars.
"	St. George de Beauce, Que	" 15	1	In a derailment.
"	Welland, Ont	" 20	1	Run over by train.
"	Cochrane, Alta	" 20	1	Run over by train.
"	Medicine Hat, Alta	" 28	1	Run over by train.
Express messenger	Nash's Creek, N.B	" 6	1	Head-on collision.
Construction hand	Windsor, Ont	" 3	1	By falling timber.
"	Brandon, Man	" 27	1	Fell from load of hay.
Navigation—				
Deck hand	Escoumains, Que	" 4	1	Pulp wood fell on him.
"	Chambly, Que	" 11	1	Drowned.
"	Windsor, Ont	" 18	1	Crushed to death in wire cable.
"	Cobalt, Ont	" 5	1	Caught between boat and wharf.
"	Off Parrsboro, N.S	" 26	1	Drowned, knocked overboard.
Longshoreman	Montreal, Que	" 13	1	Drowned, knocked overboard by rope.
Second engineer	Sault Ste. Marie, Ont	" 21	1	Drowned, fell overboard.
General transport—				
Stableman	Prescott, Ont	" 24	1	Burned to death in stable fire.
Teamster	Guelph, Ont	" 30	1	Run over by vehicle.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA.
STATISTICAL TABLE SERIES F, No. 70.

TABLE OF FATAL ACCIDENTS DURING THE MONTH OF OCTOBER, 1909.

Trade or Industry.	Locality.	Date.	No.	Cause of Fatality.
Civic employés—				
Engineer of power plant	Aylmer, Ont.	Oct. 12	1	Explosion of boiler.
Fireman	Quebec, Que.	" 16	1	Ladder slipped at fire, fell 30 feet.
"	Montreal, Que.	" 19	1	In collision with street car.
Miscellaneous—				
Hotel employé	Montreal, Que.	" 13	1	Explosion of hot water furnace.
Paper bag worker	Three Rivers, Que.	" 11	1	Drowned.
Gas Co.'s employé	Windsor, Ont.	" 2	1	Run over by train.
Circus proprietor	Toronto, Ont.	" 19	1	Kicked by a horse.
Well driller	St. Clements, Ont.	" 22	1	Explosion of boiler.
Foreman of dye works	Toronto, Ont.	" 30	1	Explosion of gasoline.
Unskilled labour—				
Labourer	Quebec, Que.	" 5	1	Run over by train.
"	Windsor, Ont.	" 1	1	Run over by train.
"	London, Ont.	" 12	1	Run over by train.
"	Dundas, Ont.	" 3	1	Run over by train.
"	Bordeaux, Que.	" 8	1	Caught in stone crusher.
"	Montreal, Que.	" 16	1	Explosion of dynamite.

FATAL ACCIDENTS HAPPENING IN THE PREVIOUS MONTH, BUT ONLY REPORTED TO THE DEPARTMENT IN OCTOBER, 1909.

Pulp mill worker	Clarke City, Que.	Sept. 29	1	Run over by car loaded with pulp.
Miners	Jumping Lake, Ont.	" 29	2	Explosion of dynamite.

Textile trades.—Five workers were injured in this group, compared with two injured in the previous month and two injured in October a year ago.

Food and tobacco preparation.—The record for October, 1909, was seven injured. In the previous month the record was four killed and eight injured and in October of last year seven injured. Four of the accidents were due to machinery and one each to an explosion, to an elevator and to being run over.

Leather trades.—During October one leather worker was killed and one injured. In the month before, three workers were injured; there were no accidents in October, 1908. Blood poisoning was the cause of the fatality and a fall that of the accident.

Railway service.—There were twenty-six fatal and forty-four non-fatal accidents in October, 1909, compared with sixteen killed and eleven injured the month before and twenty-seven killed and eighteen injured in October, 1908. Nine of the fatalities were caused by the victims being run over, seven by collisions, four by falls, two by being caught between cars and one each by being struck by an object in passing, by blood poisoning, by a derailment and by falling material. Fifteen of the minor accidents were caused by derailments, nine by collisions, seven by being run over, four each by explosions, by falls and by being caught between cars and one by falling material.

Navigation. — Seven workers were killed and five injured during October, 1909, compared with eleven killed and two injured in the preceding month and five killed and four injured in October a year ago. Four of the deaths were due

to drowning, two to falling material and one to being crushed between a boat and a wharf. Two of the minor accidents were due to falls and one each to falling material, to a tool and to live stock.

General transport.—The October record for this group was two killed and fifteen injured. In September five workers were killed and seventeen injured and in October, 1908, thirteen injured. One of the fatalities was caused by the worker being burned to death and the other to his being run over. Eight of the minor accidents were caused by collisions, two each by being crushed and by falls and one each by a runaway, by being run over and by live stock.

Civic employés.—Three of these employés were killed and nineteen injured during October, 1909, compared with three injured in the preceding month and three also injured in October of last year. An explosion caused one of the fatalities, a collision another and a fall the third. Of the other accidents falls caused seven, being nearly asphyxiated by smoke fire, being run over and collisions, three respectively and flying material one.

Miscellaneous.—Among these workers, death by accident occurred to six and twenty-seven were injured. In September the record was two killed and twenty-three injured and in October, 1908, four killed and eleven injured. Three of the fatalities were due to explosions; to drowning, to being run over and to live stock were due one death each. Twelve of the injuries were due to explosions, six to falls, four to machinery, two to falling material and one each to injuries received while arresting a prisoner, to an elevator and to a collision.

Unskilled labour.—Six labourers were killed and fifteen injured during October, 1909, compared with four killed and twelve injured in the previous month and four killed and fourteen injured in October, 1908. Four of the fatalities were caused by the victims being run over and one each by machinery and by an explosion of dynamite. Three of the other accidents were caused by falling material, two each by falls, by tools, by explosions and by elevators and one each by a collision, by being run over, by machinery and by live stock.

RATES OF WAGES OF FARM LABOUR, RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION LABOUR AND UNSKILLED LABOUR, CANADA, 1909.

DURING the month of October, the Department of Labour obtained from the correspondents of the *Labour Gazette*, resident in the several cities of the Dominion, a return relating to the rates of wages prevailing in their respective districts, during the present season of activity, for farm labourers, railway construction hands and unskilled labourers. In the case of railway construction employés information was also sought from the leading contractors at present engaged in the construction of railways throughout Canada. The material collected in this way is presented in the accompanying tabular statements.

The tables throw light not only upon the general level of wages for these classes throughout Canada, but upon various other conditions locally affecting the market for labour. From the column headed "Remarks" it will be seen that the tendency of wages has been upward in many localities since the opening of spring, a condition due to the increasing activity of general labour accompanying the steady revival of trade and industry.

RATES OF WAGES OF EXPERIENCED FARM LABOUR, CANADA, 1909.

District.	Rate.		Remarks.
	On yearly engagements.	On summer or short-time engagements	
Nova Scotia—			
Westville	$15–25 per month with board	$1.50 per day with board	
Halifax	$35–40 "	$40–45 per month with board	
Amherst	$30 "	$30 "	
Prince Edward Island—			
Charlottetown	$250–300 per year with board	$16–20 per month with board	Winter rates are $12–14 per month with board.
New Brunswick—			
Moncton	$20 per month with board	$1.00–1.25 per day with board, per day of 12 hours.	
St. John	$6 per month with board	$20–30 per month with board	
Newcastle	$300 per year with board	$1.50 per day	No change since spring.
Quebec—			
Quebec		Same rate as common labour	There are few or no farm hands engaged by the year in Quebec district.
Three Rivers	$6.00–7.50 per week with board	$7.50–9.00 per week with board	
Sherbrooke	$15–25 per month with board	$30–35 per month with board	
St. Hyacinthe	$26 "	$2.00 per day	
St. Johns	$18–20 "	$30–35 per month with board	
Maisonneuve	$2.00 per day and board	$1.50–1.75 per day and board	
Hull	$18–26 per month with board	$9–10 per week without board	Rates are 20 per cent. higher than in previous years.
Ontario—			
Ottawa	$18–20 per month with board	$1–1.25 per day with board	Wages are $2.00 per month lower on long-time engagements, than in spring
Belleville	$15–20 "	$25–28 per month with board	No change since spring.
Kingston	$175–200 per year with board	$20–25 "	"
Peterborough	$175–200 "	$18–20 "	"
Toronto	$20 per month with board	$25 "	"
Niagara Falls	$18–25 "	$25–35 "	
St. Catharines	$15–20 "	$25–30 or $1.25–1.50 per day, with board	Fruit pickers on piece work earn about $2.00 per day, and board themselves.

Hamilton	$175–200 per year with board	$20–25 per month with board	
Brantford	$150–200 for 8 months with board, or $200–265 per year with board	$1.25–1.50 per day with board	
Guelph	$20 per month with board	$25 per month with board	No change since spring.
Berlin	$225–250 per year with board	$25 "	
Woodstock	$18–22 per month with board	$25–27 "	"
Stratford	$15–20 "	$25–35 "	
	$100–150 per year with board	$20–22 " or $1.25 per day with board	
St. Thomas	$175–180 per year with board	$16–20 per month with board	"
Chatham	$275–300 per year with house	$1.00 per day without board	
Windsor	$250–300 per year with board	$25–35 per month with board	
Sault Ste. Marie	$28 per month with board	$30 per month with board	Wages upward in tendency.
Manitoba—			
Brandon	$20–25 per month	$40–50 per month	
Saskatchewan—			
Regina	$25 per month with board	$2.50 per day with board	Wages in spring were $1.75 to $2.25 per day.
Moose Jaw	$25 per month and board	$40–50 per month and board	During harvest working day is about 10 hours.
Alberta—			
Edmonton	$25 per month	$2.00 per day of 11 hours	No change since spring.
Calgary	$25–30 per month and board	$35 per month and board	Wages in spring were anything from board only, to $10, $15, $25 per month and board.
British Columbia—			
Nelson	$40 per month	$50 per month	In each case were furnished houseroom, but had to provide and cook their own food. No change since spring.
New Westminster	$30 " and board	$45 per month and board	No change since spring.
Vancouver	$25 "	$35 "	
Nanaimo		$2.50 per day of 10 hours	No demand for yearly engagements, farming being on a small scale.

RATES OF WAGES OF RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION LABOUR, CANADA. 1909.

District.	Rate.	Remarks.
Nova Scotia—		
Sydney	$1.40–$1.50 per day	No change since spring.
Westville		No railway construction in progress in the district; section hands receive $1.60 per day of 10 hours.
Halifax		No railway construction in progress in the district.
Amherst		" "
Prince Edward Island—		
Charlottetown	Labourers: $1.40–$1.50 per day of 10 hours Donkey-engine men: $2.00 per day of 10 hours	No change since spring.
New Brunswick—		
Moncton	Navvies: $1.40–$1.60 per day of 10 hours Spikers and tracklayers: $1.75 per day of 10 hours	Labour has been scarce, and rates are about 10 cents per day higher than in spring.
St. John	$1.50–1.75 per day of 10 hours	
Newcastle	$1.75 per day of 10 hours	No change since spring.
Grand Falls to Quebec Boundary	Labourers, good; $1.75 per day of 10 hours Labourers, ordinary; $1.50 per day of 10 hours Foremen; $3.00 per day of 10 hours	Information supplied by Messrs. Lyons & White, contractors; work consists of grading, tracklaying and ballasting.
Grand Falls	Labourers; $1.75 for day of 10 hours Foremen; $3.00–$5.00 per day of 10 hours Carpenters; $2.50–3.50 per day of 10 hours	Information supplied by Willard Ketchen & Co., contractors; men scarce and wages upward in tendency.
Quebec—		
Quebec	15c.–20c. per hour	No change since spring.
Three Rivers	$1.50–1.75 and upward, per day of 10 hours	"
Sherbrooke	$1.25–1.50 per day of 10 hours	
St. Hyacinthe	$1.40 "	"
St. Johns	$1.60 "	
Hull	$1.80 "	Wages were only $1.60 during the spring and early summer.
Northern Quebec	Foremen: $3.00–7.00 per day Labourers; $1.50–2.00 per day Shovel runners; $1.25 per month Blacksmiths; $2.25–3.25 per day Carpenters; $2.25–3.00 per day	Information supplied by M.P. & J. T. Davis, contractors, Quebec, Que.; wages of common labour have increased 10 per cent. this year.
Hervey Junction and point twenty-five miles west of Weymontachene	Labourers; 17½–20 cents per hour; 10 hours per day	Information supplied by Macdonell & O'Brien, contractors, Hervey Junction Que.; wages have increased 2½ cents per hour during the season; firm requires 500 additional men and will employ 3,000 this coming winter.

Ontario—		
Ottawa	$1.50–1.75 per day; $34–35 per month with board	No change since spring
Belleville	$1.75–2.00 per day of 10 hours	"
Kingston	Labourers; $1.40–1.60 per day of 10 hours Foremen; $2.50 per day of 10 hours	
Peterborough	$.17½ per hour; 10 hours per day	"
Toronto	$1.75 per day of 10 hours	"
Niagara Falls	$1.50 per day with board	Rate quoted was paid by Michigan Central Railway Company on relaying of tracks.
St. Catherines	$1.50–1.75 per day of 10 hours	
Hamilton	17–20 cents per hour; 10 hours per day	Rate was 15 cents in spring, but was raised after a few weeks. The work was the relaying of street car tracks.
Brantford	$1.50–1.75 per day of 10 hours	No change since spring.
Guelph	$1.65 per day of 10 hours	"
Berlin	$1.40 per day	This rate is for sectionmen; there has been no construction work in progress here this year.
Woodstock	$.16 per hour, 10 hours per day, with no detention allowance	Men of this class are usually engaged at Toronto or Montreal. There is no work of the kind in progress in the district.
Stratford	$30–40 per month	
London	$1.60–1.70 per day of 10 hours	Chiefly Italians, boarded in cars.
St. Thomas	$1.55 "	
Chatham	$1.50–1.75 "	
Windsor	$ .18–$.25 per hour	No change since spring.
Sault Ste. Marie	$2.00–2.25 per day	Wages have been upward to a marked degree.
Port Arthur and Fort William	$2.00–2.50 per day	
West of Cochrane	Labourers, $1.75 per day of 10 hours Teamsters, $30.00 per month Axemen, $30.00 per month	Information furnished by Messrs. E. F. & G. E. Fauquier, contractors, Ottawa, Ont.
Manitoba—		
Winnipeg	Labourers, $35 per month and board, 10 hours per day Teamsters, $35 per month and board, 10 hours per day	Information furnished by Messrs. McMillan Bros. & Kenny, Ltd., contractors, Winnipeg, Man.
Saskatchewan—		
Regina, Pembina river	$2.00 per day of 10 hours	Wages in spring were $1.50 per day of 10 hours. Information furnished by Mr. E. J. Chamberlin, general manager, Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, Winnipeg, Man.
Moose Jaw	$2.00 per day of 10 hours	
Alberta—		
Edmonton	$35–40 per month	Wages in spring were, $26 with understanding that if men worked until end season, they would receive $35 per month.
Calgary	$2.00 per day of 10 hours	Wages in spring were $1.50–1.75 per day of 10 hours.
British Columbia—		
Nelson	$2.25 per day of 10 hours. Men pay $5.00 per week, for board.	No change since spring.
New Westminster	$2.50 per day	Wages in spring were $2.25 per day.
Vancouver	$2.00–3.00 per day of 10 hours	
Nanaimo	$ .20 per hour	

RATES OF WAGES OF UNSKILLED LABOUR IN CANADA, 1909.

Locality.	Rate.	Remarks.
Nova Scotia—		
Sydney	$1.40–1.55 per day	No change since spring.
Westville	$1.40–1.50 per day of 10 hours	
Halifax	Corporation labourers, $.16–$.18 per hour, 9 hrs. per day	
	Builders' labourers, $.16 per hour, 9 hours per day	
	Odd job men, $1.25–1.40 per day of 9 hours	Only a few are employed at this rate. There have been no changes since spring.
Amherst	$1.25–1.50 per day of 9 hours	No changes since spring.
Prince Edward Island—		
Charlottetown	$1.40–1.50 per day of 10 hours	No change since spring.
New Brunswick—		
Moncton	Good: $1.50–1.60 per day of 10 hours	No change since spring
	Ordinary: $1.30–1.40 per day of 10 hours	
St. John	$1.50 per day of 10 hours	"
Newcastle	$1.50 per day of 10 hours	"
Quebec—		
Quebec	$ .15 per hour, 10 hours per day	"
Three Rivers	$1.50–1.75 per day of 10 hours	"
Sherbrooke	$1.25–1.50 "	"
St. Hyacinthe	$1.25–1.50 "	"
St. Johns	$1.50 "	
Maisonneuve	$1.75–2.00 "	Demand in excess of supply.
Hull	$1.35–1.50 "	Corporation labourers (50) have been paid $1.75 per day this year, compared with $1.50–1.65 last year; wages for odd job men are $2.00 owing to scarcity of labour.
Ontario—		
Ottawa	$1.40–1.75 per day, 9–10 hours per day	No change in rates since spring, but demand is better.
Belleville	$1.50–1.75 per 9–10 hour day	No change since spring
Kingston	$1.50–2.00 per 8–10 hour day	Masons and helpers, hod-carriers, etc., receive $2.00 per day of 8 hours.
Peterborough	Outside workers, $1.75–2.00 per day of 10 hours	No change since spring.
	Inside workers, $1.35–1.50 per day of 10 hours	
Toronto	$1.75–2.00 per day of 9–10 hours	"
Niagara Falls	$ .14–$.17½ per hour	The former rate is paid by Italian contractors to labourers newly arrived from Italy; latter rate is being paid on enlargement of Ontario Power Company's plant

St. Catharines	$1.50–1.75 per day of 9 hours	No change since spring.
Hamilton	$ .15–$.20 per hour, 10 hours per day	Tendency has been upward since spring.
Brantford	$1.35–1.50 per day of 10 hours	No change since spring; civic labourers work 9 hours per day.
Guelph	$1.50–1.75 per day of 10 hours	
Berlin	$1.40–1.90 per day	The $1.40 per day rate is for aged men unable to produce an average man's day work. There were no changes in the rate of wages.
Woodstock	$ .15 per hour, 10 hours per day	A slight increase compared with last year.
Stratford	$1.25–1.75 per day of 10 hours	No change since spring.
London	On repair work: $.17 per hour, 9 hours per day	
	On road work: $.19 per hour, 10 hours per day	
	On sewer work: $.20 per hour, 9 hours per day	
St. Thomas	$1.50–1.75 per day of 10 hours	Tendency has been upward since spring.
Chatham	$1.25–1.50 "	Demand good.
Windsor	$ .17–$.22 per hour	No change since spring.
Sault Ste. Marie	$2.00 –2.25 per day	Wages have been upward to a marked degree.
Port Arthur and Fort William	$2.00–2.25 per day	
Manitoba—		
Brandon	$2.25–2.50 per day of 10 hours	Wages in spring were $1.75 per day of 10 hours.
Saskatchewan—		
Regina	$2.25 per day of 10 hours	Wages in spring were $1.50–1.75 per day of 10 hours.
Moose Jaw	$2.00–2.50 per day of 10 hours	Wages in spring were $1.50 per day of 10 hours.
Alberta—		
Edmonton	$2.00 per day of 10 hours	No change since spring.
Calgary	$2.50 per day of 10 hours	Wages in spring were $2.00–2.50 per day of 10 hours.
British Columbia—		
Nelson	$2.00 per day of 10 hours	No change since spring.
New Westminster	$2.50 per day	Wages in spring were $2.25 per day.
Vancouver	$2.25–2.50 per day of 9 hours	
Nanaimo	$2.50 per day of 9 hours	

MINING DISASTER AT EXTENSION, B. C.—THIRTY-TWO MINERS KILLED BY AN EXPLOSION.

A terrible explosion occurred at the Extension Mines of the Wellington Collieries Company situated about ten miles from Ladysmith, B. C., at nine o'clock on the morning of October 5. The explosion took place on the third level of No. 2 mine and as a result thirty-two coal miners, of the sixty who were in the level at the time, were taken out dead from the workings.

The shock of the explosion was terrific, stoppings being blown out and doors unhinged, but the effects were confined to the slope where it occurred, the men in the other slopes escaping, though in some cases with severe injuries after a period of extreme danger. The cause of the explosion had not been officially announced up to the close of the month.

The work of rescuing those imprisoned in the mine and of recovering the bodies of the killed was at once begun by forces recruited from Extension and Ladysmith, but progress for some time was slow owing to the presence of after-damp. On October 7, after heroic efforts on the part of rescuers the last of the thirty-two victims was taken out of the mine.

A jury was later empanelled to inquire into the circumstances attending the death of the victims and into the causes of the explosion. There was a large attendance of the public at the sittings and the verdict had not been rendered at the close of the month. A distinguished English mining engineer was appointed by the Provincial Government to act with the Provincial Mineralogist in a thorough investigation of the mine. The investigation was begun at once after the recovery of the bodies.

Immediately on the appearance of the report of the explosion a telegram was despatched by the Honourable the Minister of Labour to the member of the House of Commons for Nanaimo expressing his sympathy in connection with the disaster and asking for the names of those taking part in the rescue work in order that their names might be submitted for the King Edward medal.

The list of the dead is as follows:—

Thomas Thomas, miner; Thos. O'Connell, miner; Jas. Molineux, miner; Edward Dunn, car pusher; Wm. Davidson, driver; Andrew Moffatt, bratticeman; Alex. Milos, car pusher; Alexander McLellan, miner; John Ismister, track layer; Fred Ingram, bratticeman; Robert White, miner; Wynn Steel, miner; Wm. Kesserick, miner; Robert Marshall, timber man; Wm. Robinson, timber man; John Hewitt, car pusher; Peter Meiland, car pusher; Chas. Scheff, car pusher; Wm. Quinn, driver; Harold Taylor, dirt shoveller; Geo. Bardovini, loader; Alex. Kesserick, miner; Herman Petterson, miner; John Wargo, miner; Oscar Nyman, miner; Chas. Salo, miner; Mike Duncalovitch, miner; Thomas Parkins, car pusher; Ted Ranilovitch, miner; Mickal Vustav, loader; two Finlanders, names unknown.

The explosion appears to have been local in character, only one section of the mine being affected and there being little change in the working condition in that section.

At a public meeting called by the Mayor of Extension, a comimttee was appointed to receive subscriptions for the relief of any suffering among the families of the deceased. Similar action was taken at several other points.

IMMIGRATION AND COLONIZATION.

The official statements given below with regard to recent immigrant arrivals in Canada, number of homestead entries made, land patents issued, etc., are published, except where otherwise stated, by courtesy of the Department of the Interior, Canada.

British Emigration Returns.

DURING the month ended August 31, 1909, the number of passengers leaving the United Kingdom for British North

America, according to official returns of the Board of Trade, was as follows:

EMIGRATION FROM GREAT BRITAIN DURING AUGUST 1909–1908.

Nationality.	1909	1908
English	6,048	5,012
Welsh	162	114
Scotch	2,368	2,084
Irish	455	450
British Colonial	790	650
Total of British origin	9,823	8,130
Foreign	2,225	1,218
Total	12,048	9,528

During the eight months ending August 31, 1909, the number of passengers leaving the United Kingdom as above mentioned was as follows:

EMIGRATION FROM GREAT BRITAIN, JANUARY-AUGUST, 1901–1908.

	1909	1908
English	43,935	45,196
Welsh	867	1,128
Scotch	13,813	13,204
Irish	3,039	3,324
British Colonial	2,092	1,999
Total of British origin	63,746	64,451
Foreign	18,539	10,099
Total	82,285	74,950

Homestead Entries during September, 1909.

The following statement shows the number of homestead entries made during the month of September, 1909, as compared with September, 1908.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF HOMESTEAD ENTRIES MADE DURING THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER, 1909, AS COMPARED WITH SEPTEMBER, 1908.

Agency.	1909	1908	Increase.	Decrease.
Battleford	133	424	.....	291
Brandon	6	15	.....	9
Calgary	506	462	44	
Dauphin	65	606	.....	541
Edmonton	308	930	.....	622
Estevan	61	387	.....	326
Humboldt	110	601	.....	491
Kamloops	13	35	.....	22
Lethbridge	438	670	.....	232
Moose Jaw	557	984	.....	427
New Westminster	0	3	.....	3
Peace river	5	.....	5	
Prince Albert	86	767	.....	681
Regina	37	400	.....	363
Red Deer	129	288	.....	159
Saskatoon	270	.....	270	
Winnipeg	116	763	.....	647
Yorkton	62	599	.....	537
Total	2,902	7,934	319	5,351

It will be seen that there has been a net decrease for September, 1909, of 5,932 in the number of entries made.(*)

A statement of the entries made during the first nine months of the calendar year, 1909, compared with the corresponding months of 1908, is as follows:

Month.	1909	1908	Increase.	Decrease.
January	1,308	1,453	.....	145
February	1,364	1,420	.....	56
March	2,592	1,869	723	
April	4,602	2,987	1,615	
May	3,243	2,773	470	
June	4,205	3,247	958	
July	4,248	2,815	1,433	
August	2,832	1,859	973	
September	2,902	7,934	.....	5,032
Total	27,296	26,357	6,172	5,233

It will be observed that there has been a net increase of 939 in the number of homestead entries made during the first nine months of 1909, as compared with the same months of 1908.

Recent Immigrant Arrivals.

The following is a statement of immigrant arrivals in Canada, classified according as they arrived through ocean ports or from the United States, from the beginning of the fiscal year up to August inclusive:—

*The greater number of entries granted in September, 1908, was on account of the odd-numbered sections having been thrown open to entry on the first of that month.

TOTAL IMMIGRATION TO CANADA FROM APRIL TO AUGUST, 1909, INCLUSIVE,

	1908–1909				1909–1910			
	Males	Females	Children	Totals	Males	Females	Children	Totals
APRIL:								
Via ocean ports	13,635	3,811	3,223	20,669	8,057	2,021	1,550	11,628
From United States	5,676	1,531	1,877	9,084	7,642	2,361	2,606	12,609
Totals	19,311	5,342	5,100	29,753	15,699	4,382	4,156	24,237
MAY:								
Via ocean ports	9,245	4,209	3,691	17,145	10,513	4,283	3,127	17,923
From United States	3,923	1,209	1,307	6,439	7,115	1,925	2,067	11,107
Totals	13,168	5,418	4,998	23,584	17,628	6,208	5,194	29,030
JUNE:								
Via ocean ports	4,924	3,392	2,436	10,752	6,302	3,030	2,329	11,661
From United States	2,876	1,047	961	4,884	5,638	1,828	1,742	9,208
Totals	7,800	4,439	3,397	15,636	11,940	4,858	4,071	20,869
JULY:								
Via ocean ports	2,927	2,188	1,736	6,851	4,329	2,326	1,915	8,770
From United States	2,684	1,003	792	4,479	4,558	1,629	1,156	7,343
Totals	5,611	3,191	2,528	11,330	9,087	3,955	3,071	16,113
AUGUST:								
Via ocean ports	2,035	1,858	1,505	5,398	3,589	2,228	1,546	7,363
From United States	3,027	907	750	4,684	5,171	1,551	1,302	8,024
Totals	5,062	2,765	2,255	10,082	8,760	3,779	2,848	15,387
Grand totals	50,952	21,155	18,278	90,385	63,114	23,182	19,340	105,636

[1]Slight changes as compared with former statements will be noticed. This is the result of a revision of the compilation.

Nationalities of Homesteaders.

The nationalities of homesteaders during the month of September, 1909, as reported by the several agencies of the Department in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia were as follows:—

Nationalities.	No. of Entries.
Canadians from Ontario	336
" Quebec	83
" Nova Scotia	8
" New Brunswick	11
" Prince Edward Island	9
" Manitoba	59
" Saskatchewan	190
" Alberta	70
" British Columbia	11
Persons who had previous entry	199
Newfoundlanders	3
Canadians returned from the United States	35
Americans	946
English	325
Scotch	109
Irish	54
French	17
Belgians	12
Swiss	1
Italians	2
Roumanians	5
Syrians	1
Germans	56
Austro-Hungarians	164
Hollanders	9
Danes (other than Icelanders)	16
Icelanders	12
Swedes	48
Norwegians	49
Russians (other than Mennonites and Doukhobors)	58
Mennonites	
Doukhobors	
Chinese	
Japanese	
Persians	
Australians	
New Zealanders	
Servians	4
Total	2,902

Representing 7,492 souls.

COMPARED WITH THE CORRESPONDING MONTHS OF 1908.

Increase or Decrease.								Percentage	
Increase Males	Decrease Males	Increase Females	Decrease Females	Increase Children	Decrease Children	Increase Totals	Decrease Totals	Increase	Decrease
.....	5,578	.....	1,790	.....	1,673	.....	9,041	.....	44
1,966	.....	830	.....	729	.....	3,525	.....	39	.....
.....	3,612	.....	960	.....	944	.....	5,516	.....	19
1,268	.....	74	.....	.....	564	778	.....	5	.....
3,192	.....	716	.....	760	.....	4,668	.....	72	.....
4,460	.....	790	.....	196	.....	5,446	.....	23	.....
1,378	.....	.....	362	.....	107	909	.....	8	.....
2,762	.....	781	.....	781	.....	4,324	.....	89	.....
4,140	.....	419	.....	674	.....	5,233	.....	33	.....
1,602	.....	138	.....	179	.....	1,919	.....	28	.....
1,874	.....	626	.....	364	.....	2,864	.....	64	.....
3,476	.....	764	.....	543	.....	4,783	.....	42	.....
1,554	.....	370	.....	41	.....	1,965	.....	36	.....
2,144	.....	644	.....	552	.....	3,340	.....	71	.....
3,698	.....	1,014	.....	593	.....	5,305	.....	53	.....
12,162	.....	2,027	.....	1,062	.....	15,251	.....	17	.....

Of a total of 981 entries made by persons coming from the United States, there were 230 from North Dakota, 154 from Minnesota, 75 from Michigan, 72 from Washington, 63 from Wisconsin, 60 from Iowa, 51 from Illinois, 32 from South Dakota, 28 from Missouri and 21 from Ohio.

Lands Patented During September, 1909.

An abstract of letters patent covering Dominion lands situate in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, British Columbia and the Yukon territory issued from the Department of the Interior during the month of September, 1909, as compared with September, 1908, was as follows:—

Nature of Grant.	September, 1909.	
	No. of Patents.	No. of Acres.
Alberta Railway and Irrigation Company's sales	2	481,00
British Columbia homesteads	6	856,90
British Columbia sales	13	497,32
Coal lands' sales	4	689,44
Commutation grants	1	22,62
Homesteads	1,647	261,355,718
Hudson's Bay Company	1	787,70
License of occupation	2	
Manitoba Act grants	3	84,09
Mining lands' sales	1	160,15
Mineral rights (2,069.86 acres)	11	
North-west halfbreed grants	51	10,459,74
Parish sales	2	174,74
Quit Claim, special grants (481 acres)	3	

Railways:		
Calgary and Edmonton Ry...		
Canadian Northern Railway..		
Canadian Pacific Ry. grants..	11	571,24
Canadian Pacific Ry. grants, Souris Branch.....		
Grand Trunk Pacific Railway		
Man. South Western Col. Ry..		
Qu'Appelle, Long Lake and Sask. Rd. & Steamboat Co.		
Sales.....	32	3,597,85
School lands' sales.....	22	2,449,51
Special grants.....	24	244,14
Yukon Territory sales.....	10	691,74
Totals.....	1,846	283,123.898

In September, 1908, the number of patents issued was 865, covering an area of 423,285.20 showing an increase for the month of August, 1909, of 981 in the number of patents issued, but a decrease of 140,161.31 acres in the area patented.

Land Sales.

The following is a statement of the farm land sales made by the Canada Northwest Land Company, Limited during the month of September, 1909, compared with the corresponding month of 1908.

LAND SALES OF THE CANADA NORTH-WEST LAND COMPANY.

	Acres.	Price obtained.
September, 1909.....	804,26	$ 11,273.90
" 1908.....	640,42	7,524.23
Increase, 1909.....	163,84	$ 3,749.6
From Jan. 1 to Sept. 1, 1909..	10,215,24	$115,818.05
" " 1908..	6,677,00	75,588.72
Increase, 1909.....	3,538,24	$ 40,229.33

The sales of farm lands by the Hudson's Bay Company for the quarter ending September 30, 1909, amounted approximately to 20,900 acres for £51,900, as compared with 5,400 acres for £12,600; and sales of town lots to £500, as compared with £1,300 for the corresponding period of 1908. The receipts were £53,100, as against £48,600 in 1908. The sales for the six months to September 30, 1909, were 32,000 acres for £80,100, and town lots were sold for £2,400 as compared with sales of farm lands 10,000 acres for £23,500 and town lots for £2,900 for the corresponding period of 1908. The total receipts for the six months ending September 30, 1909, amounted to £114,100, as compared with £100,000, for the corresponding six months of last year.

Note.

According to the reports of district and surveying engineers along the line of the National Transcontinental Railway from Moncton to Winnipeg, as summarized in the annual report of the Commissioners, the new road is opening up for settlement many million acres of good agricultural land, especially in the hitherto practically unknown district in north-western Quebec and north-eastern Ontario. Settlers are already taking up land contiguous to the new road, especially in the districts around La Tuque and on the recently completed section running east from Winnipeg. In district D. alone, extending west from the Ontario boundary there are, contiguous to the railway, ten million acres of good arable land.

TRADE DISPUTES DURING THE MONTH OF OCTOBER, 1909.

THE mining industry of Nova Scotia continued to be affected by strikes during October at Glace Bay and Springhill, but at the former place the output of coal steadily increased. Settlements were reached in the course of the month in strikes affecting the building trades at Winnipeg, Man., and normal conditions were resumed. Only a few new disputes were reported to have taken place in October, and none of them were of a serious nature.

Analysis of Trade Disputes during the Month.

Number and magnitude.—The total number of trade disputes reported to have been in existence in Canada during October was 11, an increase of 1 compared

with the previous month, and an increase of 7 compared with October, 1908. About sixty-eight firms and 4,661 employés were affected by these disputes, forty-one firms and 263 employés being involved in new disputes.

Loss of time in working days.—The loss of time to employés through trade disputes during October was approximately 100,190 working days, compared with a loss of 96,000 days in September, and 37,880 days in October, 1908.

Trades affected by new disputes.—The following table shows the trades affected by new disputes during the month, and the number of workpeople affected in each group of trades.

Trades.	No. of Disputes.	No. of Workers.
Woodworking trades	1	16
Clothing trades	2	175
Leather trades	1	92
Total	4	263

Localities affected by new disputes.—One dispute occurred in each of the provinces of Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba and British Columbia.

Causes of disputes.—The following were the causes of the new disputes of the month.

Cause.	No. of Disputes.
For increase in wages	2
For recognition of union	1
Against employment of non-unionist	1
Total	4

Methods of settlement.—Of the eleven disputes in existence during October, 5 were terminated in the course of the month. Of these three were settled by negotiations between the parties concerned, one by the places of the strikers being filled, and in one case, industrial conditions ceased to be affected.

Results of disputes.—Of the disputes which were terminated, one ended in favour of the employer, one in favour of the employés, compromises were reached in two cases, and in one the result was indefinite.

Disputes which commenced prior to the beginning of the month.

The trades disputes in existence in Canada during October which commenced in previous months comprised strikes of coal miners at Glace, Bay, N. S., and Springhill, N. S., carpenters, electrical workers and sheet metal workers at Winnipeg, Man., painters at Kingston, Ont., and Jewish bakers at Montreal, Que.

Strike of Coal Miners at Glace Bay N. S.

The strike of coal miners of the Dominion Coal Company, which took place at Glace Bay, N. S., on July 6, on account of the refusal of the Company to recognize the United Mine Workers of America, continued throughout October, about 1,875 strikers remaining out of work. It was reported, however, that the output of the mines had risen to over 9,000 tons per day, a large number of men being at work. On November 4, the agreement in force between the Dominion Coal Company and the Provincial Workmen's Association was renewed for a period of two years from December 31, 1909, the date of termination of the existing agreement.

Strike of Coal Miners at Springhill, N. S.

A strike of coal miners of the Cumberland Railway and Coal Company which began at Springhill, N. S., on August 10, remained unsettled, and the mines were closed down during the whole of October. The cause of the dispute, which originally involved about 1,700 men was dissatisfaction of the miners with wages and the conditions of employment.

Strike of Carpenters at Winnipeg, Man.

A general strike of carpenters, which took place at Winnipeg, Man., on August 25, was formally declared off on October 14, all of the strikers having returned to work upon the terms demanded. The

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA,
STATISTICAL TABLE SERIES C., No. 109.

TABLE OF TRADE DISPUTES DURING THE MONTH OF OCTOBER.

Occupation.	Locality.	Alleged Cause or Object.	No. of Firms or Establishments affected.		Approximate No. of Employés affected.				Date of commencement.		Date of termination.		Result.
					Directly.		Indirectly.						
			Directly.	Indirectly.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.					
DISPUTES WHICH COMMENCED PRIOR TO THE BEGINNING OF THE MONTH.													
Mining—													
Coal miners	Glace Bay, N.S.	For recognition of United Mine Workers of America	1		1,875				July	6			No settlement reported, but output of mines was claimed to be almost normal at end of month.
Coal miners	Springhill, N.S.	For increase of wages, and against conditions of employment	1		1,700				Aug.	10			No settlement reported at end of month.
Building trades—													
Carpenters	Winnipeg, Man.	For increase in wages, and a new code of working rules	12		600				"	25	Oct.	14	Strike declared off, all strikers having resumed work at terms demanded.
Electrical workers	Winnipeg, Man.	Failure to make a new agreement on expiry of old one	8		100				"	5	"	14	Agreement signed, minimum wages to be 40 cents an hour till end of year. Rates for 1910 to be settled by a conference to be held in January.
Painters	Kingston, Ont.	Against employment of a non-unionist	1		8				Sept.	27			No settlement reported at end of month.
Metal trades—													
Sheet metal worker	Winnipeg, Man.	For increase in wages from 39 to 42½ cents per hour			100				July	28	"	18	Work resumed at minimum wage of 41 cents an hour.

Food and tobacco preparation—											
Jewish bakers	Montreal, Que.	For shorter hours and improvement in conditions of labour	4		65			July	23		No settlement reported, but conditions ceased to be affected.

DISPUTES WHICH BEGAN DURING THE MONTH.

Woodworking trades—											
Coopers	Winnipeg, Man.	For recognition of this union	4		16			Oct.	11		No settlement reported at end of month.
Clothing trades—											
Garment workers	Montreal, Que.	Against employment of a non-unionist	1		30	50	50	"	14	Oct. 19	Places of strikers were filled.
Tailors	Vancouver, B.C	For increase in wages from $18 to $20 per week	32		32	13		"	4		No settlement reported, but 29 firms had granted increase, and only 14 strikers remained out at end of month.
Leather trades—											
Leather workers	Ottawa, Ont.	Demand for a ten per cent. increase in wages	4		72			"	14		No settlement reported at end of month.

* Considerable difficulty has been experienced by the Department of Labour in making an exact classification of existing trade disputes, particularly in cases where after the declaration of a strike, some of the original strikers have returned to work or had their places filled with new hands, or where establishments affected have found that for either of these reasons, or both, or for the other causes, their business is no longer seriously affected. In such cases while, in one sense, it may be true a strike may be regarded as still in existence because of no formal declaration by either of the parties of its termination, yet so far as the actual effect upon the business interests of the community is concerned a record of the continuance of such a dispute might be misleading. The list of trade disputes published in the present table therefore, includes mention only of such disputes as during the month or at its termination affected, to an appreciable degree, the carrying on of the industrial or business operations of the firm or establishments concerned. Mention moreover, is not made of disputes involving less than six employés, or of less duration than 24 hours.

cause of the dispute was the refusal of the employers to grant an increase in wages from thirty-five cents to forty-five cents an hour and to adopt a new code of working rules. About fifty-one firms and 1,200 men were reported to have been originally involved in this dispute.

Strike of Electrical Workers at Winnipeg, Man.

A strike of about 100 inside electrical workers which began at Winnipeg, Man., on August 5, was terminated on October 14, when an agreement was signed by the Electrical Workers' Union and the firms who were members of the Builders' Exchange. The cause of the strike was the refusal of the employers to sign a new agreement providing for a minimum rate of wages of fifty cents per hour, the employers offering instead a minimum rate of thirty-five cents. The agreement which was finally signed provided for a minimum scale of forty cents per hour until the end of the year, the scale for 1910 to be fixed at a conference to be held in January, or by arbitration, if the conference fails to arrive at an agreement. About eight firms were involved in this dispute.

Strike of Sheet Metal Workers at Winnipeg, Man.

On July 28, about 100 sheet metal workers declared a strike at Winnipeg, Man., on account of the refusal of the employers to grant a demand for an increase of the minimum rate of wages from thirty-nine to forty-two and one half cents per hour. After some negotiations, a compromise was reached and work was resumed on October 18, at the minimum rate of forty-one cents per hour.

Strike of Garment Workers at Montreal, Que.

On October 14, a strike of garment workers took place at Montreal, Que., on account of the employment of a non-unionist presser. According to a report received from the employers thirty men were directly affected by the dispute, and fifty male and fifty female employés were indirectly affected. It was stated that on October 19th, all who went out had been replaced.

Strike of Painters at Kingston, Ont.

No settlement was reported in the case of a strike of eight painters at Kingston, Ont., who went out on September 25, on account of the employment of a non-unionist.

Strike of Jewish Bakers at Montreal, Que.

No settlement was reported in the case of a strike of sixty-five Jewish bakers who declared a strike at Montreal, Que., on July 23, on account of the refusal of four shops to grant a demand for shorter hours and certain improvements in the conditions of labour, but industrial conditions ceased to be affected by this dispute.

New Disputes.

The new disputes of the month were strikes of leather workers at Ottawa, Ont., garment workers at Montreal, Que., tailors at Vancouver, B. C., and coopers at Winnipeg, Man.

Strike of Leather Workers at Ottawa, Ont.

On October 14, a strike of leather workers took place at Ottawa, Ont., affecting about four firms and seventy-two employés. The cause of the dispute was the refusal of the employers to grant a general increase of ten per cent. in wages. It was stated by one of the firms involved that they did not object to advancing wages of some of their employés even more than ten per cent. but they opposed a general increase because several of their employés had recently received an increase of from ten to fifty per cent. and there were others whom they did not consider entitled to an increase.

During the month the leather workers applied for a Board under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, but the consent of both parties being necessary in a dispute not affecting public utilities or mines, and the employers not consenting, no Board was established. The dis-

pute was not terminated at the close of the month.

Strike of Tailors at Vancouver, B. C.

On October 4, a strike of tailors and tailoresses took place at Vancouver, B, C., and continued throughout the month. The cause of the dispute was the refusal of certain employers to grant a demand for an increase in wages of from $18 to $20 per week, or and advance of slightly over ten per cent. in piece work prices. The new scale was adopted by twenty-nine firms and thirty-one out of forty-five strikers returned to work, leaving three shops and fourteen employés, of whom four were females, still affected by the dispute.

Strike of Coopers at Winnipeg, Man.

About October 1, the Coopers' Local Union of Winnipeg, Man., presented a new schedule of hours and prices to the managers of the four oil companies, by whom their members were employed. The employers not having signed the new schedule, a strike was declared ten days later, in which about sixteen men were involved. It was reported that the employers did not object to the terms of the schedule, but were unwilling to recognize the union. No settlement of the dispute was reported during the month.

The table which is published herewith is a compilation of the trade disputes of the Dominion of Canada, which began or were in continuance during the month of September, and which have been reported to the Department.

REPORTS OF DEPARTMENTS AND BUREAUS.

The following reports of departments and bureaus were received at the Department of Labour, Ottawa, during October, 1909.

DOMINION REPORTS.

The Post Office Department.

Report of the Postmaster General for the year ended March 31, 1909. Ottawa: King's Printer, 1909. Page, 606. Price, 30 cents.

THE report of the Post Office Department for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1909, shows a considerable expansion in the service and transactions of the Department compared with the previous year.

The principal increases were as follows:

In number of post offices.....	656
In number of postal note offices.....	680
In number of money order offices....	196
In number of savings bank offices....	18

There was an increase of 2,034 miles in the extent of the system over which mails are carried by railway, and the number of miles over which mails have been carried by all routes was 1,312,073 more than in the previous year. The estimated increase in the number of letters and post cards sent was 9,805,000 over four per cent. more than in 1908. The growth of the service entailed an increased expenditure of $586,456.66 but there was a surplus from the operations of the Department amounting to $809,237.53.

The principal changes in the service were a reduction of the 'drop letter' rate in places having a free delivery system, a reduction in the rate of newspaper postage, and the extension of the free delivery service to 8 new places.

Forestry and Irrigation.

Report of the Superintendent of Forestry. Part VII, Annual report of the Department of the Interior, Ottawa: Government Printing Bureau, 1909. Page, 96.

The report of the Superintendent of Forestry contains a number of recommendations for the extension of the work of this branch, in order to provide for more efficient fire protection and for the reforesting of denued lands on an adequate scale. Steps have been taken to ascertain the production of timber, by requesting information from all the firms in Canada using wood products, and the returns received from them will be published annually. About one million and a quarter acres of forest reserves

have already been surveyed; out of ten million which are set apart in reserves and parks. In addition there is a tract of land more or less forested stretching from Hudson's Bay to the Rocky mountains, a distance of 1,000 miles with a depth of 400 miles, which requires to be surveyed and carefully protected.

In the spring of 1909, the tree-planting division supplied 2,010 applicants with 2,507,000 trees, and the new applications for the distribution of 1910 number 2,235.

During the past year there was a marked decrease in the number of applications for water for irrigation purposes, and in the number of applicants to purchase land under the irrigation system. This is attributed to the adoption of new regulations requiring the irrigation of fifty per cent. instead of twenty-five per cent. of all lands purchased under the irrigation system, the provisions of the amended Dominion Lands Act permitting the acquirement of land by settlers by pre-emption or purchase, and to the fact that the valleys of the principal streams are now pretty well settled and the available water supply is largely appropriated.

Office of the High Commissioner.

Report of the High Commissioner for Canada for the year ended March 31, 1909. Ottawa: King's Printer, 1909. Pages, 6.

In the report of the High Commissioner for the past fiscal year, it is stated that the movement of immigrants to Canada from Great Britain showed a decrease from 185,831 in 1907 to 95,428 in 1908, while the movement from Canada to the United Kingdom increased from 53,477 to 63,079 in these years. These changes in the movement of population are attributed to the world-wide depression in 1908, and to the restrictive measures adopted by the Canadian government for the purpose of debarring undesirable immigrants. There was a further decrease in the immigration of British subjects to Canada during the first quarter of 1909, compared with the corresponding period of the previous year, but on taking into account all persons entering Canada from the United Kingdom, and deducting the number to Great Britain, there was a net increase of 4,904 in the immigration into Canada. It is reported that the practice of discharging convicted prisoners on the understanding that they would be sent to Canada has almost ceased, the matter having been vigourously taken up with the authorities in Great Britain.

Juvenile Immigration.

Report of G. Bogue Smart, Inspector of British Immigrant Children and Receiving Homes, for the year ended March 31, 1909. Part II, annual report of the Department of the Interior. Ottawa: Government Printing Bureau, 1909. Pages, 15.

During the past fiscal year, 2,424 children were brought to Canada from England by 16 societies, and applications for children were received from about 15,417 families in Canada. Since the year 1900, 16,610 juvenile immigrants have arrived in Canada, and 15,408 applications for them have been received. The report of the Inspector of British Immigrant Children contains an account of the Children's Act of 1908, which came into force throughout Great Britain and Ireland on April 1st., and of the Children's Court of Birmingham, which deals with juvenile delinquents.

SASKATCHEWAN REPORT.

Agricultural Conditions of Saskatchewan.

Fourth annual report of the Department of Agriculture of the Province of Saskatchewan, 1908. Regina: Government Printer, 1909. Pages 248.

The report of the Department of Agriculture of Saskatchewan shows a steady and great progress in that province in all branches of agriculture. The grain crops of Saskatchewan in 1908 are stated to have been twice as large as the quantities recorded for 1907, and the area of the four principal grain crops increased from 3,057,401 acres in 1907 to 5,970,841 acres in 1908. The number of men who arrived to take part in the harvesting exceeded the estimated number required by over 4,000 the number of harvesters having been 14,034. Wages of from $1.75 to $2.25 per day were offered for work in the harvest field, and those who hired by the month received from $35 to $45 per month. For threshing the wages

were from $2.00 to $3.25 per day, and from $35 to $40 per month. The average farm wages during the year amounted to from $25 to $30 per month.

BRITISH REPORTS.

Workmen's Compensation.

Statistics of Compensation and of Proceedings under the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1906, and the Employers' Liability Act, 1880, during the year 1908. London: Wyman & Sons, 1909. Pages 71. Price, 7d.

The report on Workmen's Compensation Statistics, for 1908, forms the first of a new series, as it covers the first complete year during which the Act of 1906 was in operation. This Act greatly widened the field of compensation by (1) including all occupations (whether the labour is manual, clerical or otherwise) with certain exceptions: (2) reducing the period of disablement which entitles to compensation from a fortnight to one week: (3) extending compensation to injuries caused by certain industrial diseases.

The statistics in the report are based on collective returns supplied by benefit societies and insurance companies, and upon 34,659 returns from individual employers. Of the latter 31,416 reported that no compensation has been paid. The gross total of compensation paid in the seven principal groups of industries amounted to £2,080,672 representing 3,473 cases of death and 325,484 cases of disablement. The gross total of persons employed in these groups of industries is about 7,500,000.

Twenty-four kinds of industrial diseases are included under the Workmen's Compensation Act. Returns of compensation paid for this cause showed twenty-six cases of death and 2,260 cases of disablement of these, 204 were continued from the previous year, leaving 2,056 in which the first payment of compensation was made in 1908. There were 1,550 cases of diseases in the mining industry, for which compensation was paid. These included cases of nystagmus, snkylostomiasis, beat hand, beat knee, beat elbow, and inflammation of the wrist joint and tendon sheaths. There were 241 cases of lead poisoning, twenty-three of anthraxm, fifteen of arsenic poisoning, twenty of chrome poisoning, and 10 of compressed air illness. There were also 407 cases of lead poisoning in factories, 14 cases of arsenical poisoning and fifteen cases of anthrax.

AUSTRALIAN REPORT.

Industrial Conditions of New South Wales.

Report of the working of the Factories and Shops Act; early closing acts; Shearers' Accommodation Act; etc., etc., during the year 1908. Sydney; Government Printer, 1909. Pages 49. Price, 1s., 9d.

The report of the Department of Labour and Industry of New South Wales for 1908, shows a condition of great prosperity in that State. There were entered on the registers of the Department at the close of the year, 3,883 factories, employing 70,688 hands, of whom 48,286 were males and 22,402 were females. In the previous year there were entered 3,559 factories with 66,867 employés. There was a considerable decrease in the number of children between thirteen and fourteen years of age, to whom it was found necessary to grant special permission to work in factories, which was due to the good demand for adult labour. At the end of the year the minimum Wage Act passed, providing for a weekly wage of not less than four shillings for all persons coming within the definition of "workmen" or "shop assistant." This law was needed since in the Metropolitan district where were 514 girls receiving less than four shillings a week, and the Newcastle district there 272 girls employed in dressmaking and millinery receiving less, the majority being paid no wages at all.

OTHER REPORTS RECEIVED.

Ontario.—Annual reports of the Live Stock Associations of the Province of Ontario, 1909.

Fourth annual report of the Poultry Institute, for 1909.

Fourth annual report of the Ontario Vegetable Growers' Association 1908.

Great Britain. North Atlantic Coast Fisheries Arbitration at the Hague. Case, presented on the part of the Government of His Britannic Majesty. Appendix to the case.

Report of an enquiry by the Board of Trade into the earnings and hours of labour of work people of the United Kingdom. II—Clothing Trades in 1906.

Unemployed Act, 1905. Return as to the proceedings of Distress Committees in England and Wales and of the Central (Unemployed) Body for London.

New Zealand.—Awards, recommendations and decisions under the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act. Vol. X, Part 3.

United States.—Labour laws of Maine compiled by the Bureau of Industrial and Labour Statistics of Maine, 1909.

Labour laws of Massachusetts. The Commonwealth of Massachusetts, Bureau of Statistics, Labour Bulletin No. 67.

RECENT LEGAL DECISIONS AFFECTING LABOUR.

The following synopses of recent cases affecting labour are based upon the latest reports of legal proceedings and other legal records of the different Provinces of Canada.

NEW BRUNSWICK CASES.

Damages for negligence causing death.

THE plaintiff, the widow of a man who had been killed while in the employ of the defendant, sued for damages for the death of her husband, alleged to have been caused by the defendant's negligence. The deceased was working for defendant on the construction of the Intercolonial Railway grain elevator at St. John, and was fatally injured by being struck by a plank which fell from a tramway in use in the works. It was claimed that in the distribution of lumber from the tramway too few men were employed for the work; that two men were employed to do three men's work; and that the result was, that they were obliged to work with so much haste that the care requisite to avoid accidents was impossible. There was undisputed evidence that, during the two or three weeks previous to the time when this accident happened, planks had fallen on several occasions precisely as this one did, though without injury to anyone. The jury found that the deceased's death was caused by the defendant's negligence; and that the negligence consisted in insufficient help on the tramway causing careless handling of lumber on the same, and that the "dogs" were not secured to the joists of the staging to prevent the falling out; this latter part of the finding, however, was held to be immaterial. The action had been tried three times, resulting in a verdict for plaintiff each time, and an increase of damages at the last two trials. Upon a motion for a fourth trial on the ground of misdirection by the trial judge at the third trial, the Supreme Court of New Brunswick held that there was evidence to justify the finding of the jury (who, it seems, were a special jury on defendant's application), and that there was no such misdirection as to warrant an interference with the verdict for $2,800. The motion for a new trial was dismissed.

(Harris v. Jamieson, 7 Eastern Law Reporter, 175).

Conviction under by-law Regulating Sale of Bread.

A conviction having been made by the Police Magistrate of Westmoreland county for violation of a by-law of the City of Moncton regulating the sale of bread, an order to quash the conviction was discharged and the conviction sustained by the full Court. The conviction was for defendant's exposing for sale in his shop at Moncton a loaf of bread without the stamp, in plain characters, of the initials of the name of the baker by whom the loaf was made, and without the figure denoting the weight of the loaf. The objections to the conviction were (1) that the by-law was beyond the power of the city council to pass; (2) that the provincial legislature had no authority to authorize such a by-law, being against section 91, subsection 2 (as to the regulation of trade and commerce) of the British North America Act; and (3) that the word "bread" used in the by-law did not apply to the loaf exposed for sale, such loaf being fancy bread. The

Court held against all these objections, and, as to the nature of the loaf, they decided they could not interfere, the finding on that point being with the magistrate who heard the evidence and saw the loaf.

(Rex v. Kay, *Ex Parte* Phileas A. Leblanc, 7 Eastern Law Reporter, 209).

QUEBEC CASES.

Prosecution under the Inspection and Sales Act.

In a prosecution, the first one of the kind apparently under the amendments of 1908 to the Inpection and Sales Act, Wilfrid Lapierre, cheese maker of the Shefford Vale Cheese Factory, Shefford County, Quebec, was fined $25.00 at Granby on the 9th of October last, for incorporating a quantity of inferior and worthless cheese in the centre of several new cheese during the process of manufacture. The cheese were discovered in a Montreal warehouse, and the prosecution was made by Inspector Macpherson of the Dairy and Cold Storage Commissions Branch.

Conviction of Employment Agent for Fraud.

In criminal proceedings which were taken against a person by the name of Samuel Lang, who kept an employment agency at No. 8 Craig Street West, Montreal up to the first of October last, the defendant was convicted of extorting money from workmen, and was sentenced by Judge Lancott to fifteen days imprisonment and costs, or a month longer in gaol in default of paying costs. In passing sentence upon the defendant the judge said, that the evidence in eight cases against the defendant established beyond a doubt that the employment agency he was conducting, thoug hlicensed, was not a genuine enterprise, but a fraudulent device for extorting money from very poor workingmen, strangers in the city, who were looking for a job to earn the daily bread of their families. Defendant has enticed them by different allurements, and has practised on them a series of systematic frauds, the whole scheme being the more dangerous on account of being most cleverly planned. It appeared that the defendant had an office with a front sign styled; "The Merchant's Real Estate and Employment Agency, Number 8, Craig Street West", and beneath this sign the words, "Home Refuge". He had two assistants, whom the judge described as a "Puller In," and "A Bouncer". These two, with the defendant's partner and the defendant himself, were in turn standing on the sidewalk to call in workingmen and offer them employment on the Canadian Pacific Railway, the Sugar Refinery, and a number of other establishments in the city.

Conviction of Workman in Shoe Factory. for Wilful Damage.

In proceedings taken in the Police Court at Hamilton by the Shoe Company foreman of the McPherson Shoe Factory in that city, against an employé of the Company, for damaging a shoe on which he was working, the Police Magistrate fined the defendant, William Moore, $10.00 or fourteen days in gaol. The defendant was charged with wilful damage in doing the work and pleaded guilty. The foreman of the department in which the defendant was employed said that the shoe was in good condition when the defendant got it. He produced the shoe in court in a considerably cut up condition, and said that was what happened to it while in the defendant's hands. The foreman explained that it was a common thing for shoes to be destroyed wantonly, and that this was a cause of considerable loss to the Company. The magistrate said that wanton and mischievous carelessness should have no place in the daily work of a workman, and he imposed the fine above stated, with the alternative of imprisonment for fourteen days if the fine was not paid.

Conviction of Railway Yardman for Criminal Negligence.—Released on Suspended Sentence.

At the Brantford Assizes in October, Joseph McGuire, a Grand Trunk yardman, was convicted of criminal negligence and neglect of duty in connection

with a wreck on the Grand Trunk Railway near Mount Vernon on October 6th, 1908, but was released on suspended sentence by Mr. Justice Latchford. On the day of the wreck, defendant was in charge of the shunting engine through the yards, and allowed a London work train to pass through the yards and collied with a yard engine, while the latter was on its way back from Mount Vernon. In the crash three men were killed, namely, the engineer and two firemen. The cause was tried twice. At the first trial the jury disagreed, but at the second trial, as above stated in October, the jury returned a verdict of guilty with a strong recommendation to mercy, on the ground apparently that the defendant had had too much to do in his work. In releasing the accused on suspended sentence the judge commented on what he believed to be the truthfulness of the accused in giving his evidence in the witness box, his respectable character, and his straightforward manner as a witness, which were some of the reasons for his leniency with respect to the accused.

ONTARIO CASES.

Master and Servants Act.—Proceedings under conviction Prohibited.

Upon a motion for prohibition to the Police Magistrate at London on behalf of one S., who was convicted under the Ontario Master and Servants Act, Chief Justice Falconbridge held that the magistrate had no jurisdiction, under that Act, to order payment of wages for any period after the discharge of the servant. He followed in that respect a decision on the same point by Mr. Justice Scott in the North West Territories. (Goode v. Downing (1904) 5 Territories L. R. 505). In the London case the Police Magistrate's conviction expressly awarded damages for wrongful dismissal. S., the party convicted, made an abortive attempt to appeal to the Division Court, but it was held that this did not disentitle him to move for prohibition. The prohibition, which stopped further proceedings under the conviction, was granted both as to the wages and the damages, but the Chief Justice stated that, if the magistrate had specified how much he awarded for wages and how much for damages, so as to make the amounts severable, he might have limited the prohibition to the award of damages.

(Swanick v. Kotinsky, 14 Ont. Weekly Reporter, 537.)

Workmen's Compensation for Injuries.

Plaintiff, who was in the defendant railway Company's employment as a section man, sued for damages for an injury caused under unusual circumstances. While working upon the railway track, a train came along and a piece of coal fell from the tender and struck him on the ankle, which was thereby fractured. The negligence on defendant's part, which was alleged, was, that the coal was unnecessarily piled in the tender, above the sides, in such quantity and manner that the rapid motion of the train could and did shake down the "chunk" which, falling on the corner of the tender, flew off with dangerous force and struck the plaintiff. Defendants denied any negligence and pleaded that notice of the injury had not been given in proper time under the Workmen's Act, and that plaintiff had released his claim after action for $300. Mr. Justice Clute, who tried the action without a jury, held that, although the notice of action was too late, there was reasonable excuse for not giving it in time, and that defendants had not been prejudiced; that the release had been obtained under circumstances which, having regard to the physical and mental condition of the plaintiff, rendered it inequitable that it should be allowed to stand; and that the evidence was sufficient to support plaintiff's claim under the Workmen's Act. He awarded $1,500 damages, upon which the $300, paid when the release was obtained, was to be credited. Upon an appeal to the Court of Appeal this judgement was affirmed (although not without some hesitation on the merits or main branch of the case), in a judgement by Mr. Justice Garrow for the Court. The appeal was dismissed with costs.

(O'Brien v. Michigan Central Railway Company, 14 Ont. Weekly Reporter, 581.)

Damages for Removing Bridge Connecting Farm Lands.

Where the defendants, a railway Company, without the authority of the Railway Commission, removed an overhead bridge (which defendants had maintained for 50 years and were bound to maintain) connecting the parts of the plaintiff's farm, and afforded him no means of access from one part of his farm to the other, it was held by Mr. Justice Clute, who tried the action without a jury, that plaintiff was entitled to $560 damages for the injury caused by defendant's delay in furnishing proper means of communication between the parts of the plaintiff's farm separated by defendants' railway. This judgement was affirmed on appeal by the Divisional Court.

(Kelly v. Grand Trunk Railway, 14 Ont. Weekly Reporter, 602.)

Floating Ties down Stream. Tolls for use of River Improvement.

In an action by three companies for work done for and services rendered and materials supplied to defendant, in connection with floating ties down streams and towing them on a lake below, the evidence showed that defendant had used the river improvements of the plaintiffs for the two previous years without objecting to the Company's right to compensation for the use of them, and that he had made arrangements for the use of them for the year 1908. The Divisional Court held, affirming the judgement of Mr. Justice Britton at the trial, that the defendent was liable to compensate plaintiffs for the use of the works.

(Pigeon River v. Mooring, 14 Ont. Weekly Reporter' 639.)

Twofold procedure to enforce Mechanics' Lien.

Plaintiffs instituted proceedings under the Mechanics' Lien Act to enforce a lien, and also issued a writ for the same purpose Upon a motion by the defendants before Mr. Cartwright, Master in Chambers, to have the latter action stayed, the Master held, that the two procedures are quite different, for, in the personal action, there may be a more speedy recovery and a different and fuller judgement than in the other proceeding, therefore it was not right to interfere. The motion was dismissed.

(Hamilton Bridge Works Co. v. General Contracting Co., 14 Ont. Weekly Reporter, 646.)

Master and Servant—Illegal Claim for Damages.

Plaintiff, a labourer, brought an action against the defendants, railway contractors, for damages for injuries caused by freezing his hands through the alleged negligence of defendants' foreman in discharging him without making provision for his safe return to the place from which he had been brought by defendants. The judgement of the trial judge, Mr. Justice Clute, dismissing the action was reversed by the Divisional Court, whose judgement was in turn reversed by the Court of Appeal, who restored the judgement of the trial judge. The last named Court held that, on the evidence, the plaintiff had no legal claim for damages.

(Vasilif v. McDonald & Stephens, 14 Ont. Weekly Reporter, 654.)

Conviction of Hawkers and Peddlers.

The defendant was convicted by a magistrate, under a county by-law, for selling stoves and ranges without a peddler's license. Defendant produced what he claimed to be an agreement with the Western Foundry Company, Limited, of Wingham, and said that he was simply manager and agent for that company, that certain other persons who were tried with him, were hired by him as agents for the company, and as the goods which they sold were the manufacture of that company, he claimed that he should not be obliged to take out a license. The magistrate, however, was of the opinion that defendant and the other defendants were actually purchasers from the company and that the agreement was not bona fide, hence the conviction. Upon a motion to quash the conviction, the principal contention was that the defendant came within the following exception

in section 583 (14) of the Consolidated Municipal Act, 1903, viz: "No such license shall be required for hawking, peddling, or selling from any vehicle, etc., to any retail dealer, or for hawking, etc., any goods, etc., the growth, produce, or manufacture of this province, if the same are hawked or peddled by the manufacturer or producer of the goods, etc., or by his bona fide servants or employés having written authority in that behalf, etc." This section (583 (14)) of the Act is amended by the Act 6 Ed. 7, Ch. 34, sec. 26, which provides that where, as in this case, the defence set up is that the person charged is the bona fide servant or employé of the manufacturer or producer of the goods, the burthen of proving that he comes within such defence shall rest upon him, and in the event of his failing to establish at the trial that he does come within such defence he may be convicted of a violation of this sub-section. Mr. Justice Riddell, who heard the motion to quash the conviction, dismissed the motion with costs. He held that the defendant, under the above law, had to satisfy the magistrate that he did not come within the general provisions of the statute, but did come within the exception, which, in the opinion of the magistrate, he had failed to do, even though there was no evidence contradicting the documents and the evidence of defendant. There is no rule in our law that a judge or jury, or other trial tribunal, must accredit any witness even although not contradicted.

(Rex v. Van Norman, 14 Ont. Weekly Reporter, 659.)

Alleged Negligence under Factories Act—Contributary Negligence.

In an action at the Toronto Assizes by Henry Champion, a woodworker and former employé of the Boake Manufacturing Company, for the loss by the plaintiff of the index finger of the left hand, judgement was given on the answers of the jury to certain questions put to them, in favour of the defendant. The plaintiff claimed that he was ripping a narrow strip of board on the 14th of April last when something slipped, and the saw which he was working severed the finger at the top joint. According to the Ontario Factories Act all machinery of a dangerous nature must be properly guarded, and plaintiff's action was based on the ground that there was negligence on the part of the defendants in not having this done. He produced in court a miniature model of the saw for the inspection of the jury. The jury visited the factory of the defendants and examined the saw which caused the accident, and they found that it was properly protected as required by the Act. They also found that the plaintiff had contributed to the accident by his own negligence.

Settlement of Action for Damages.

Wallace May, of Windsor, was electrocuted in the month of July last while engaged in the works of the tunnel being constructed between Detroit and Windsor. It appeared that one of the rails became charged with electricity and that May touched the rail with a crowbar, whereby he received a shock which proved fatal. He left a widow and two children, girls of fourteen and sixteen years of age respectively. In an action for damages against the Butler Brothers Construction Company, on behalf of the widow and children, a settlement was made between the parties whereby the Company agreed to pay the widow $1,000 and the children $500.00 each. The settlement was ratified by Mr. Justice Latchford, who directed that the mother be allowed $3.00 a week from the share of the younger girl, and $2.00 a a week from that of the elder girl for maintenance.

Convictions for Illegally Skimming and Watering of Milk.

In the prosecution of five farmers living in the neighbourhood of Brockville, four of whom were charged with illegally skimming milk, and one of them for illegally watering milk, each of the defendants was fined $40 and costs. Six other persons were also prosecuted under the same statute, five for illegally skimming, and one for illegally watering, milk. Four of these were fined $40.00 and costs each, one $30.00 and costs, and the sixth $10.00

and costs. The prosecution was instituted by the prosecutor for the Eastern Ontario Dairymen's Association.

MANITOBA CASE.

Workmen's Compensation for Injuries Act. Damages.

In an action for damages under this act, it appeared that plaintiff was employed by defendant at a sawmill on Lake Winnipeg. He alleged that, at the time of the accident, the saw in the mill was not equipped with a sufficient sawdust carrier, that the same was on the wrong side of the saw and wholly insufficient and inadequate for the purpose. In consequence of this, plaintiff, while operating the saw, was struck in the eye with a piece of sawdust or bark, as a consequence of which he lost the use of the eye. The jury gave a verdict for plaintiff for $1,000 and defendant appealed.

The Court of Appeal held that, although in such a case, the Court feels grave doubt as to whether the evidence was such as to justify reasonable men in rendering a verdict for the plaintiff, and whether the jury were not influenced by sympathy irrespective of the weight of evidence, yet, in the present state of the law as laid down in the leading cases, the appeal must be dismissed if there was, in support of the verdict, any evidence that the court could not say, the jury ought not to have believed, however slight, and however contradicted it may have been by apparently more reliable testimony. Appeal dismissed.

(McIntyre v. Halliday,, 18 Man. Repts., 535).

BRITISH COLUMBIA CASES.

Mechanics' Lien Act. Questions decided thereunder.

By agreement dated 23rd December, 1907, the defendant National Construction Company, Ltd., agreed with the defendant J. M. L. to construct a building upon the property of the last named defendant for the sum of $80,000. The plaintiffs furnished material from time to time during the course of construction. The construction company got into difficulties and was unable to complete its contract. On October 24th, 1908, a deed of the property, from J. M. L. to her husband L. G. W., was executed and deposited in the Land Registry Office with the application to register same. On October 28th, 1908, plaintiffs solicitors sent to the defendant, J. M. L., by registered mail, a notice addressed to her, care of L. G. W. Victoria, B.C., in the following terms: "We beg to notify you that J. Coughlan & Sons intend to file a mechanics' lien against your property in the city of Vancouver, being lots 1 and 2, westerly 10 feet of lot 3 in block 29, district lot 541, for the balance due amounting to $5,180.92, for goods and material supplied and work done by the National Construction Company on the building on the above mentioned lots, if not paid to us at once."

On the same day that this notice was posted, the plaintiffs filed a mechanics' lien in respect of their claim in the County Court office, at Vancouver, and on November 27th, 1908, commenced to enforce same. Other lien claimants had meanwhile commenced their actions in which L. G. W. was made party defendant as owner, and on 7th December, 1908, an order was made, upon the application of L. G. W., consolidating this, and the other actions pending. At the trial the claim of the present plaintiffs came on first for hearing, and, upon the conclusion of the evidence, the presiding judge dismissed plaintiff's action on the grounds that L. G. W., the owner of the property, was not before the court, that there was not notice given to the owner of the property in the terms of section 3 of the Mechanics' Lien Act, Amendment Act, c. 27, of the Statutes of 1907, and that such notice as was given was not given within 15 days before the completion of the work.

The Supreme Court of British Columbia held on Appeal, that the notice required to be given 15 days before the completion of the work means 15 days before the completion of the work of the building as a whole, and not 15 days before the completion of the delivery of the material by the person selling the same.

Section 24, of the Mechanics' Lien Act, Amendment Act, 1900, enacts, that where in any action for a lien the amount claimed to be owing is adjudged to be less than $250, the judgement shall be final and without appeal. The court decided that this applies only where a loan of money has been awarded, and that the existence of a valid lien is presupposed.

(Coughlan v. National Construction Company and McLean v. Loo Gee Wing, 45 Canada L. J. 531.)

Damages for Negligence.

In an action for damages against the Hunting Lumber Company for the loss of plaintiff's two fingers in a planer machine while employed by the Company last summer, and which was tried by Mr. Justice Clement, the jury brought in a verdict for $1,800.00. The plaintiff was a foreigner, and the action was based on the negligence of the defendants in not having the machine properly guarded as required by the Statute.

UNITED STATES CASES.

The Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia has approved the sentences of imprisonment for contempt of court imposed by Mr. Justice Wright of the District of Columbia Supreme Court, on Samuel Gompers, President, John Mitchell, Vice President, and Frank Morrison, Secretary, of the American Federation of Labour.*

Associate Judge Van Orsdel wrote the opinion of the Court of Appeals and Associate Justice Robb delivered a short concurring opinion. Chief Justice Shepard dissented. Justice Van Orsdel, after reviewing the charges made by the labour leaders against the Bucks Stove and Range Company, said in part:

It was found by the court below to be a fact not only that these statements were made as charged but that they were made with the intent of inciting the membership of the American Federation of Labour and their friends to continue the boycott against the business of the Bucks Stove and Range Company in defiance of the decree of the court. The defendants having been found guilty of the offence above charged, in the absence of the evidence from the record the sole question left for us to consider is whether, under these circumstances, they constitute contempt of court.

The acts of these defendants, taken as a whole, can produce in the mind of any reasonable person but one impression, a concerted, well-planned effort to encourage the membership of the American Federation of Labour and their friends to disregard and disobey the orders of the court and to create among their followers and their sympathizers a lack of respect for the authority and dignity of the court.

We have a deep sense of the far-reaching importance of this case. Three distinguished citizens, leaders in a great cause for the improvement and uplift of their fellow men, with a larger following probably than was ever marshalled under single leadership in any philanthropic movement, are at the bar of justice to answer the charge of disobedience of an order of a court of the United States. We are not unmindful of the high position which the defendants have attained, but their intelligence forbids any interference or conclusion that the acts charged were committed by them in ignorance of their duty to the courts of their country, hence that excuse cannot be advanced with convincing force.

The sole question before us is the guilt or innocence of the defendants. The high distinction which they have attained, the fairness or unfairness of the Bucks Stove and Range Company and the larger organization to which it belongs, the National Manufacturers' Association, are not matters to be here considered. Neither are we, as a court of review, permitted to modify or extenuate the extreme penalty imposed. These matters, as we have suggested, may be presented properly to the officer vested with authority to commute or pardon.

The inherent power of the court to preserve orderly administration of its affairs and to enforce its orders and decrees has always been recognized. In many instances, as in the case at bar, punishment for contempt is the only means by which the court can enforce its lawful decrees. With a proper exercise of this power the purpose of its creation and organization is made effective without it; it would become an impotent and a useless adjunct of government. If a citizen, though he may honestly believe that his rights have been invaded, may elect when and to what extent he will obey the mandates of the court and the requirements of the law as interpreted by the court, instead of pursuing the orderly course of appeal, not only the courts but Government itself would become powerless and society would soon be reduced to a state of anarchy.

The judgement is affirmed with costs, and it is so ordered.

*For a statement with regard to previous proceedings in this case see the *Labour Gazette* for January, 1909, page 794.

THE
LABOUR GAZETTE

DECEMBER, 1909.

INDUSTRIAL AND LABOUR CONDITIONS DURING THE MONTH OF NOVEMBER, 1909.

I.—GENERAL SUMMARY.

THE feature of the month having the most pronounced effect on general industry, as compared with the corresponding period in other years, was the exceptionally fine and mild weather which prevailed in nearly all parts of Canada. This enabled farming, building and other outdoor occupations to be pursued with an unusual degree of activity up to the closing days of the month. Navigation was some days later in closing than last year, and the additional facilities thus afforded for the marketing of the grain crop had an immediate effect upon the general situation. In the lumbering, mining and manufacturing industries and in general trade, the increasing buoyancy noted during the past few months received a further stimulus. Railway construction camps and unskilled labourers on civic improvements and building contracts were among those who especially profitted from the weather conditions. Especially noteworthy was the heavy volume of freight traffic on the railways, which in the closing days of the month led in some instances to fears of a possible car shortage. The outlook for the coming winter season is more favourable than at the corresponding period of any year since 1906.

Changes in Wages and Hours of Labour.

Wages were for the most part very stationary during November. The following is a statement with regard to the various changes, information concerning which was received at the Department during November:—

Mining.—The Dominion Coal Company signed an agreement with the Provincial Workmen's Association renewing the existing agreement which expires on December 31. The new agreement is for two years. Under the terms of the agreement mine labourers to the number of 800 will receive an advance in wages from $1.52 to $1.60 per day.*

Printing trades.—At St. John, N. B., seventy pressmen in the employ of ten firms had their wages increased by from fifty cents to six dollars per week. The various employing printers at Calgary, Alta., granted an increase of $2.00 to sixty of their employés, the increase being from $18 to $20 per week.

Textile trades.—Certain employés of the Corticelli Silk Company at St. Johns, Que., received an increase in wages.

At the close of the shipping season at Montreal, Que., the bonuses earned by the longshoremen during the past season were paid by the various steamship companies. The average bonus amounted to $35-$40.

Cost of Living.

The tendency of general prices was upward. Wheat and grains were on about

* See under heading "Recent Industrial Agreements, in the present issue.

The LABOUR GAZETTE, in its accounts of proceedings, abstracts of reports, legal decisions, quotations or other records of matters of concern to labour, is not to be regarded as necessarily endorsing any of the views or opinions which may be expressed therein.—Ed.

the same level as last month, but pork, butter, eggs, and other farm produce were very high. There was a general advance in rough lumber of approximately $1.00 per 1,000 feet in Western Canada. Hides have been very high, though tanners have refrained from buying. Leather remained firm. In wearing apparel, rubber footwear advanced twenty-five per cent. owing to the continuous increase in the price of crude rubber during the past few months. Cotton fabrics were advancing. Cement prices were upward, and paints and oils were very strong. The average prices realized at the fur sales in London, Eng., during the past month were twenty per cent. higher than in June. In groceries and provisions bread was slightly lower, with meats unchanged, though the holiday demand for poultry and miscellaneous provisions was already making itself felt. Refined sugar advanced ten cents per hundred pounds. Canned goods were very firm. Real estate transactions have been increasing in activity, with values advancing.

Interruptions to Industry.

Among industrial establishments, etc., destroyed by fire or through other causes during November, as reported in the press of the Dominion, the following may be mentioned:

Nova Scotia.—Store and adjoining residence at Arichat; business block at Kentville, loss, $5,000; business block at Oxford, loss, $40,000; business block at Stellarton.

Barn at North Kingston.

Prince Edward Island.—Business block and warehouses at Souris, loss, $61,000.

New Brunswick.—Sawmill at Dalhousie, loss, $4,000; Intercolonial Railway rest house at Moncton; hotel and outbuildings at Perth, loss, $10,000; smoke house of packing company at Sussex.

Barn at St. John.

Quebec.—Power house at Coaticook; presbytery at Dunham; bakery and dwelling at Bergerville, loss, $3,000; tenement house at Limolou. At Montreal, store and boarding house; mattress factory, loss, $30,000; chemical factory (partial), loss, $1,000; furniture store; wire nail factory, loss, $15,000. Steamer *Welshman* at Lachute, loss, $50,000; stables at Montreal; warehouse at Quebec; dry goods store at Quebec, loss, $7,000; outbuildings and residence at St. Alexis des Monts, loss, $3,500; power plant and saw mill at St. Canut; hotel at St. Hyacinthe, loss, $5,000; saw mill and lumber at St. George de Beauce, loss, $50,000; warehouse at St. Laurent, loss, $2,000; dry goods store at Sorel, loss, $1,500; hotel at Sorel, loss, $8,000; furnace works at Three Rivers, loss, $50,000, 200 men thrown out of employment; business block at Wakefield, loss, $6,000.

Barns at Fulford and Johnville.

Ontario.—General store at Arden, loss, $17,000 hotel at Acton; business block at Barrie, loss, $20,000; saw mill and 100 cords of wood at Belleville; general store at Belleville, loss, $5,000; clothing store at Brampton, loss, $2,500; summer resort at Burlington Beach, loss, $1,500; shingle mill at Clyde Mills; stable and contents at Clinton; store at Duncrief; general store at Duncraft, loss, $7,000; warehouse at Fort William, loss, $10,000; evaporator factory at Goderich; paper warehouse at Guelph, loss, $10,000; parsonage at Hogh Park, loss, $2,500; hotel at Jasper; mattress factory at London, loss, $15,000, thirty-five workmen thrown out of employment; flax sheds and stables at Lucan; cheese factory at Lord's Mills; flour mill and feed store at Monkland station, loss, $4,500; dwelling at Merritton, loss, $4,500; railway station at Nixon; finishing department of a tannery at Oakville; brewery (partial) at Ottawa, loss, $1,000; ordinance store at Ottawa, loss, $170,000; municipal building (partial) at Peterborough, loss, $2,000; sawmill at Rutherglen, loss, $5,000; church at Rockwood; refinery at Sturgeon Falls; business block at Simcoe, loss, $20,000; outbuildings and contents at St. Catharines, loss, $2,000; hotel and stables at Stratford, loss, $3,000 paper warehouse at Tillsonburg, loss, $1,500. At Toronto, shoddy warehouse; carriage shop (partial) loss, $1,500; parsonage, loss, $2,000; commercial agency, loss, $1,500; laboratory at University (partial) $1,000. Hotel at Pembroke, loss, $15,000; sawmill at Widdifield, loss, $10,000; general store at Williamstown.

In a heavy storm on the Great Lakes on November 16, the steel barge *Ottawa* laden with corn was wrecked on the northern end of Isle Royale in Lake Superior;the steam barge *Francis Hinton*, laden with lumber went ashore on the north end of Manitoman Island in Lake Michigan and became a total loss.

On November 17, the steamer *Rome* of Toronto was burnt to the water's edge in the St. Lawrence river.

On November 22, a storm of snow and sleet in central Canada caused heavy damage to telegraph and telephone lines and impeded traffic on the railways.

Manitoba.—Stables on ranch at Carberry; church at Cartwright; livery stable at Cartwright; livery stables and stores at Harding, loss, $20,000; blacksmith's shop at Rivers, loss, $6,000; business block at Portage la Prairies, loss, $7,000; outbuildings and residence at Reston, loss, $3,000; paper warehouse at Winnipeg, loss $7,000.

On November 22, one of the penstocks of the dam at Lake du Bonnet, operated by the Winnipeg Street Railway Company, gave way and the power plant was flooded for several days. It was setimated that 13,000 workers in establishments using the power from the above named sources were in enforced idleness for a short time.

Saskatchewan.—Power plant at Fort Saskatchewan, loss, $3,000; business block at Gull Lake; tenement house at Regina; hardware store and implement warehouse at Wapella, loss, $16,000.

Alberta.—Hotel at Innisfail.

British Columbia.—Milk condensing factory at New Westminster, loss, $20,000; paint warehouse at Vancouver, loss, $2,000; flour mill at Victoria, los,s $30,000.

The steamer *Ominica* struck on a rock in the Skeena river and became a total wreck.

Heavy rains occurred in the end of November, and caused considerable interruption to traffic through mud slides and washouts.

Conditions in the Industries and Trades.

Conditions of employment during November in the several industries and groups of trades throughout Canada, as indicated by reports of correspondents of

the *Labour Gazette* and by information received at the Department of Labour from other sources, may be briefly summarized as follows:—

Agriculture.*

The prevailing mild weather greatly facilitated fall ploughing, the harvesting of the root crop, the marketing of produce, and general preparations for winter. Threshing has been completed in western Canada, and the marketing of the crop, was proceeding rapidly. Owing in part to the late closing of navigation the western grain movement has been exceedingly heavy, the increase compared with last year being over forty per cent. There were indications, however, that a considerable amount of grain is being held in the farmers' hands.

Cattle were kept in the fields to an unusually late date, pastures being in good condition.

Reports received from the agents of the Department of the Interior in the Northwest Provinces, state that a continuance of the excellent weather enjoyed during the harvest season was experienced throughout threshing operations. A sudden dip to colder conditions early in November accompanied by a general fall of snow, put a stop to ploughing, but many had completed an increased acreage. The labour market has subsided to its usual normal condition incident to this time of year, except in the lumber camps where the demand is brisk at very fair wages. From all districts market conditions were reported normal, with money reported plentiful and prices high. Increased receipts and shipments of grain in the near future will probably further enhance prices and encourage a corresponding briskness in trade. The transportation question which is generally acute at this time of the year, has with the exception of a few places, been giving satisfaction.

The census branch of the Department of Agriculture, Canada, gave out a statement on the root, seed and fodder crops of Canada for the month of October, together with their values, as reported by the regular correspondents. The yield of potatoes is 99,087,000 bushels, which is 22,697,000 bushels more than last year. Turnips are reported at 107,724,000 bushels being 5,476,000 bushels more than last year. The hay and clover crop is 427,000 tons more than last year, its total yield being 11,877,000 tons. Fodder corn shows a decrease of 149,000 tons, the crop being 2,780,000 tons. The average condition of potatoes over Canada is 93.98 per cent.; of turnips and other roots 91.64 per cent.; of hay and clover 88.68 per cent.; and of fodder corn 90.68 per cent. The total value of the four crops is $202,473,700 as against $186,595,000 last year. Prince Edward Island is credited with $5,748,500 or 2.83 per cent of the total; Nova Scotia with $18,741,300 or 9.25 per cent; New Brunswick with $13,497,900 or 6.61 per cent; Quebec with $59,952,000 or 29.69 per cent; Ontario with $97,475,000, or 48.15 per cent; Manitoba with $2,886,500 or 1,42 per cent.; Saskatchewan with $1,896,500 or 0.93 per cent.; and Alberta with $2,276,000, or 1.12 per cent. The value of hay and clover alone is $132,287.000 being $10,403,000 more than last year. The potato rot has done much harm in the Maritime Provinces, as a consequence of the heavy fall rains, but in Quebec and Ontario the yield and quality rank high. Good reports are also made for the Northwest provinces, but considerable damage has been done there in places by early frost in September. In British Columbia all the crops are reported as excellent in quality and yield, but no areas have been procured for that province.

The following statement issued by the department of Agriculture, Ontario, gives the area and yields of the principal field crops of Ontario for 1909. The areas have been compiled from individual returns of farmers and the yields by a special staff in each township in addition to the regular crop correspondents:

Fall Wheat—663,375 acres yielded 15,967,653 bushels or 24.1 per acre, as compared with 16,430,476 and 24.2 in 1908. The annual average per acre for twenty-eight years was 20.8'

* A report of the annual meeting of the Dominion Grange is published under a separate heading elsewhere in the present issue.

TABLE SHOWING STATE OF EMPLOYMENT IN

This table is based largely on the reports of the correspondents of the *Gazette* as published in the present issue several trades and industries throughout the Dominion. The table has references only to the amount of employment headings in the *Gazette*. In tabulating the information in question, the terms employed are divided into two groups, the very active, (2) quiet and very quiet.

City and district of correspondent.	Agricultural operations.	Fishing.	Lumbering (including sawmilling.)	Mining.	Manufacturing.	Railway construction.	Building trades.
Nova Scotia—							
1—Sydney	Active	Active	.....	Active	Very active	.....	Active
2—Westville	Active	.....	Active	Very active	Active	.....	Active
3—Halifax	Active	Quiet	Active	.....	Quiet	.....	Active
4—Amherst	Active	.....	Active	Very quiet	Very active	.....	Active
Prince Edward Island—							
5—Charlottetown	Active	Active	.....	.....	Active	Active	Active
New Brunswick—							
6—Moncton	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
7—St. John	Very active	.....	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active
8—Newcastle	Quiet	.....	Very active	.....	.....	Active	Very active
Quebec—							
9—Quebec	Active	.....	Active	.....	Active	.....	Quiet
10—Sherbrooke	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
11—Three Rivers	Active	Quiet	Active	.....	Active	Quiet	Active
12—St. Hyacinthe	Very active	.....	.....	.....	Active	.....	Very active
13—St. John and Iberville	Active	.....	.....	.....	Active	.....	Quiet
14—Maisonneuve	Active	.....	.....	.....	Very active	.....	Very active
15—Montreal	Active	.....	.....	.....	Active	.....	Active
16—Hull	Active	.....	Very active	.....	Very active	.....	Very active
Ontario—							
17—Ottawa	Active	.....	Very active	.....	Active	Active	Very active
18—Kingston	Active	Quiet	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
19—Belleville	Very active	Active	Active	Active	Very active	Active	Very active
20—Peterborough	Active	.....	Very active	.....	Very active	.....	Active
21—Toronto	Active	.....	.....	.....	Very active	.....	Very active
22—Niagara Falls	Quiet	Active	.....	.....	Very active	Active	Active
23—St. Catharines	Very active	.....	.....	.....	Active	.....	Active
24—Hamilton	Active	.....	.....	.....	Very active	Active	Active
25—Brantford	Active	.....	.....	.....	Very active	.....	Active
26—Guelph	Very active	.....	.....	.....	Active	.....	Active
27—Berlin	Very active	.....	.....	.....	Very active	.....	Active
28—Woodstock	Active	.....	.....	.....	Very active	.....	Active
29—Stratford	Active	.....	.....	.....	Active	.....	Active
30—London	Active	.....	.....	.....	Active	.....	Quiet
31—St. Thomas	Active	.....	.....	.....	Active	.....	Active
32—Chatham	Active	.....	.....	.....	Active	.....	Quiet
33—Windsor	Active	.....	.....	.....	Active	.....	Active
34—Sault Ste. Marie	Active	.....	Very active	.....	Very active	.....	Active
35—Port Arthur & Fort William	Active	.....	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active
Manitoba—							
36—Winnipeg	Active	.....	Active	.....	Active	Very active	Very active
37—Brandon	Active	.....	.....	.....	Active	.....	Active
Saskatchewan—							
38—Regina	Active	.....	.....	.....	Active	.....	Active
39—Moose Jaw	Very active	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Very active
Alberta—							
40—Calgary	Active	.....	.....	.....	Active	.....	Active
41—Edmonton	Active	.....	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active
British Columbia—							
42—Nelson	Active	.....	Very active	Quiet	.....	.....	Quiet
43—New Westminster	Active	Very quiet	Active	.....	.....	.....	Active
44—Vancouver	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....	Very active
45—Victoria	Active	Quiet	Active	.....	Active	.....	Active
46—Nanaimo	Quiet	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	Active

CANADA DURING THE MONTH OF NOVEMBER, 1909.

and is intended to present, in brief and accessible form, a generalized statement as to the state of employment in the prevailing, no account being taken to wage changes, trade disputes and kindred phenomena treated under separate order indicating in each the degree to which general conditions were favourable or unfavourable, as follows: (1) active

	Metal, engineering and ship-building.	Wood-working.	Printing and Allied trades.	Clothing.	Food and tobacco preparation	Leather.	General transport.	Miscella-neous.	Unskilled labour.
1—	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	Active	Active	Active
2—	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active
3—	Active	Quiet	Active	Quiet	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active
4—	Active	Active	Active	Very active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
5—	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
6—	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
7—	Active	Very active	Very active	Very active	Very active	.....	Active	Active	Active
8—	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Quiet	.....	Quiet
9—	Active	.....	Active	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Active	Quiet
10—	Active	Active	Quiet	Active	Active	.....	Active	Very active	Very active
11—	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Quiet	Active	Active	Active
12—	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
13—	Quiet	Active	Active	Active	Very active	.....	Active	Quiet	Active
14—	Very active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
15—	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
16—	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....	.....	Active	Active	Very active
17—	Active	Active	Very active	Very active	Quiet	Quiet	Active	Active	Active
18—	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
19—	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
20—	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active
21—	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
22—	Active	.....	.....	Active	Active	.....	Active	Quiet	Active
23—	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
24—	.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
25—	.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
26—	.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active
27—	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
28—	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active
29—	Active	Very active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Quiet
30—	Active	Active	Very active	Active	Very active	.....	Active	Active	Quiet
31—	Active	.....	Active	Active	.....	.....	Active	.....	Active
32—	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Quiet	Active	Active
33—	Very active	Very active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Very active	Active
34—	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Very active	Active	Active
35—	Active	Very active	Very active	.....	.....	.....	Active	.....	Active
36—	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....	.....	Very active	.....	Quiet
37—	Active	.....	.....	Active	Quiet	.....	Very active	Active	Very active
38—	Active	.....	Very active	.....	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active
39—	Active	.....	Active	.....	Active	.....	Very active	Active	Active
40—	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
41—	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Very active	Active	Active
42—	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet
43—	Active	Quiet	Active	Active	Quiet	.....	Active	Active	Quiet
44—	Active	Active	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Active	Active	Quiet
45—	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Quiet
46—	Active	.....	Active	Active	.....	.....	Active	.....	Active

Spring Wheat—135,161 acres yielded 2,223,567 bushels, or 16.5 per acre, as compared with 2,197,716 and 15.5 in 1908. Annual average 15.9.

Barley—695,262 acres yielded 18,776,777 bushels or 27.0 per acre, as compared with 20,888,569 and 28.5 in 1908. Annual average 27.7.

Oats—2,695,585 acres yielded 90,235,579 bushels, or 33.5 per acre, as compared with 96,626,419 and 34.8 in 1908. Annual average 35.6.

Rye—94,661 acres yielded 1,573,921 bushels, or 16.6 per acre, as compared with 1,453,616 and 16.5 in 1908., Annual average 16.4.

Buckwheat—176,630 acres yielded 4,280,790 bushels, or 24.2 per acre, as compared with 3,323,668 and 23.6 in 1908. Annual average 20.0.

Peas—381,609 acres yielded 7,613,656 bushels, or 20.0 per acre, as compared with 7,401,336 and 18.7 in 1908. Annual average 19.4.

Beans—45,029 acres yielded 826,344 bushels, or 18.4 per acre, as compared with 783,757 and 16.9 in 1908. Annual average 17.2.

Potatoes—169,695 acres yielded 24,645,283 bushels, or 145 per acre, as compared with 18,517,642 and 111 in 1908. Annual average 111.

Mangels—70,488 acres yielded 28,928,347 bushels, or 410 per acre, as compared with 29,870,966 and 440 in 1908. Annual average 458.

Carrots—3,506 acres yielded 1,001,653 bushels, or 286 per acre, as compared with 1,120,145 and 275 in 1908. Annual in average 346.

Sugar Beets—19,812 acres yielded 7,001,565 bushels, or 353 per acre, as compared with 7,004,748 and 401 in 1908.

Turnips—113,400 acres yielded 50,738,940 bushels, or 447 per acre, as compared with 41,210,189 and 341 in 1908. Annual average 429.

Mixed Grains—474,530 acres yielded 16,199,434 bushels, or 34.1 per acre, as compared with 15,354,350 and 33.7 in 1908.

Corn for Husking—322,789 acres yielded 22,619,690 bushels (in the ear), or 70.1 per acre, as compared with 23,601,122 and 78.8 in 1908. Annual average 71.0.

Corn for Silo—288,346 acres yielded 3,374,655 tons (green), or 11.70 tons per acre, as compared with 2,729,265 and 11.68 in 1908. Annual average 11.45.

Hay and Clover—3,228,445 acres yielded 3,885,145 tons, or 1.20 tons per acre, as compared with 4,635,287 and 1.42 in 1908. Annual average 1.45.

There are 3,180,780 acres of cleared lands devoted to pasture, 231,707 in summer fallow, 300,364 in orchards, 24,614 in small fruit, 11,420 in vineyards, 57,123 in farm gardens, 37,548 in rape, 11,253 in flax and 4,101 in tobacco (of which 3,208 are in Essex yielding 4,388,544 pounds.)

A report on corn growing has been issued by the Ontario Department of Agriculture. The report contains an article on corn growing in Ontario by Professor C. A. Zavitz of the Ontario Agricultural college in which he points out that there are 533,433 acres devoted to corn growing in the province; of this acreage more than one half is located in the counties of Essex, Kent, Middlesex, Elgin, Lambton and Oxford. Essex and Kent produced the greatest quantities of corn for husking and Oxford and Middlesex the greatest amount for the silo. The market value of the corn crop in Essex and Kent, according to the latest report, was $3,200,556 in 1907.

The present system of demonstration farms operated by the Canadian Pacific Irrigation & Colonization Company will next year be largely extended.

A total of 480 cars of fruit was shipped from St. Catharines, Ont., this year. Three hundred and thirty-six went to Montreal, the other 144 to Winnipeg and the west. The fruit went in refrigerator cars and reached its destination in excellent condition.

The annual meeting of the Ontario Fruit Growers' Association was held at Toronto. The following statements were set forth in the address of the President;

There are 7,000,000 apple trees of bearing age in Ontario.

The capital invested in small fruit growing—strawberries, raspberries, currants, etc.,—amounts to over $3,000,000.

The annual output of the canning and jam factories of the Province is valued at $7,000,000 a year; and still not over a third to a half the small fruit produced in the Province is put up in these factories.

Over 10,000 men are required to pick the apple crop of Ontario.

Over 60,000 workers are constantly engaged in the business of growing fruit of all kinds, while over half that number are employed in canning factories and in the transportation and handling of the crop between the producer and consumer.

A number of papers dealing with fruit culture were read at the meeting.

The annual convention of the Bee-Keepers' Association of Ontario was held at Toronto.

Fishing.

In the Maritime Provinces, catches where on the whole light, though some good fares of mackerel were taken off the Nova Scotia coast; some of the larger schools, however, did not strike in. Oyster and lobster fishing was in progress with fair results. The dog fish reduction works at Clark's Harbour closed down after a satisfactory season. Smelt fishing had been begun, but catches were somewhat light. The New Brunswick catch of alewives has been satisfactory, but the salmon catch was below that of last year, though selling at good prices. Shad fishing has been prosecuted under favourable weather conditions, but the catch is not above the average. Sardines have been scarce.

On the great lakes, some good catches were reported during November.

Fishing in British Columbia was quiet. Preparations for the opening of the herring season at Nanaimo were activily in progress. Some small catches of cohoes were taken, but salmon fishing was for the most part suspended until the spring. Some good takes of halibut were reported. The last of the sealers has arrived from Behring Sea and the Northern Pacific. The total catch for the season by five schooners was 3,556 seals and eighteen otters.

Final estimates of the British Columbia salmon pack have not been made, but the maximum is placed at 600,000 cases.

It was stated that arrangements had been completed during the month for the shipment of fresh salmon from British Columbia to the British market.

The annual report of the Department of Marine and Fisheries, laid on the table of Parliament during November, showed the total value of fish caught in Canadian waters during the fiscal year 1908-1909 to be $25,451,085.

Lumbering.

Conditions were more favourable in this industry throughout Canada than for some time past. In Ontario and the Eastern Provinces the sawmills have now almost ceased operations and the men in most cases have been transferred to the woods. Some of the camps found difficulty in securing their quota of hands. Wet weather also interfered in New Brunswick with the forwarding of supplies. The cut, it is expected, will be considerably larger than last year in New Brunswick, Quebec and Ontario. In the Northwest Provinces the winter will be a busy one in connection with the getting out of railway ties, for the supplying of which some heavy contracts have been awarded (*). The British Columbia mills have been steadily increasing in activity, stocks being low and the demand active. The above conditions were reflected in prices paid for lumber, which showed a tendency to stiffen throughout Canada. Rough lumber at some of the most important centres advanced one dollar per thousand.

*See report of Winnipeg correspondent.

The Ontario Department of Lands, Forests and Mines, has commissioned Mr. E. J. Zavitz, Professor of Forestry at the Ontario Agricultural College to take stock of the surplus growing timber in Rondeau Park, his report to be followed by the sale of a quantity of valuable timber by public tender.

At a recent session of the Railway Commission, Canada, held in Victoria, B. C., application was made on behalf of the Government of British Columbia for better means of protection against forest fires.

Mining.

The month compared very favourably with November, 1908. In the Nova Scotia coal fields there was still a considerable degree of unrest, but outputs have been gradually increasing, and several of the collieries look forward to an active winter. The Quebec asbestos mines were operated with unusual activity considering the advanced season. In Ontario, activity continued in the various camps. Shipments of ore from the Cobalt camp from January 1 to November 6, 1909, amounted to 49,454,376 pounds. The coal supply for the approaching winter in Western Canada was under discussion and some fears of a shortage were expressed. No reports, however, of actual inconvenience have been received. In British Columbia both coal and metalliferous mines were active, especially the former. The output of the mines at Fernie is now over 2,000 tons per day and is expected to further increase. At Nanaimo also the output is increasing. Shipments of ore from the smelters have also been exceptionally heavy.

The report of the Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company of Canada, Limited, for the year ended June 30 showed total profits of $361,065 and total assets of $7,089,910. The gross value of metals produced during the year was $5,505,526 as compared with $5,428,501 the previous year. The capital stock has been increased to $7,500,000.

The issuing of a periodical press bulletin by the Geological Survey Branch of the Department of Mines, Canada, was recently inaugurated. The bulletin wil.

contain reviews of publications issued by that branch and other references to the work of the Department.

Manufacturing.

Manufacturing establishments continued increasingly active during November in nearly all the leading centres and branches. The enlarging of factory buildings and the increasing of equipment which had been, comparatively speaking, suspended, during the past two years., have been resumed. The outlook for the coming winter is very favourable.

An estimate of the production of pig iron and steel in Canada during the half year ending June 30 last, made by the trade journal "Hardware and Metal," Toronto, Ont., shows a considerable increase compared with the return for the half year ending December 31, 1908. The increase in iron production amounted to 96,524 tons, and of steel production to 84,333 tons, and every individual line showed an advance. As the production of iron and steel is regarded as affording a criterion of general industrial activity, the above statement is of special significance. No plants have been dismantled during the period but several of the larger corporations have been making large additions to furnaces, mills, etc. Ten furnaces were in blast during the half year. The detailed return is as follows:—

	Half year ending, Dec. 31. Tons.	Half year ending. June 30. Tons.
Pig iron:		
Basic	130,255	173,745
Bessmer	55,008	99,638
Malleable	897	6,259
Foundry	61,199	74,241
Steel—		
Ingots	253,693	338,026
Blooms	187,309	218,752
Billets	28,839	29,714½
Rails	131,250	165,614
Wire rods	25,333	29,083
Bar steel, iron and structural material	44,295	58,362
Castings	4,535	7,318
Plate, axles, spikes, and sundries	3,085	4,377

Following on the rapid advance in raw cotton, time was reduced in a number of the Canadian cotton mills during November and the earnings of employés cut down by about one fifth.

A merger of the three leading felt Companies has been effected. The new merger is capitalized at $2,000,000.

A car shortage was feared by manufacturers in some localities.

A marked scarcity of piano tuners was reported as existing by several manufacturing firms. The manufacture and sale of pianos has increased rapidly during recent years and the number of competent tuners has not kept pace with the growing demand. A scarcity of female workers was reported in the whitewear factories of Toronto.

The amalgamation of the Dominion Iron and Steel Company and the Dominion Coal Company was discussed during November, and a plan submitted to the shareholders of both companies. The capitalization of the new Company as proposed will be equal to the total of the capital of the two merging companies, viz., $57,386,833. There will be no public issue of the securities of the new Company. The adjustment of the balance of the Steel Company's claim for damages and of the price of coal will be referred to chartered accountants.

Railway Construction.

The open weather permitted railway construction operations to be continued with unabated vigour until the closing week of the month. Reviews of the railway construction work completed during 1909 estimate that $28,000,000 have been spent on construction work alone, an almost equal sum having been expended on supplies and material. Progress has been specially marked in Western Canada where all three of the larger Canadian Railway Companies have made extensive additions. The Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company completed communications between Edmonton and the head of the lakes. The Canadian Northern Railway Company has opened up the Goose Lake country, while the Canadian Pacific Railway Company completed its second track from Winnipeg to Fort William, thereby doubling the capacity

of the grain outlet, and completed its third trunk line between Winnipeg and Edmonton. The outlook is that 1910 will be quite as active, especially in Alberta and British Columbia, where the plans of the Grand Trunk Pacific and Canadian Northern Companies are very extensive.

In the Speech from the Throne at the opening of Parliament the following reference was made to progress in connection with the National Transcontinental Railway line:

> The construction of the Transcontinental Railway has made a substantial advance during the year. The Western division has been extended 66 miles beyond Edmonton, completing a total distance of 861 miles west of Winnipeg. Contracts have been let for 399 miles in the Mountain division; good progress was made on the work. The Eastern division is now open for traffic from Winnipeg to Lake Supreior Junction and thence, by the Grand Trunk Pacific branch, to the lake itself. The whole of the work between Winnipeg and Moncton is now under contract.

Tenders are being asked for the construction of the Quebec bridge. It is estimated that the new piers will cost $2,500,000 and that the superstructure will weigh 130,000,000 pounds. The total cost it is estimated will be in the neighbourhood of $10,000,000. The bridge is to be built in five years.

During the twelve months ended March 31, 1909, the Government has guaranteed the bonds of Canadian railways to the extent of approximately $40,000,000. During the same period the sum of $35,846,184 was expended on railways on capital account.

The Grand Trunk Pacific Branch Lines Company will apply to Parliament at the present session for an act authorizing the construction of five additional lines of railway.

General Transport.

Railway freight traffic was very heavy during November, wheat shipments from the West being exceptionally large, but passenger traffic showed a falling off as compared with September and October. The volume of general merchandise moving was reported greater than in many months past. Railway earnings continued to show heavy increases, as compared with the corresponding period of 1908. Shippers in some localities were finding it difficult to obtain cars, but no serious instances of shortage had been reported up to the closing week of the month.

At the annual meeting of the shareholders of the Canadian Northern Railway Company held at Toronto, Ont., on October 30, gross earnings of $10,581,767 were reported and working expenses of $7,015,405. Gross earnings increased nearly nine per cent. and net earnings over seventeen per cent. The average mileage operated was 3,013 miles compared with 2,866 miles in 1907-08.

The Grand Trunk Pacific Railway service hitherto established between Winnipeg and Wainwright has been extended as far west as Edmonton, Alta.

It was announced that the Intercolonial Railway Commission had decided to accept the uniform bill of lading authorized by the Railway Commission, which came into effect for other railways on October 1, 1909.

The Railway Commission held a number of sittings in Western Canada during November. It is the present practice for the Inspectors of the Board of Railway Commissioners to forward to the Superintendent or other official of the Railway Company interested, a copy of the report made by the Board's Inspector regarding station buildings and safety appliances. Hereafter, the Railway Official receiving the Inspector's report will acknowledge receipt direct to the Chief Operating Officer of the Board, advising him what action is being taken in connection therewith.

Street Railway earnings were heavy. The Montreal Street Railway Company published its annual report during November. Gross earnings for the year ended September 30, 1909, were $3,874,838 an increase of $197,406, while operating expenses were $2,255,019 an increase of $96,625. The number of passengers carried was 95,376,373, an increase of over 460,000. The Company operates 138 miles of track. The completion of the first year of actual operation of the Edmonton Municipal Street Railway occurred during November. The number of passengers carried showed

a steady increase throughout the year amounting in October to 242,266.

Navigation on the Great Lakes and St. Lawrence closed for the most part in the final week of the month, the date being several days later at most points than last year. The winter port season at Halifax, N. S., and St. John, N. B., opened and the outlook is for a busy winter. Prior to the close of navigation, longshoremen, ship labourers, etc., had very active employment.

The volume of the lake commerce of the present season promises to be well up to the record which was established by the season of 1907.

Returns compiled by the Harbour Commission of Montreal, Que., show that over 12,000,000 bushels of grain were handled by the Commisioners' elevator this year, as compared with 8,661,350 bushels in 1908. There has been an increase of 20,000 tons in the tonnage of Transatlantic vessels.

The one hundredth anniversary of the inauguration of steam navigation on the St. Lawrence river was celebrated at Montreal, Que., on November 3, the "Accomodation", the first steam vessel to ply between Montreal and Quebec, having made her first departure from Montreal on November 3, 1809.

The following is a summary of traffic through the Sault Ste. Marie Canals during the month of October:

	U. S.	Canada.	Total.
Vessel Passages...No.	1,968	995	2,963
Regist'd Tonnage Net	4,644,258	2,955,190	7,599,448
Freight—			
East Bound Net tons	3,457,147	4,192,308	7,649,455
West Bound Net tons	1,162,846	314,939	1,477,785
Total Frgt., Net tons	4,619,993	4,507,247	9,127,240

The Trades.

Building.—The fine weather enabled building operations to be prosecuted with unusual activity at most points and this, taken in conjunction with the pronounced increase in the number and extent of contracts awarded during the past few months, made the month an exceptionally busy one. Compared with preceding years, not since 1906 have building operations been on so extensive a scale at this period. The outside trades were becoming less active as the winter season approaches, but the inside trades were all well employed and the outlook is for an active winter season.

Metal and woodworking.—These trades were more active than during the preceding month and considerably more active than during the corresponding month of 1908.

Printing.—The allied trades on the whole had a good month.

Clothing.—Journeymen tailors were for the most part busy and garment workers, glove, hat and cap makers reported favourable conditions. Boot and shoe workers were still somewhat quiet.

Textile.—Cotton mill employés were working on short time. Other textile workers reported a good month.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers, with the advent of cold weather, were more active. Confectionrs were very busy. The outlook for the holiday trade in confectionery was reported excellent. Cigarmakers and tobacco workers were well employed.

Leather.—Tanners, curriers, etc., were fairly active, and leather workers had a good month.

Unskilled labour.—In the closing week of the month the shutting down of outside operations on street improvements, railway construction and other large undertakings threw a number of men out of work, but the favourable weather permitted outside activity to be maintained to an unusually late date, rendering the month, compared with the corresponding period in other years, a very favourable one. The outlook from the standpoint of unemployment during the winter months is favourable.

There was a pronounced shortage of domestic servants in almost all portions of the Dominion. The recent increase in activity in the lighter manufacturing industries has withdrawn a large number of young women from domestic service to employment in these establishments. Wages have been upward.

Canadian Trade and Revenue.

Foreign trade.—During October, 1909, the total value of imports entered for consumption was $31,473,960 compared with $27,659,360 in October, 1908. For the first seven months of the fiscal year ending October 31, 1909 the total value of imports entered for consumption was $204,674,392 compared with $170,121,114 in the corresponding months of 1908. The total value of domestic exports during October, 1909, was $27,250,759, compared with $26, 299,212, in Obtober, 1908. The total value of domestic exports during the first seven months ending October 31, 1909, was $147,735,014, compared with $136,408,263 in the corresponding period of 1908. During October there was an increase in exports of the mine, of the forest and of manufactures and a decrease in exports of products of the fisheries, animals and their produce and agriculture. The grand total of Canadian trade for October 1909, was $62,417,394 compared with $57,238,333 in October, 1908. For the first seven months of the present fiscal year, total Canadian trade was $366,807,482 as against $318,406,985 in the same period of 1908.

A good demand for agricultural implements was reported from Russia, for asbestos from Japan, for iron safes from Mexico and for apples from France.

Imperial trade.—Favourable markets for Canadian goods were reported by agents of the Department of Trade and Commerce in Great Britain and the various dominions of the Empire as follows: Great Britain: grain, cattle, timber, cider and leathers; Australasia: bacon, dairy produce, potatoes and seeds; South Africa: news print and apples; Newfoundland: rubber goods and flour.

Domestic trade.—Trade wholesale and retail, was buoyant during November and with favourable weather a heavy holiday turnover is anticipated. Winter lines have been slow in moving, owing to the prevailing mild weather, but small wares and notions have been in exceptionally good demand. General sales will total considerably higher than at the same period last year. Groceries, provisions and leathers were moving freely. Real estate transactions were increasing and money, though still fairly easy, was in good demand.

The circulation of the chartered banks of Canada during October reached the highest point ever recorded. Seven of the banks availed themselves of the privileges accorded by the amendment to the Bank Act passed in 1907, by which an over issue is permitted to assist in the marketing of the harvest. The amount of extra currency thus rendered available this year was $1,164,905 compared with $290,254 last year. Discounts reflected the recent improvement in general trade, but call loans are considerably below the record of a year ago.

The earnings of the Bank of Montreal last year were the largest in its history, profits amounting to $2,043,796. Deposits showed a very marked expansion, as well as call loans outside of Canada. The Eastern Townships Bank's fifty-first annual statement showed net earnings of $390,535 compared with net profits last year of $367,111.

Canadian Revenue.—Canadian revenue during November, 1909, amounted to $8,748,923.20, compared with $6,867,988.40 in November, 1908. For the eight months ending November 30, 1909, the total revenue was $64,656,509.92, compared with $55,115,227.17 in the corresponding months of 1908. The total expenditure on capital account during November, 1909, was $3,450,781.71, compared with $4,152,011.76 in November, 1908. For the eight months ending November 30, 1909, the total expenditure on capital account was $20,646,866.45, compared with $22,156,194.23 in the corresponding period of 1908. The leading items of expenditure on capital account during November, 1909, were: public works, railways and canals, $2,740,453.58; railway subsidies, $334,160; and bounties, $226,099.45.

Notes.

A *co-operative delivery association* was under discussion by the Retail Merchants' Association of Guelph, Ont.

The sixth annual convention of the *Union of Manitoba Municipalities* was held at Portage la Prairie, November 24-25.

The formal opening of the *Locomotive Engineers' Building* at St. Thomas, Ont., was celebrated by a banquet during November.

A *Railway Enginemen's Educational Club* has been formed at Winnipeg, Man., for the purpose of hearing lectures appertaining to the operation of a train or locomotive.

On November 17, the *Dominion Commercial Travellers' Association* held a general meeting at Montreal, Que., at which Mr. S. J. Mathewson was re-elected president. It was reported that the membership had increased to 6,500, being 425 more than last year.

At the semi-annual meeting of the Board of Governors of the *Montreal Technical Institute*, satisfaction was expressed at the progress which had been made in the work of technical instruction by night schools. A total enrolment of 816 students for the present year was reported. Last year the total enrolment was 767.

An investigation is being made by the Department of Agriculture, Saskatchewan, into reports recently published of a serious *coal shortage* in the western portion of the province. The Department has depatched the head of the statistical Branch, to make an investigation at Lethbridge, Taber and other mining points, with a view of fixing the responsibility for any shortage found to exist.

At London, Ont., the adoption of *Sunday street cars* is under discussion. At Port Arthur, Ont., the operation of the Port Arthur Elevator Company, on Sundays, in view of the fact that all the elevators at Fort William, and certain other elevators at Port Arthur are operated on Sunday during the grain rush, is being advocated by the Board of Trade.

Six serious *boiler explosions* occurred in Canada during October as follows:—At Aylmer, Ont., electric light and water plant; in the Turkish Bath hotel, Montreal; at the Chateau Frontenac, Quebec; in a sawmill at St. Clements and at Parker's Dye Works, Toronto. A locomotive boiler exploded at River Beaudette, Que.

The *Canadian Bankers' Association* held its annual meeting in Montreal on Thursday, November 25. Officers were re-elected as follows: President, Sir Edward Clouston; vice-presidents, Duncan Coulson, George Burn, H. Stikeman, M. J. A. Pendergast; Council, B. E. Walker, E. F. Hebden, D. R. Wilkie, B. B. Stevenson, James MacKinnon, H. C. McLeod, James Elliott, N. E. Lavoie, G. P. Scholfield, C. A. Bogert, F. L. Pease, G. H. Balfour, E. L. Thorne, W. D. Ross.

The *Canada-West Indies Trade Commission*, which has been sitting this autumn at Toronto and Ottawa, has fulfilled the first part of its mission, namely the taking of evidence in Canada. The latter part of its investigation will be finished in the West Indies, where the commissioners will go in January next. As yet their report has not been made public.

Legislation at present in force empowers the Government to grant a bonus of three per cent. to *dry-dock companies* for twenty-years. A delegation representing shipping and shipbuilding interests recently petitioned the Government that the bonus be increased to four per cent. and the time extended to fifty years.

On September 24, the Charlton Sawmill Company, at Collingwood, Ont., was convicted before Mr. W. A. Hogg, Police Magistrate, of Collingwood, of an infringement of the Alien Labour Act, and a fine of $50 was imposed.

The balance sheet of the *Glace Bay, N. S., Co-operative Society*, Limited, for the quarter ending September 30, 1909, shows that business for the quarter amounted to $21,456, compared with $30,631 during the preceding quarter, and $29,084 in the same quarter a year ago. Labour disturbances are held responsible for the falling off in business. Profits for the quarter enabled the payment of a six per cent. dividend.

It was reported from London, Eng., that the share of profits divisible among the British Columbia Electric Railway

Company's employés out of earnings of the year to June 30, 1909, would be $50,000, the share for each employé being $58.10. The bonus is paid to every employé of the Company who has been in the service of the Company from July 1 of the previous year continously until the date of the payment of the bonus.

The City of Ottawa recently took out an insurance policy with the Canadian Railway Accident Insurance Company to protect itself against actions for damages that might be brought by any workmen injured in the connection with the construction of an aqueduct on Wellington Street. The staff at present numbers 100 men and the insurance costs $1,050. The city has a similar policy covering the men engaged on its electrical plant. In the case of the aqueduct insurance a misunderstanding arose as to whether the Company should be liable as soon as an accident happened. The city solicitor has advised that the policy calls for the payment of money to the city and only after the injured workman has proved a claim.

The second session of the second *Legislative Assembly of Saskatchewan* was opened at Regina on November 18. The Lieutenant Governor of the Province in opening the session referred to the remarkable increase in the aggregate yield of grain, namely, from 9,000,000 to 200,000,000 bushels within the past ten years. The wheat crop of the Province for the present year is estimated at 80,000,000 bushels. The suitability for cereal production of a large area of new land in the South-western part of the Province was also pointed out. The hope was expressed that building operations in connection with the proposed Hudson Bay Railway would be commenced at an early date. The question of branch railway extensions was mentioned as the most pressing problem of the Province. A Factories Act and a Public Health Act will be introduced during the present session.

The inspectors of Dominion penitentiaries in their latest report to the Government, refer to the *convict labour* problem as follows:

> The rapid increase in population intensifies the labour difficulty and makes it necessary to decide upon some solution without delay. The question of prison labour is not one of policy. Labour is imposed as a part of the sentence and is as obligatory as detention. The only question of policy involved is that of determining the kind of labour to be adopted. The work required to maintain the institutions provides employment for about one-half the prison population. If the other half is to be employed, as the sentences require, what employment shall be adopted.
>
> So far as we can see, there are but three courses open for consideration.
>
> 1. To maintain the convicts in idleness or semi-idleness, in defiance of the sentence and at the expense of the tax-payers.
>
> 2. To establish industries and dispose of the products on the open market.
>
> 3. That the government shall utilize the labour of its wards in providing for its own requirements.
>
> The objections to the first and second proposals are obvious, but we can see no valid or reasonable objection to the suggestion that articles required for the various departments of the government should be provided by the labour of those who are maintained at public expense. In a previous report (1905) we called attention to the policy adopted by the Legislature of the State of New York and subsequently embodied in the constitution of that state. We understand that the statute was drafted after consultation with, and with the concurrence of representatives of the manufacturing and labour interests, and that its operation is entirely satisfactory to both.
>
> The present condition of our penitentiaries makes the question an urgent one and we respectfully submit it for your consideration.

With respect to the proposed new Technical High School at Toronto a deputation of trustees and officials who recently visited United States cities, advise the addition of ten new courses and place the number of rooms necessary in the new school at 67. The new courses advised for adoption are: Carpentry, wood turning, pattern making, forging, foundry practice, machine shop practice, plumbing, sheet metal work, printing, design as applied to textile, etc. The committee also advise that the new Technical School include the following rooms: Elemental chemical laboratory, quantitative analysis laboratory, qualitative analysis laboratory, elementary physics laboratory, electrical laboratory, dynamo laboratory, steam engineering laboratory, applied mechanics rooms, chemical lecture room, physical lecture room, two freehand drawing rooms, room for drawing from cast, applied design room, clay modeling room, molding room, wood carving room, printing room, two mechanical drawing rooms, machine drawing room, architectural drawing room, three kitchens, model dining-room

and kitchen, laundry, hand sewing-room, machine sewing-room, dressmaking room, millinery room, library and reading room, commercial exhibit room, auditorium to seat 800 people, gynasium, offices thirty class rooms, recreation, assembling, bicycle and lunch-rooms in the basement.

The second session of the eleventh *Parliament of Canada* was opened on November 11. The speech from the Throne referred to the steady and progressive growth of the present year, the increase in the trade and revenue and immigration arrivals, and the rapid recovery from the financial embarrassment following the depression of 1907-08. A reference to the rapid progress made on the construction of the National Transcontinental Railway and to the plans for the reconstruction of the Quebec Bridge was made. Among legislation which will be introduced in the present session will be a Bill for the organization of a Canadian naval service, a Bill confirming the new convention respecting commercial relations between France and Canada, a Bill to sanction the leasing of branch lines to the Intercolonial Railway System, and a measure to render more effective the present legislation respecting combines which unduly enhance prices. A report of the exploratory survey for the railway from the Western wheat fields to Hudson Bay will be presented to Parliament.

The annual meeting of the Provincial *Lord's Day Alliance* for Quebec was held at Montreal, Que., on November, Que., on November 9. The Rev. W. R. Young, D.D., was elected President and the Rev. George Mingie, M. A., Secretary. In the annual report of the Secretary it was stated that though the advance had not been as great as had been wished, there were many reasons for hopefulness. The most perplexing problem has been that of the moving picture shows and the enforcement of the Act with regard to the railways. The Provincial Lord's Day Alliance for Ontario held its annual meeting on November 12, the Right Rev. J. F. Sweemey, D. D., Bishop of Toronto being elected President. The report of the Executive Committee dealt with the Electric Railway Act which fixed the running of cars on Sundays within well defined limitations. Sunday labour on railway construction was stated to have been practically stopped while railway and steamship companies have lessened their Sunday labour, though a large number of trainmen and longshoremen are still without rest on Sundays. The increase in the use of motor cars on Sunday was stated to have caused an increase in the sale of gasoline on that day. The committee also referred to the sale of Sunday papers, Sunday sales of ice cream and soft drinks, the operation of cement work on Sundays and other subjects.

After a retirement lasting nearly twelve hours, the jury empanelled to enquire into the causes of the explosion in No. 2 Extension mine on October 5, brought in its verdict on November 2. The jury had three full days' evidence to consider. The inquiry made was of a thorough nature. Besides the expert testimony of the Chief Inspector of Mines, the government engaged the services of the provincial mineralogist, and of an eminent English coal mining expert. Counsel represented the Government and the Company, and on behalf of some of the families of the victims was a representative accorded the privilege of the court. The evidence in the sworn depositions of the witnesses, as taken down by the court stenographer covered forty columns of newspaper type, and elaborate plans assisted the jury to understand the evidence. The verdict was as follows:

"We, the jury empanelled to inquire into the cause of the explosion which took place at No. 2 Extension mine, on October 5, 1909, have come to the conclusion, after investigating the evidence of the different sworn witnesses, find that the explosion was caused by a cave-in in the 2½ level. Gas being present in the atmosphere, gas and dust being liberated by the cave-in, the sudden displacement of air creating the compression, causing the partly changed atmosphere to become dangerous, and coming in contact with naked lights to explode. Taking into consideration the unnatural and faulty conditions of the roof of this particular cave, and in view of the fact of no evidence to show of bad timbering, we can in no way hold the Company responsible, and therefore exonerate the Company from criminal negligence.

Taking into consideration the volume of work entailed in this particular department, and after taking from the statements of the Chief Inspector of Mines, and evidence in general, we are of the opinion that the coast district being so large, it is impossible to make as thorough or systematic inspection as is absolutely necessary. We, therefore, recommend that the staff be increased, and that every colliery in British Columbia be compelled to

equip its mines with up-to-date oxygen life-saving apparatus."

Important *Customs Regulations* have been promulgated in the Canada Gazette and the following articles used as materials in Canadian manufactures are transferred to the free list.

A. Metallic elements and tungstic acid when imported by manufacturers for use only in their own factories in the manufacture of metal filaments for electric lamps.

B. Twine or yarn of paper when imported by manufacturers for the purpose of being woven into fabrics in their own factories.

C. Steel imported for manufacturers for use in their own factories in manufacturing rough unfinished parts of rifles, when such parts are to be used in rifles, to be made for the Government of Canada.

D. Gun barrels, in single tubes, forged, rough bored.

E. Antimony Salts for use in dyeing.

F. Hyposulphite of Soda when imported by Tanneers for use in their own factories in the tanning of leather.

G. Rolled iron in rods not over half an inch in diameter or in width, to be manufactured into horseshoe-nails, when imported by manufacturers of such nails.

Duties are reduced in the following cases:

A. Cold rolled sheets or plates of steel with sheared edges over fourteen gauge and not less than one and one-half inches wide, when imported by manufacturers of mower bars, hinges, typewriters and sewing machines, for use only in the manufacture of the said articles in their own factories. Under the preferential tariff, five per cent., *ad valorem*; intermediate, seven and one-half per cent.; general, ten per cent.

B. Preparations made for pyroxylin and wood naphtha when imported by manufacturers for use only in their own factories in the coating of imitation leather. Preference five per cent., *ad valorem*; immediate, seven and one-half per cent.; general, ten per cent.

C. Coated or sized cloth when imported by manufacturers for use only in their own factories in manufacturing sensitized blue or black print cloth. Preference ten per cent., *ad valorem*; intermediate, twelve and one-half per cent.; general, fifteen per cent.

The appropriation of $600,000 made by the Alberta legislature for the extension of the *provincial telephone system* has been already nearly exhausted, so great has been the expenditure on new lines for this year. Of rural lines, 500 miles have been completed radiating from various points in the Province. This has given telephone connection to 500 farmers. If fine weather continues for another month or six weeks it is expected that another 200 miles of rural lines connecting 200 farmers' telephones will be completed. Of the long-distance pole lines 150 miles have been constructed. Another phase of the work, has been the construction of a proposed Calgary-Gleichen toll line, also an extra wire circuit from Macleod to Coleman to accomodate the business which will arise when the connection with Kootenay Telephone Company in British Columbia is made. New toll offices have been opened at Botha, Frankburg, Handisty, Lougheed, Three Hills, Trochu, Cooking Lake, Ministik and Tofield. New local exchanges have been opened at Sedgewick, Bowden and Granum. Large increases of business have necessitated reconstruction of the exchanges at Medicine Hat, Wetaskiwin, Claresholm, Lloydminster and Nanton. At Lethbridge it has been found advisable to install a full new automatic system, likewise an automatic branch exchange in the east end of Calgary.

During the past few months a number of convictions have been made by Police Magistrates in different cities of the Dominion under the act for the suppression of the opium traffic passed at the session of the Parliament of Canada, held in 1908. At Toronto, London, Winnipeg and New Westminster and other points, fines were imposed and vigorous action taken for the closing of opium dens.

II.—REPORTS OF LOCAL CORRESPONDENTS.

SYDNEY, N. S., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. John Moffatt, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Labour conditions continued to improve throughout the month, and general activity prevailed all over the district. The coal, iron, and steel trades were very busy, and all skilled artisans were relatively active. The tone of business, especially in Sydney, was buoyant, and compared with conditions this time last year were much more settled. At that time the two largest companies of the Province were settling a dispute in the courts and the labour market was un-

favourable. A spirit of depression seemed to have seized upon all trades and classes. But now the Coal and Steel Companies have merged their interest, while labour difficulties are disappearing.

The coal trade was very active and the collieries unaffected by the strike conditions were operated to their utmost capacity. The output of the Dominion Collieries for October was 205,000 tons. The November output was much larger. Twelve collieries are operated by the Dominion Coal Company, and of this number only one is idle. No. 1 Colliery will beat last year's output by at least 20,000 tons. Banking in the coal heaps will begin at an early date, the amount to be placed in the heaps to be just as great as last year.

The Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Company continued very active, all departments having being able to market all of their iron and steel products. The output of coal for this year exceeds that of 1908 by 103,000 tons. Much of this large increase comes from the collieries lately opened up. The prospects for the winter are good. Upwards of 130,000 tons of coal will be placed in the heaps this winter.

Port Hood Coal Company had a very good year, and prospects for the winter trade are also good.

The Inverness Coal Company had a busy month and produced on an average 1,000 tons per day. With favourable weather, this colliery will run steadily all winter.

The Dominion Iron and Steel Company was very active. All departments were busy and new records were created, in some of them. Construction work is being rushed ahead. The Company reports a great demand for its products, and their market is widening fast.

The building trades were very active, five or six new buildings having being started in Sydney during the month.

Transportation by rail was fairly heavy.

While shipping was fairly heavy, yet the tonnage for the year was less than in 1908. A comparison with the previous two years shows that Louisburg has suffered the greatest decline.

Wholesale and retail trade was very active.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Fishing was not as renumerative this year as in 1908.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Activity prevailed in the various skilled trades and among unskilled labourers.

WESTVILLE, N. S., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. T. Hale, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Favourable conditions prevailed in the labour market during November, all the leading industries working steadily and the collieries full time. The output of the latter showed an increase compared with the year 1908, the shipments of coal in October, 1909, being about 13,000 tons above those of the corresponding month of last year. Traffic by water has closed for the season. Wholesale and retail trade were good. There was no unrest in the labour market. The outlook is favourable for a continuation of steady employment. The technical schools were well under way and will continue active for the winter season.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—This industry was quiet, the chief employment of the farmers being the marketing of farm produce which finds a ready sale at good prices. Butter and fresh eggs were very scarce.

Fishing.—Salmon and smelt fishing were being actively pursued.

Lumbering.—Activity prevailed, and there was a demand for a large number of men for work in the woods.

Manufacturing.—Manufacturing establishment were generally busy. It was reported, however, that the Sutherland Rifle Sight Company discharged some ten workmen for a few days and also the

Standard Drain Pipe Company some twenty men, but it was stated that all had been re-employed by the end of the month.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

The outside building trades were quiet but the indoor trades had a fair month. Blacksmiths and horseshoers had a fair month and the other metal trades an active one. The printing and miscellaneous trades reported fair conditions, while the clothing and food and tobacco branches had a good month. Street railway employés, teamsters and expressmen were active. Unskilled labour was active.

HALIFAX, N. S., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. A. J. Smith, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The general condition of the labour market during the past month was not as active as in the corresponding month of 1908. Work in the building line was in most instances of a finishing nature and fewer hands were employed. Both the large public schools are well advanced, the bulk of the work being on the interiors. The new cathedral has advanced several stages, the roof slating and inside work receiving much attention, while the Post Office repairs and convent addition are in the hands of the plasterers and inside decorators. The building permits issued have for the most part been for work of comparatively unimportant character, with two exceptions, one being for alterations and extensions to the Royal Bank of Canada to the extent of $60,000 and the other for the erection of an engineering laboratory, which is being built as an annex to the Technical College at a cost of $10,000. The latter institution is now open and is being well attended.

Work along the waterfront during the past month has been fairly good, but great activity is expected to prevail during the coming month. In grain shipments a large increase over previous years is already assumed. The Furness Witby Co., who have been appointed agents for the Allan line of steamers, have already secured space in the grain elevator for 250,000 bushels, and it is calculated that before the season is ended upwards of 1,000,000 bushels will pass through. During 1908, some 200,000 bushels were shipped from this port to Mexico and an increased output should necessarily follow during 1910. This is a more cheerful outlook, since, with the exception of last season's shipment, it is some years since grain in any quantity has been shipped from here. The first cargo of grain, 24,000 bushels, left this port November 18, for Liverpool via St. Johns Newfoundland.

Apple shipments are already beginning to reach large proportions. On November 11, some 31,000 bushels were sent via the Elder-Dempster line to South Africa, and other shipments are expected to follow. Some ten days previously, 26,000 barrels were shipped to London from this port, and 10,000 barrels forwarded from Annapolis; with the large apple crop other large shipments are being arranged for.

The first mail boat of the season, R. M. S. Virginian, arrived on the 19th inst. She brought 530 tons of cargo, thirty-five first, seventy-eight second, and 407 third class passengers. In 1905 the first boat brought 332 passengers. In 1906, 377 passengers were on the first boat. Last year the first Allan liner brought 189. It will be seen that the number of passengers on the first boat were larger than for some years past, except in 1907, when 936 came. Officials at the government piers expect the record for 1909-10 to exceed that of any year since 1903.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—There have been no material changes in prices, except in eggs, which have advanced, and are now retailing as high as 45 cents and 50 cents per dozen. Potatoes range (in large quantities) from 36 cents to 38 cents per bushel; turnips 27 cents to 30 cents.

Fishing.—Some big takes of mackerel were made late in October, but during the

present month local fishermen have made but average catches. Most of the fish were shipped to Boston.

Manufacturing has fallen off as compared with October. The Acadia Sugar Refinery laid off about 100 employés early in the month, and it is stated that they will not resume full operations for some time.

Mining has been about normal. The Dominion Mining Company, report a yield during seventeen day's crushing of 183 ounces, worth about $3,500.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Bricklayers and masons had a fair month; also carpenters. Lathers and plasterers had a better month than usual, with prospects fair. Painters had an average month considering the season. Plumbers had a fairly good month.Gas fitters were well employed. Stone cutters had a fairly good month, above the average for November. Builders' labourers were well employed. Electrical workers were fairly active; sheet metal workers were busy. Boilermakers were dull, with other metal lines normal. Printers, pressmen and bookbinders were well employed. Tailors were dull, but the trade will become busier during December. Bakers and confectioners had an average month, with prospects good. Barbers had a fair month. Freight handlers, maintenance of way men and station clerks had a fair month. Street railway employés had a good month. Freight handlers and longshoremen had a fair month. Unskilled labour was fairly active.

AMHERST, N. S., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. A. D. Ross, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

There has been a revival of industrial activity during the past few months. The factories have all been running steadily and a number of them have been working over-time . The McLean Milling Company has its new brick plant well towards completion. The Amherst Worsted Company started active operations this month and will at the outset employ twenty hands. The Malleable Iron Company after two years of idleness is running to full capacity, employing fifty hands and expecting to augment this force shortly. The three above industries are all being supplied by electric power from the Maritime Coal Railway and Power Company so that their activity is proving beneficial to the latter Company.

The wholesale houses reported business well up to the average. Retailers reported business rather quiet, but this is due to bad roads and the season of the year. No material change was reported in wages. The strike at Springhill still continues; the United Mine Workers of America are furnishing relief funds to the strikers. The executive of the organization will pay double relief for the purpose of supplying the miners with winter necessities.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—The harvests were good and produce commands good prices.

Lumbering.—Extensive preparations are being made for the coming winter. It is as yet impossible to say what the cut will be this season, but there are more men at present in the lumber camps than at any time for two years past.

Manufacturing.—Heads of industries all report conditions improved. More men are employed than at any time for two years and the prospects for a good winter's work are excellent.

Mining.—With the exception of Springhill the coal mining centres are all active, working full time and the outputs steadily increasing.

The plaster quarries at Amherst Point are still working actively and are shipping large quantities to New York where this product commands a ready market.

The stone quarries at Wallace have closed down for the winter. Both Companies report a steady summer's work with prospects good for next year.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

The building of the McLean Milling Company's new building gave the local

bricklayers a busy month. Carpenters and joiners have been fairly well employed. Lathers and plasterers reported business dull; the same applies to painters. Plumbers have been busy. Stone cutters were out of work for the season.

Iron moulders were busy in the majority of industries. Machinists were well employed and boilermakers were working overtime.

Woodworkers were fairly busy, car builders are still largely out of employment but expect work to start early in December. Pattern makers were reported to be busy.

Printers reported a busy month but the local supply is still sufficient to meet the demand.

Journeymen tailors had a busy month. Garment makers were also busy. Boot and shoe makers were steadily employed.

Bakers and confectioners were busy. Butchers and meat cutters reported business brisk.

Trunk and bag makers were busy.

Barbers were busy. Furriers were working overtime.

Conditions among unskilled labourers considering the season of the year were better than last year, but the local supply was sufficient to meet all demands.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. F. J. Nash, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The general condition of the labour market in November differed from that of October in that the supply showed an increase over the demand, a natural condition at this time of year. Work on the new railway wharf and freight sheds closed down for the season at the last of the month. These works gave employment to a large number of men during the autumn. A number of other contracts, including wharves, breakwaters, etc., were discontinued for the season. In Charlottetown the new railway roundhouse and the Bank of Commerce are nearly completed. Good crops and good prices have given an optimistic tone to business. Both wholesale and retail merchants report sales and collections satisfactory. Extensive repairs are being made to the plant formerly occupied by the Dominion Packing Company, but now by Davis and Fraser, who are entering into an arrangement with the Government, whereby cold storage will be provided for the general public. Work at this building furnishes employment to a number of men.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—The end of the month found all crops gathered in and a considerable quantity shipped. Owing to the unsually protracted mild weather, the movement in meat and poultry was slower than usual.

Fishing.—Oyster fishing was carried on up to the close of the month but in other branches operations were discontinued about the middle of the month.

Railroad construction and employment.—Beyond the works above mentioned there was nothing to note under this head, supply and demand being well balanced.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Bricklayers and masons, carpenters and joiners, lathers and plasterers, painters, decorators and paper hangers, gas and steam fitters, stone cutters and builders, labourers were active. Plumbers were busy.

Iron moulders, workers and helpers, machinists and engineers, steam engineers electrical workers, sheet metal workers, were active. Bicycle workers had a dull month.

Woodworkers, upholsterers, carriage and waggon makers, and car builders, were active.

The printing, clothing, food and tobacco preparation, leather, transport and miscellaneous trades were active. There was a fair demand for unskilled labour.

MONCTON, N. B., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. J. C. Graves, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Labour during November has been

fairly active, fine and mild weather for the season having facilitated the carrying on of outdoor operations. Contractors have been enabled in most cases to complete their contracts, and much repair work has been done. Consequently, carpenters and builders' labourers have been in fair demand. Work upon streets and sidewalks has been actively carried on, a large number of men being employed. The Board of Works Department announce that $28,394 has been spent in this way, 6,500 feet of street being macademized 1,100 feet paved with blocks and 1,700 feet of permanent sidewalk laid down. Legislation will be asked to empower the City Council to collect fifty per cent. of the cost of granolithic sidewalks from citizens who desire the same along their fronts in 1910. Electric signal gongs have also been placed by the Intercolonial Railway Company Management at the various railway crossings in the city, excepting Main Street which is to be protected by gates. Local Manufacturing Companies all report a favourable month for the season. The Dominion Textile Company commencing with November 1st, reduced the working hours of their operatives from sixty hours per week to forty-nine hours. About 250 hands are employed in the factory here, fifty of whom are men and boys. Hours are from 7.30 a.m. to 5.30 p.m., with four hours Saturday The pay-roll is $3,000 fortnightly. The New Brunswick Wire Fence Company is building an extension 175 by thirty-five for offices and store room. They report a very successful season with sales among farmers showing an increase of twenty per cent. over last year. The Marvin Biscuit Company has made some reductions in staff as is usual at this season. Thirty operatives are now employed from 7 a.m. to 6 p.m., with a weekly pay-roll of $240.

The barrel factory staff has also been reduced, thirty hands being now employed. Owing to the increased demand for sugar in bags the demand for barrels has fallen off and the Company is calling for only 2,000 cords of stove wood against 4,500 on previous seasons. The estimates upon the Transcontinental Railway in New Brunswick for October was $425,800. Owing to the excessively wet weather work was much retarded. The staff has been reduced and will soon be on a winter footing. Wholesale and retail trade has been fairly satisfactory. Customs returns, for Moncton Port during October showed collections of $7,288 against $6,356 in October 1908. The demand for houses has fallen somewhat and a wider choice is available. Rents consequently are lower. Bank collections have been fair and real estate slow but firm. No further changes in hours of labour or rates of wages were reported. Relations between employers and employés have been cordial.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture. — Farmers were busy ploughing and on general fall work, weather being more favourable than in October. High tides the first of the month again flooded the marshes and broke the dykes in a number of places. Grain crops upon threshing were found not up to expectation. Potatoes are offered at 35 cents per bushel, oats at 50 cents, buckwheat meal at $2.25 per cwt, hay at $10.00 to $12.00, pork at 10 cents per carcass, butter at 24 cents to 28 cents and eggs at 20 cents per dozen.

Fishing.—Smelt fishing was commenced, but only small catches were made.

Lumbering.—This industry was fairly active and there was a demand for capable men at wages of $22. to $28 per month.

Mining. — The Maritime Oilfields Company has suspended operations for the winter.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Active conditions prevailed in most of the various trades. Railroad crews were in fair demand and very good time was made in many cases. Trainmen, trackmen and switchmen were busy. For unskilled labour, the demand was fair on odd jobs preparatory to winter at wages $1.25 to $1.50 per day. The supply is dependent upon local sources and but few unemployed were found.

ST. JOHN, N. B., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. W. H. Coates, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

With the opening of the winter port service, business in all lines has been given an impetus. The weather has been mild, and outdoor work has been carried on as in mid-summer.

The Portland Rolling Mills, which had been closed down for about three weeks, started operations again November 13. The Bank of New Brunswick intends to open a branch in New Glasgow, N. S., in a short time. Bank clearings for the five weeks ending November 25 were $7,795,751 and for the corresponding period last year $7,029,213 being $766,538 greater in 1909 than in 1908, and $1,740,017 in excess of the four weeks ending October 21 of the current year. The city cashier paid out $17,729.20 to officials and employés for the four weeks ending November 25.

The following are retail prices prevailing: Turkeys, 22 to 24 cents per lb; chickens, 90 cents to $1.50 per pair; fowl, 75 cents to $1.10; geese, $1.25 each; black duck, 75 cents per pair; domestic duck, $1.50; venison and moose, 16 to 20 cents per lb; veal 14 to 16 cents per lb; lamb, 10 to 16 cents per lb; beef, 16 to 18 cents per lb; fresh pork, 15 cents per lb; rabbits, 25 cents per pair; ham and bacon, 16 to 20 cents; butter, 25 to 30 cents per lb; eggs, 26 to 38 cents per dozen; potatoes, $1.50 per barrel; celery, 10 cents per bunch; turnips, 80 cents per barrel; squash, 2 cents per lb; parsnips, $1.75 per barrel; onions, 5 cents per lb; carrots, 20 cents per peck; lettuce, 5 cents per bunch; pumpkins, 2 cents per lb; cabbage, 50 cents per dozen.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Advices from Hartland state that oats are being handled in fairly large quantities at 35 cents per bushel. Hay is scarce, and sells at $9.25 to $10.50. Butter is plentiful at 22 and 23 cents per lb., while eggs are scarce at 23 cents. George Fawcett of Sackville, has shipped this year 11,000 bushels of potatoes, most of them going to Montreal and Toronto, although he has sent one carload to the Cobalt mines, another to Bermuda, and one to Cuba. The shipments from St. John to Cuba for the week ending November 27 will total 20,000 barrels of potatoes, and it is announced that a Victoria county dealer, will ship 1,000 barrels per week during the coming winter The Provincial Department of Agriculture has a warehouse at Havana for the use of shippers from this province, and Dewitt Bros., of St. John, have opened a retail potato business in Havana of their own.

Fishing.—J. F. Belyea, inspector of fisheries, says that the local fishermen have disposed of their catch of alewives. They had been sold to Halifax through local parties at an average price of $3 per barrel. The catch will be between 9,000 and 10,000 barrels. The salmon catch was not up to the average last year but sold at good prices. The weather conditions were favorable for shad fishing, but the catch was not above the average of the last twenty years, although better than the total of the past two years. The small herring or sardines, used chiefly for lobster bait, were scarce, but the exceptional price of from $6 to $8 per hogshead was obtained.

Lumbering.—The St. George Greetings says: "The New River Lumber Company have about one hundred men in the woods, and are engaged in building dams, blowing rocks, and various other work connected with the large lumbering operations to be carried on at this point. The mill will soon be under construction. Men are now working on the foundation."

The lumber cut on the Tobique River this year will be about 30,000,000 feet, about half as much again as last year. The Barker Lumber Company, of Boston, has purchased an interest in the lumber Company of James McNair, of Red Rapids, Victoria County, and the business is being reorganized as a joint stock Company. The proposed capital stock is $24,000 and the chief place of business will be in the parish of Gordon, Victoria County.

Mining.—Montreal capitalists interested in the copper deposits at Martin Head are making preparations to develop the property. The property is located on the shore of the Bay of Fundy.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Bricklayers and masons, carpenters and joiners were active, with painters and decorators, quiet. Plumbers, gas and steam fitters, and stone cutters were active. Builders' labourers were quiet

The metal and woodworking trades were from active to busy.

Printers, pressmen and bookbinders, journeymen tailors, bakers and confectioners and cigar makers were busy.

Broom and brush markers were active.

Railroad conductors, locomotive engineers and firemen, railroad telegraphers, trainmen, switchmen, trackmen, and freight handlers, steamboat men and firemen, ship labourers, street railway employés, were busy, with teamsters and expressmen active.

Unskilled labour was active.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Fredericton. — Good progress is being made upon the erection of the Bank of New Brunswick's new building on Queen Street. It is expected that the building will be ready for occupancy early in the new year.

Sackville.—The enlargement of the Electric Light Company's power house is now completed, and the new boiler, dynamos, etc., are in full operation.

NEWCASTLE, N. B., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. James Falconer, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Labour during November has been active. There have been fewer idle men this fall after the mills closed than usual, a number of the men employed at the mills going to work on the branch line for the Drummond Company where they will have work most of the winter. The season has been wet; this has delayed outside work generally. Wages are fair, viz: $1.50-$1.75 per day of ten hours.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—There is not much work at present. There has been very open weather.

Lumbering.—Trade is active, large numbers of men going into the woods every day, but the work has been retarded by the heavy rains; streams are very high and the ground is soft for hauling.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

The building trade has been very active. The demand for skilled men was greater than the supply, and a number of men had to be brought in. A large skating and curling rink is being built; it will cost about four thousand dollars.

QUEBEC, QUE., AND DISTRICT.

Messrs. P. J. Jobin and E. Little, correspondents, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The month of November was on the whole less active than October, outdoor employment having fallen off through weather conditions. In the building trades about one third of the month was suitable for outdoor work and the various trades were very busy during that interval. During the rest of the month, however, the outside branches were dull. Immediately prior to the close of navigation the coasting trade was, as usual very busy. The annexation of the municipality of Limolou was under discussion. A contract for the construction of the new ferry boats was given out; the boats will be of steel and will be built by the G. T. Davie & Sons Company at St. Joseph de Lévis. (*)

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Farmers have had an exceptionally favourable month for

ploughing, frosts having held off until after the middle of the month. Notwithstanding the abundant yields, prices for farm produce have remained exceptionally high.

Lumbering.—The saw-mills have all closed down and the men were leaving for the winter's work in the woods.

Railroad construction.—The new branch of the Canadian Northern Railway between Limolou and the Montmorency river is about completed, but has not been opened for traffic pending the settlement of certain differences with the municipalities through which it passes.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

The inside building trades had a good month, but the outside branches were interfered with by weather conditions. The metal trades had a fair month with the exception of machinists and engineers who were quiet. The woodworking trades were busy. The printing and clothing trades were active with the exception of boot and shoe workers who were quiet. Cigar makers and tanners were also quiet. Railway employés were busy, but steamboat men were dull, nearly all of the boats having gone into winter quarters in the closing part of the month. Longshoremen were busy during the closing days of the season and ship labourers were quiet. The supply of unskilled labour was in excess of the demand.

THREE RIVERS, QUE., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Joseph J. Ryan, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

A decline in general employment took effect during the month of November which was less active than October, due largely to the cessation of out-door operations and the closing down of the sawmills for the year. Compared with the corresponding period of 1908, the month was more active. The building trade was still active. Business although less active than in October showed an improvement over November 1908. Rates of wages, hours of labour remained unchanged and the labour market was free from unrest.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Threshing, hauling grain and hay to market and fall ploughing furnished the chief occupation.

Fishing was quiet.

Lumbering.—The sawmills closed down for the season, but the firm immediately hired men to go up to the bush.

Manufacturing.—This industry experienced a busy month.

Railroad construction was rather quiet.

Other industries were active for the season.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Bricklayers, masons, carpenters, joiners, lathers and plasterers, painters, decorators and paperhangers and plumbers were very busy up to the last week of the month. Gas and steam fitters, stone cutters and builders' labourers were also active.

Iron moulders, iron workers and helpers, coremakers, machinist and engineers had in general a quiet month on account of the burning down of the foundry and shop of the Canada Iron Corporation. Blacksmiths and horseshoers were rather active. Jewellers reported as quiet month.

Woodworkers, upholsterers, varnishers and polishers, carriage and wagon makers were active. Pattern makers experienced dullness.

The printing and allied trades were active.

Journeymen tailors, garment workers and glove makers were active. Boot and shoe workers were not quiet so active as the others.

Bakers and confectioners, butchers and meat cutters were busy. Cigar makers and tobacco workers were active, but ice cutters and drivers had a poor month.

Quiet conditions prevailed among leather workers.

Barbers had a fair month; other miscellaneous trades were active.

Busy conditions prevailed in the railway branches. Steamboat employés were very busy, navigation closing only in the last day of the month. Cab drivers hackmen, carters, draymen, teamsters and expressmen were active.

Unskilled labour was well employed till the last week of the month when a decline in the demand occurred.

SHERBROOKE, QUE., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. H. Logie, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Labour conditions during November have been active. This has been brought about by the fine weather whereby outside work was carried on without interruption. Orders have kept the machine shops busy. In the Jenckes Machine Shop extra men have been taken on and overtime is being worked. All other industries are fully employed, and there will be no cessation from labour other than that which follows when the winter sets in. The new structural steel concern has started with several heavy orders. Wholesale and retail trade is good. The Board of Trade intends starting a campaign to interest outside concerns to locate here, and the question of appointing an industrial commissioner is now before the City Council. There have been no changes in wages and no unrest during the month.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—The open weather has allowed the farmers to do more outside work than for some years past and as a result a much larger area has been ploughed and cleared than in any previous season. Stock has been left out much longer than usual, so that the hay shortage will not be felt as was anticipated earlier in the season.

Lumbering.—Lumbermen are waiting for snow. Men have already gone into the woods and the wages paid are about the same as last year.

Manufacturing.—All industries were running full time.

Mining.—Operations are still being carried on and some of the large concerns will have their asbestos mills running all winter. Several new properties are being opened up, and this gives employment to a large number of men.

Railroad construction.—Work on the extension of the yard at the Canadian Pacific Railway station is still being carried on with a large gang of men.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

All branches of the building trade have been busy.

Machinists, iron workers and moulders were busy, electrical workers were active with blacksmiths and horseshoers busy.

The woodworking trades were also busy

The printing trade was fairly active.

Journeymen tailors and garments workers. Bakers, butchers and cigar makers were active.

Railway employés were busy.

Unskilled labourers were in good demand.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Lake Megantic.—The big mill of the Lake Megantic Lumber Company closed down the night gang. The mill will still be kept running during the day until the logs at the slips are cut up or cold weather interferes with the work. The mill of the Lake Megantic Lumber Company, at Megantic, shut down for the season, and the crew have all been paid off.

Waterville.—George Gale & Son's factory is being rushed this autumn to fill orders. The Company is running night and day most of the time.

Cowansville.—The amount of business being done by the merchants of the village is considerably larger than that done last year at this date.

Graniteville.—The granite industry is very active for this time of the year, several carloads being shipped daily.

Farnham.—The Canadian Pacific Railway shops are at present occupied by about ten men who are finishing all work on hand. A very few of the men have accepted positions elsewhere, a large

number of men could not afford to pay Montreal rent at the wages offered.

ST. JOHNS, QUE., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. A. D. Pepin, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The labour market continued active, work being advanced as rapidly as as possible. The Canadian Pacific Railway Company commenced the erection of its new bridge over the Richelieu river. A temporary structure has been put up in order to remove the wooden bridge and replace it with an iron one, double tracked. Over 100 men were engaged in this work. It was stated that trains would be able to use this temporary bridge within two weeks. The Grand Trunk Railway Company was preparing to re-build its bridge over the Richelieu. The city and the harbour authorities ask that all of the first portion shall pass over the wharves on arches or pillars so as not to interfere with the traffic nor with the beauty, nor with the usefulness of the port, but the company dissents. The work being done for the Government on the wharves has, owing to this division in opinion, been discontinued, to recommence as early in the spring as possible. By that time an agreement will probably have been reached.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Farmers were very busy marketing their produce which commanded high prices.

Manufacturing.—With the exception of the Singer Company, which still remains quiet, manufactories were busy. The Corticelli Silk Company increased its staff slightly. Sash and door factories, the potteries, the Standard Drain Pipe factory, foundry and machine shops and agricultural implement plants as well as other smaller factories were active, the outlook for the winter being hopeful.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Stone cutters were fairly busy, but the other building trades were quiet. The metal trades were active, with the exception of iron shipbuilders and caulkers who were dull. Woodworkers reported a fair month. All branches of the printing trade were employed. The clothing trades were fairly well employed, while food and tobacco branches were busy. A good month was reported by the transport trades.

ST. HYACINTHE, QUE., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. V. Phaneuf, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Conditions in the labour market were active during November. Although activity in the building trades slackened through seasonal causes, employment was fairly satisfactory. The improvements on the cathedral were advancing rapidly; the stone work is nearly completed and the work inside is being pushed, a large number of hands being employed. A large number of workmen were also employed on the addition to the Seminary of St. Hyacinthe; this work will continue throughout the winter. Sash and door factories had a good month, employing full staffs. The iron works were quiet, but were more active than during the corresponding month of last year. Boot and shoe factories were very busy, the outlook for the balance of the season being satisfactory. The tanneries were very busy. Garment working establishments were fairly active giving work to full staffs. The organ factory was very busy, several improvements being made owing to the heavy orders received. The Penman factory gave continuous employment. During the month a factory was opened for the manufacture of oiled leather goods and lumbermen's footwear, employing about thirty hands. Retail trade was fair. Wholesale trade showed an increase, but business was slow in

regaining normal activity on account of the heavy cost of the necessities of life. Banks reported a good month, collections being easy.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Conditions in this industry were very active. Fall work of all kind was well advanced. The supply of labour equalled the demand. Prices of farm produce were high and sales easy. Pork advanced from fifteen to sixteen cents per pound, eggs sold for thirty-five cents per dozen, with other commodities in proportion.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

The building trades had a fairly good month, and the metal and woodworking trades were fully employed. The printing and allied trades reported active conditions. The clothing and food and tobacco preparation branches were well employed. Activity prevailed in the leather trades. Barbers, clerks, delivery employés, hotel, restaurant and laundry workers were fully employed. Railway employés were busy and the other branches of the transport trades active. Unskilled labour had a fairly good month.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Sorel.—The work of improving the St. Joseph de Sorel church will give employment to a large number of men during the winter. A number of vessels have been placed in winter quarters in the harbour. Dredges Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 which were employed in the lower part of the river have been brought nearer Sorel. Five were placed in operation between Pointe aux Trembles and Sorel and one off Ste. Anne de Sorel. The dredges *Tarte, Beaujeu* and *Galveston* were stalled for the winter. The dredging season closed on November 25. Repair work on the Government wharf was proceeding rapidly, the portion uniting it with the Richelieu Company's wharf being nearly complete. A large amount of work will still require to be done before the advent of snow and ice in order to protect the works against possible danger.

MAISONNEUVE, QUE., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. J. F. Girard, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

With few exceptions the different trades were very active and prospects for the winter season are most favourable, the fine weather prevailing having permitted outdoor work to be prosecuted with vigour. The month was more favourable than the corresponding month of 1908. The number and value of building permits issued in November were much greater than at the same period in 1908. Notwithstanding the advance of the season, eight-six permits for a value of $289,600 were issued for new buildings and permits for repairs valued at $30,000. With the new tunnel for Ville St. Louis and Rosemount and some street expropriations which will take place this winter, workmen should have a busy season.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Manufacturing.—Cotton mills were only fairly active. The boot and shoe factories were very active. Overtime was necessary in some cases in sash and door factories. Biscuit factories were also very active.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

The building trades were active in all branches. Machinists, electrical workers, linemen and tinsmiths were active and in demand. The other metal trades were busy. Woodworkers reported a good month. The printing trades were busy. Journeymen tailors were in demand and first class hands received a slight increase in wages. The regular price is $12 per week but some have been earning as much as $15 per week. Boot and shoe workers were active. Food and tobacco preparation branches reported a fair month. Activity was reported in the miscellaneous and transport trades.

MONTREAL, QUE., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. G. Audet, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

During October there were granted 216 building permits for buildings valued at $587,075. In the corresponding month of 1908, 127 building permits were granted valued at $377,085 showing an increase for October, 1909, of $209,990. There was a slight decrease in the permits for repairs this year the total being $41,-570 as against $44,995 last year.

The monthly report of the Montreal post office shows an increase of $7,727 in October, 1909, as compared with the same month a year ago. The revenue in the respective periods was $85,000 against $77,272. There has been also an increase in the weight of mail matter received from Great Britain of $1,626 lbs in letters, 3,586 lbs. in newspaper mail and seventy-five lbs. in parcel post. Registered letters were 4,730 more than in October, 1908.

The revenue of the Port of Montreal showed an increase of $1,443 for October, 1909, as compared with the corresponding month of 1908.

The following table shows the number of vessels arriving in the Port of Montreal during the several years mentioned together with their total tonnage:

Year.	Number of Vessels.	Total Tonnage
1906.....	728	1,797,077
1907.....	674	1,738,059
1908.....	671	1,784,847
1909.....	801	1,705,570

The decrease in the tonnage was in vessels arriving from the lower St. Lawrence; the transatlantic tonnage showed an increase of 18,000 tons over last season of navigation.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—The market for farm produce was very active.

Fishing.—Prices of fish were high.

Lumbering.—Conditions were satisfactory.

Railway construction.—Quietness prevailed.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

The building. woodworking, printing, leather and miscellaneous trades were active, as were also electrical workers, linemen, stove mounters, shipwrights, caulkers, sheet metal workers, tool sharpeners and horseshoers. The other metal trades had a good month. Boot and shoe workers had a good month, and other branches of the clothing trades an active one. Bakers, confectioners, butchers, meat cutters and ice handlers were active; cigar makers and tobacco workers had a good month. Railway employés, teamsters and expressmen were active. Steamboat men, ship labourers and longshoremen were active in the forepart of the month, but became quiet with the close of navigation on November 25. Street railway employés, cab drivers, etc., were busy. Unskilled labour had a quiet month.

HULL, QUE., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Rodolphe Laferriere, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The condition of the labour market in Hull during October was very favourable both from the employer's and the employés point of view. There has been no time lost from scarcity of water. Weather conditions were exceptionally favourable and orders at the various shops were in advance of the corresponding period of last year.

Despite the closing down of all sawmills in the district, and the laying up of perhaps two thousand hands, several hundreds from Hull, no lull has been experienced among the working class, as nearly all of those have been sent up to the camps of their respective sawing concerns. Gilmour and Hughson's mills were closed down only on October 27, or one full week later than last year. Booth's mill laid off about 300 men sometime in the closing week of the month,

but all were sent to the bush the same day. Aylmer mills also closed their doors for the season several days later than in 1908.

The local banks reported a scarcity of money. They are enclined to think that people are holding back their savings for Christmas purchases. They also suspect the open weather as being partly responsible for the temporay shortage in the circulation. People will not buy heavy goods until forced to do so by the inclemency of the weather.

Another clothing factory has been opened. This is the third industrial establishment of the kind here. The Smith Company has leased an important property on Wellington Street and intends employing about forty hands, mostly women and girls.

Cement has advanced 30 cents a bag since the new merger has gone into effect. Wright Brothers, a building material firm, are opening a new branch, namely, the manufacture of white enamel finish, a new variety of wall plaster. A $1,500 machine specially designed and built in Ottawa has been set in operation.

The Matthews Pork Packing Company is beginning the canning of vegetables. Pork and beef are now turned out in 21 different varieties. The firm now has about 100 different brands of food stuffs on the market. The staff is increasing correspondingly and over 200 now find employment in Hull alone, besides 100 more in the various meat markets and in the large stables in Ottawa.

The Eddy Company now enforces a compulsory examination of their girls' teeth. Every female worker in the match shop has to undergo once a week a specialist's examination. Every defect is reported on a slip which is handed to the patient and the latter is obliged to have it remedied as quickly as possible at her own cost. This is in accordance with the provisions of the law of the Province of Quebec.

Shipments of metallic pipes to Hull were very heavy during the month. A large steel steamer, brought to the government duck at Hull a full consignment of pipes of various sizes for waterworks and other purposes. Some will be used this winter in waterworks extensions, the job being under contract and employing about twenty hands, paid $2.25 and $2.50 per day.

The only increase of wages in Hull of late was one granted by the school commissioners to teachers of both sexes. Ten dollars a year increase has been granted to about forty teachers, whose pay varies from $180 to $225 a year.

OTTAWA, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. W. Gilchrist, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Open weather during November permitted a continuance of the season's marked activity in building and allowed sawmills to operate a month or six weeks longer than last year. These conditions more than offset the benefit labour derived in the corresponding month last year by the construction of the Chaudiere dam and the electric railway extension to the Experimental Farm.

A civic report at the beginning of the month showed that the total value of Ottawa building permits during October was $334,150 as against $163,350 in October, 1908. November has also been a brisk month compared with other years. The building inspector reports that the whole summer's building operations will amount in value to five million dollars, or twice as much as last year. There has been an unusually large number of apartment houses and tenement rows built. The latter will supply the heavy demand for dwellings at from $16 to $20 rental. The corporation has 800 men employed on various works, which is an exceptionally large staff for so late in the season. The prospects are that many of these will be given work all winter. The next largest source of employment is the Grand Trunk station and hotel which the Company proposes to keep under construction all winter. The city engineer reports day labour a marked success in laying nine miles of concrete side walks during the summer.

The car shortage reported from other parts of Canada is said by local railway

companies not to have affected transportation here.

Retail trade found the month exceptionally active, and wholesale houses are placing large quantities of Christmas stock. The plentifulness of money was shown by the prompt payment of taxes which were some $15,000 ahead of last year.

The Rideau canal was not drained until November 29, keeping navigation open a little longer than last year. The season surpassed that of 1908 in shipments of lumber and farm produce. The Ottawa Forwarding Company, which lost the steamer Welshman early in the month through fire, proposes to construct another vessel in Ottawa, 112 feet long with twenty-five foot beam, and to build some new scows. Shipping was very brisk prior to the close of navigation.

The cost of living was increased by a rise in the retail prices of pork from 15 cents to 18 cents a pound; milk from 7 to 8 cents per quart; fresh eggs from 30 to 40 cents per dozen; butter frrom 27 to 30 cents per pound; apples from 15 to 20 cent per gallon; coal from $7.25 to $7.50 per ton; and rubbers by about twenty-five per cent. Potatoes and beef dropped about 10 per cent.

The seventy members of the local union of leather workers on horse goods, who went on strike on October 19, demanding a ten per cent. increase, are still out. Negotiations are in progress between a committee of the strikers and some of the employers with a view to settlement. Other branches of labour have not been disturbed by wages disputes.

A large lithographing and printing establishment will be erected next spring on Somerset Street occupying a lot sixty-six feet by 105.

The Allied Trades and Labour Association of Ottawa, has approved a proposed by-law to permit the sale of pork by the quarter instead of by the carcass only.

Torbolton farmers have organized a society, questions of mutual interest will be discussed regularly for the instruction of members.

The Travellers' Aid Society has been formed to look after homeless girls. It has secured the co-operation of the railway companies to assist in finding young women in need of protection. A home with accommodation for 20 persons has been secured by this society.

The Galetta Electric Power and Milling Company which recently took over the plant of the Arnprior Electric Lighting Power Company for $30,000 is supplying energy for several new industries. It has over 2,000 horse power available and has built a reinforced concrete dam 15 feet high across the Mississippi river.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—The open autumn gave farmers an extra supply of milk and saved fodder. Extra feeding began a month earlier last year. Potatoes yielded about twenty-two per cent. more than the previous season and are selling at fifty cents a bag. Eggs and meats are considerably dearer, though the latter are plentiful.

Lumbering.—Three of the Ottawa Valley lumber mills were running at the end of November, and the manufacture of lumber and pulp generally was continued a month longer than in 1908, owing to the better water supply. The best white pine varieties of lumber are sold out and contracts have been closed with English buyers for next year's cut of deal at an advance of five per cent. over last year.

Manufacturing.—The brick making industry had a most active season on account of the briskness in building.

Railroad construction and employment.—The Canadian Northern Railway Company has completed its line into Ottawa and proposes to start a through train service, to Quebec on December 5.

A temporary station, has been built. An electrical storm, on November 23, destroyed some 500 telegraph poles in the Ottawa district and the lines were down for several days, interrupting the train, and telegraph services.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades were steadily employed Moulders, engineers, machinists, electrical

workers and linemen. Horseshoers and tool sharpeners, were busily occupied. The woodworkers and furnishing trades, were actively engaged. All the printing trades were busy. Garment workers, and journeymen tailors were busy. There was a demand for girls to operate power machines. Butchers were very busy, but cigar makers were quiet. Leather workers also were idle on account of the strike. Delivery employees were very busy as well as furriers, dry goods and grocery clerks and confectioners' help. Locomotive engineers were very busy, and trainmen were working extra time. Carters, draymen and unskilled labourers were busy.

KINGSTON, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. William Kelly, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

While there was a slight falling off in opportunities for employment in some lines, the month considered in its entirety was an active one in nearly all branches. Building operators continued briskly and several permits were issued for new buildings. On the 11th. of the month the governors of the School of Mining, Queens University, awarded contracts for the new chemistry building's as follows: Masonry and carpentery, $59,634; plumbing, heating, ventilation, metal work and slating, $7,672; painting and glazing, $1,940; electrical work, $1,195. The work of excavations having been completed some time ago, work on the foundation began early in the month. The governors will spend $92,000 for the building. The contracts awarded total $70,441, so that there is $21,559, left for fittings and architects fees. Plans and specifications for the new Mettalurgy building, for which $40,000 has been donated to the governors, were also completed during the month, and tenders will be called for at once for the same.

The annual report of the postmaster general, just issued, shows that the Kingston post office revenue for the past year was $47,000, as compared with $44,000, during the previous year, an increase of $3,000.

The Frontenac Lead Mining and Smelting Company is now, meeting with success in securing capital to finance the concern. Recently several capitalists of the United States advanced $125,000 on bonds, which insures a capital of $165,000 to begin with.

During the month a Company was formed with a view of securing a lease of the government dry dock. The Company is composed chiefly of Collingwood and Kingston business men, when the lease is acquired, it is proposed to expend $50,000 on improvements to the plant. The steamers City of Ottawa and Carleton, both of Montreal, will enter the government dry dock here in turn, after the Keyport, now occupying it, comes out. The government dry dock has been leased for the winter by the Montreal Transportation Company, which will place one of its large steamers in it for extensive repairs.

Among the estimates recently brought down in the House of Commons, the following is the voter for the Dominion Penitentiary here:—

	1909–10	1910–11
Salaries and retiring allowance	$73,000	$74,000
Uniforms and mess allowances	4,000	4,000
Maintenance of convicts allowances	24,000	26,000
Discharge expenses, convicts allowncs.	4,000	4,000
Working expenses allowances	18,000	18,000
Industries expenses allowances	17,000	14,000
Lands, buildings and equipment allowances	10,000	10,000
Miscellaneous equipment allowances	1,000	1,000
Miscellaneous special allowances	200	200
Total allowances	$151,200	$151,200

In the public works accounts the following proposed expenditures at Kingston appear: Post Office: addition to building and alterations, revote of $7,875; lapsed, $25,000; Kingston Royal Military College improvements, $15,000.

Towards the end of the month a slight difference between the management of the Electric Street Railway, and the City Council with respect to the cost of power, etc., caused a stoppage of the car service for a couple of days. Eventually a settlement was effected and the cars have since been running on schedule time.

It is understood that the painters who

went on strike recently, at the establishment of A. McMahon & Company, will soon return to work, a satisfactory settlement being in sight.

At a meeting of the Carpenters' and Joiners' Union, it was decided to grant the sum of $25.00, to be divided between the new hospital for tuberculosis, and the new wing at the Hotel Dieu. The Knights of Labor, Coal and Ore Handlers Assembly, No. 1275, also donated $15.00, to the general hospital.

There were no strikes, lock-outs, or changes in the rates of wages, or hours of labour reported during the month.

At a meeting of the Trades and Labour Council held during the early part of the month, a resolution was passed, condemning the building of a canadian navy. An effort is being made by the council to arrange a meeting for the public discussion of this subject.

The question of bringing the Grand Trunk Railway line, into the city has again been under advisement.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Farmers reported a busy month, housing the fall crops, ploughing and making general preparations for winter. The president of the local vegetable grower's association, attended the fifth annual convention of the Ontario Vegetable Grower's Association, held in Toronto. He reported the convention one of the best ever held by the association. The Kingston association leads the list, with the largest membership, having increased 125 per cent. London is a close second, with 100 per cent. The competition will close on December 1st.

Fishing while somewhat improved, was dull. *Lumbering* was quiet. *Manufacturing* was very active. *Mining* and *railroad construction* were quiet.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

All branches of the building trades continued active. The metal and engineering trades were active. During the month, the Canadian Locomotive works staff commenced to fill a contract for forty new engines. The ship building industry was active. Local boat builders have many new orders for motor boats of various types for next season. From present indications they will have an active winter. Many of the orders are from outside points. Woodworkers and furnishers reported an active month. Printers were active. clothiers, bakers, butchers, cigar makers, tanners, barbers, broom makers, clerks, delivery employés, furrier, hotel, restaurant, theatre employés, laundry workers and dyer's reported an active month. Transportation was active. The Montreal Transportation Company started the first week of the month, with a great rush of grain, 385,000 bushels arriving in that time. The cargoes all wheat, came from Fort William. The boats when lightened cleared again for Fort William. The steamer Prince Rupert also arrived from Fort William, and discharged 75,000 bushels of wheat, at Richardson's elevator. This activity prevailed most of the month. Unskilled labour was quiet as a result of inclement weather.

BELLEVILLE, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. H. C. Macdiarmid, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Labour generally was well employed in this city and district, during the month of November, being more active than in the same month last year. It is a long time, since there were so few idle men. Every industry was running to full capacity and on full time. The rolling mills, two hardware companies, horseshoe factory, and the two cement plants were largely responsible, for the active condition of the labour market. The construction of Trent Valley Canal gave employment to many men, from this city. Building operations were very brisk, as was also civic work, such as the building of new granolithic walks, and road improvements. Bank clearings were the largest in years. Both retail and wholesale merchants, reported great activity, especially since the cold weather began,

about the middle of the month. There was no changes in the rates of wages, or hours of labour.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Fall ploughing is completed, apples picked, fall wheat in, and threshing done. There was a splendid crop. Cheese factories closed this month and farmers were busy drawing cheese, apples, hay, etc., to market.

Fishing.—Large quantities of herring are being caught.

Lumbering was active in the northern part of the county.

Manufacturing in nearly all branches was active.

Mining was very active, throughout the county.

Railroad construction was dull in this district. Work on the Canadian Northern Railway between Trenton and Toronto began the first of this month. This is employing many men.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

All branches in the building trades reported a very busy month, owing to the many new buildings going up, as well as alterations and improvements. Builders' labourers were all employed.

Iron moulders and helpers, iron workers, machinists, electrical workers, brass workers, blacksmiths, boilermakers, horseshoers and metal polishers, were all busy.

The various furniture factories, woodworking establishments, as well as carriage shops were all running full time. Coopers were especially active.

Both news and job printers, had an active month. Pressmen and bookbinders were busy, one of the local offices installing a new Web newspaper press.

Journeymen tailors had a very active month on fall orders. Boot and shoe workers were busy.

Bakers and confectioners, butchers and meat cutters and cigar makers, all reported an active month.

Harness makers were very busy, all the shops working full staffs.

Barbers, clerks, stenographers, delivery employés, furriers, hotel, restaurant, theatre and laundry employés were all busy.

Both railway and steamboat traffic, was very heavy during the month consequently there were no idle men employed, in this business. Steamboats practically transport all the cheese and apples, from this section. Cab drivers, draymen and teamsters were very busy.

Unskilled labour was in demand at good wages.

PETERBOROUGH, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. A. J. Sharp, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Labour conditions during November showed little change, very few men being idle. The building trades continued active the weather during the month being very favourable. At least 125 new residences were either completed or under construction in this city this year, at a cost of over $200,000. The new Roman Catholic church has just been completed; it will have a seating capacity of 1,000. Two new business blocks have also been erected. The past year has shown a falling off in the amount of cheese sold on the Peterborough Board. There were 39,214 cheese boarded this year, compared with 41,420 last year. The total receipts for 1909 were $383,983, compared with $418,083.13 in 1908, a decrease in 1909, of $34,099.65. The contract for the erection of a new dam at Burleigh Falls, to cost $60,000, has been awarded to Messrs. Bishop & Buchanan. The charitable societies have not been very much taxed this fall, the open weather and the amount of outdoor work available having relieved the situation. The great majority of the labouring classes have had plenty of work.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agricultural.—Farmers have been very busy ploughing and marketing produce.

Potatoes are plentiful at fifty cents per bag; last year they brought $1.00 per bag. Hay has been high in price, though there is plenty in the county, nineteen dollars per ton is being asked.

Lumbering.—This industry was extremely active, though some of the camps had not got their full complement of men. The wages paid this year are $28 per month; last year $23 per month were paid.

Manufacturing.—Activity was the rule. In several of the factories extra men were engaged and some were working overtime.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

The building and metal trades were busy. Woodworkers had steady work, as had all branches of the printing trades. Garment workers, boot and shoe workers were steadily employed, as were confectioners and bakers. Leather workers were very busy. Railway and street railway employés and the other branches of the transportation trades continued active.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Port Hope.—The Grand Trunk Railway Company has decided to at once take up the sidings in its yards as desired by the Ideal Company, in order to give room for the new buildings to be erected by that Company.

TORONTO, ONT., AND DISTRICT.*

Mr. Phillips Thompson, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The month generally was characterized by unusually open weather for the season, enabling building and other out-of-door employments to be carried on with but little interruption. Skilled labour was generally well employed, and there was little complaint of unemployment, among unskilled workers, except among recent arrivals. Female labour for factories and domestic service, was in demand. The relations between employers and employed continued harmonious.

During October, 646 building permits, representing an approximate value of $1,540,355, were issued, as compared with 552 permits, representing $1,019,492 in October 1908. The total number of permits issued for the first ten months of the year was 4,232, representing a value of $14,595,032, as against 3,352 permits, representing $9,637,502, for the corresponding ten months of 1908.

The receipts of the Toronto Railway Company, for October were $336,287, of which the city received a percentage amounting to $26,902, as compared with receipts $306,572, and civic percentage $24,525 in October 1908.

The Women's Work Bureau, operated last winter of the Local Council of Women, will this season, be under the direction of the Associated Charities. An office has been opened on the corner of Queen and Jarvis Streets. The Free Employment Bureau for men has begun operations in the same building.

At the municipal elections on January 1st, a by-law to provide the sum of $759,000, for the construction of a viaduct connecting Bloor Street East with Danforth Avenue and affording access across the ravines to th enorth-eastern section of the city, will be submitted to the rate-payers. The general electors will also be asked to express their opinions, on the question of the construction and operation by the city of a system of subway and surface street railways. A three storey brick school-house to cost $100,000 is being erected on Dufferin near Bloor Street.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Farmers were busy with fall ploughing and making preparations for winter. Prices for produce were good and conditions generally satisfactory. Recent heavy rains put the land in good condition, and filled the wells and streams.

Manufacturing.—Manufacturing plants were generally busy, with plenty of or-

* A special report of this meeting is printed elsewhere in the present issue.

ders ahead in most cases, and prospects of an active winter. The bountiful harvest in the West is regarded as assuring a considerably increased demand from that quarter in all leading lines.

The Fairbanks-Morse Canadian Manufacturing Company, will erect a four storey warehouse at 1379 Bloor Street, at a cost of $50,000.

The National Iron Works, Limited, is erecting a foundry, building on a pile foundation to cost $20,000, on the site in Askbridges Bay, recently purchased from the city. Other buildings will be put up later.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

The building trades were active, slackening a little towards the close of the month. A shortage of brick interfered to a slight extent with operations.

Iron workers in all lines had a good month. Brass workers, jewelers and silversmiths were busy.

Furniture workers, cabinet makers, and upholsterers had steady work. Coopers, carriage makers, and piano workers were well employed.

Printers and allied trades were generally active. Two unions embracing printing pressmen and their assistant, have withdraw from the American Federation of Labour and resolved to affiliate with the Canadian Federation of Labour. As a result of this action the question of the right of shops where men belonging to the receding unions are employed to use the union label has been raised.

Custom tailors were active. Garment workers, boot and shoe workers, hat and cap workers, and furriers had continuous employment. The glove makers organized a local union in affiliation with the International Glove Makers Union.

Bakers, confectioners, butchers and brewery workers had plenty of employment. Cigar makers were active.

Leather workers had a good month.

Hotel and restaurant workers, barbers and laundry workers, were well employed. Clerks, salesmen and others engaged in retail trade were increasingly busy toward the end of the month.

Railway and street railway employés, expressmen and teamsters were active. Sailors, longshoremen and others employed in connection with navigation were busy during the early part of the month, but many were laid off for the season.

Unskilled labour was generally well employed but recent arrivals found little demand for their services.

NIAGARA FALLS, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Hewlett Green, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

November was the best month that working people in Niagara Falls, have had in some time. There was work for everyone, and supply and demand for labour were usually well balanced. Carpenters were in demand and more girls were wanted in factories. The continuance of this demand is not certain, though the outlook for the winter is good.

The Ontario Power Company had about a thousand labourers and teamsters employed, excavating for its new conduit, and would employ more if they were available.

Several gangs of unskilled labourers were recruited in this city, for works in other places.

Commercial and financial conditions improved.

The city obtained permission to lay a new water main through the Provincial park, to furnish additional fire protection at the north end.

Work on the Niagara boulevard, ceased for the season.

A recent article in the Electrical World contains the following data relative to the utilization of the energy from Niagara Falls. "Of the 5,000,000 horse-power represented by Niagara Falls, only about 5.5 per cent is being utilized. Of this, 126,800 horse-power is employed in electro-chemical processes, 56,200 horse-power for railway service, 36,400 horse-power for lighting, 45,540 horse-power for various industrial services. 12,300 horse-power is transmitted over more than one hundred miles, 33,500 horse-

power between seventy-five miles and one hundred miles, 3,100 horse-power fifty miles, 79,640 horse-power between ten and thirty miles, while 145,500 horsepower is used locally showing that many industries have been induced to locate at the Falls by the power conditions to be found there."

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Work was being closed for the season and employment fell off.

Manufacturing.—Manufacturing conconcerns were active. The shredded wheat, corset, neckwear, suspender and chain-and-trap factories were very busy.

The railway switch and frog plant was running to full capacity. The chemical fertilizer (cyanamid) works further increased staff, employing a number of young men at from $35 to $50 per month.

Another company to develop the natural gas field was organized. Existing companies were extending and improving their pipe lines and giving employment to a number of men—chiefly labourers.

Railroad construction.—The Niagara St. Catharines & Toronto Railway employed sixty-five labourers, and some teamsters in grading for its extension from *Melland* to *Port Colborne.* This was completed and nothing further will be done till Spring.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

The building trades were active and there was considerable work ahead. Carpenters were very busy and bricklayers and masons, painters and plumbers busy. Lathers, gas and steam fitters and builders labourers were quiet, with stone cutters dull.

The iron working and electrical trades were active.

Journeymen tailors were active.

Canning factories were reducing the number of their employés, but apple evaporators gave some employment.

Office and salespeople were rather quiet, hotel and restaurant employés were dull.

Freight traffic on all railway lines showed an improvement, but passenger traffic was light. A few extra trackmen were employed. Lake transportation was heavy. Teamsters were active.

Unskilled labour was in demand.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Bridgeburg.—A factory for making sheet metal articles, and iron gratings is being established. It is a branch of a United States concern. It is stated that the shops at the ship-yards will be enlarged and the plant placed in operation again.

Dunnville.—The Erie Knitting Company's factory was running overtime. The new factory of the Monarch Knitting Company, was rapidly going up. Lake fishermen made large catches. The apple evaporator was busy.

Fort Erie.—Many men were employed in new works at adjacent summer resorts. Many dwellings and other buildings were being erected, and new piers and wharfs, and concrete sidewalks constructed.

Welland.—The Canadian Electro-Steel Company, will erect a large plant next year if *Crowland township* will grant a fixed assessment. An experimental plant will be established at once. Another woodworking concern may locate here.

ST. CATHARINES, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Jas. A. Wiley, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The labour market was much the same in November as in October. General conditions were from active to busy. While there was no rush in any line of industry, there was steady employment for labour, with the supply and demand well balanced.

The building trades were a little more active than last month finishing out-door work for the season. The open weather facilitated work on street pavements, and sewer construction, though some of this work will have to be left over till next season.

A new industry has been secured, viz.,

the Canadian branch of the Crocker-Wheeler Company, which has purchased at $5,000 the Ross factory building and site, and is asking for a fixed assessment of $10,000 for a period of ten years. The Company will manufacture heavy electrical machinery and will employ 100 hands by December 31, 1910. It is to pay out in wages $50,000 per year.

The Jencks Machine Company will enlarge its plant next year and will increase the number of men employed. The Company is now busily engaged in the installing and supplying of hydrolic machinery for an electric light plant in the Cobalt district and has fifty of its employés from this district on the ground assisted by others.

The McKinnon Dash Company, Limited, has put on a night shift to get out orders on hand.

Business, wholesale and retail, was reported fair for the season.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—The weather conditions have favoured the fruit men in harvesting and the results have amply borne out the statements that this year's crops in the aggregate far exceeded that of previous years.

During the year just closed a total of 480 cars of fruit were shipped away from this city alone; 336 went east to Montreal and 144 to Winnipeg and western points. The capacity of each car is 2,400 small baskets or 1,200 large ones, the freight charges on these cars would total $19,000 and the fruit in them would be worth $440.00 to $600.00 per car. Two-thirds of the fruit shipped consisted of grapes, the rest being apples, peaches, plums, and pears. The results from the western shipments were very satisfactory. Besides the shipments by car, shipments were made by boat to Toronto and other points and the canning factories were busy all season handling their share of the fruits. The fruit men are preparing to increase the acreage to supply markets not yet reached.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

The building trades were from active to busy.

All branches of the metal and engineering trades reported a good month.

The woodworking trades were active, and conditions were favourable in the furnishing trades.

The allied printing trades were active to busy.

Journeymen tailors and boot and shoe workers were active.

Bakers and confectioners, butchers and meat cutters, cigar makers and tobacco workers were active.

Tanners and curriers, leather workers, saddlers and trunk and bag makers were active.

Barbers, clerks, stenographers, delivery employés, furriers, hotel and restaurant employés, and laundry workers reported conditions fair.

All branches of transportation were from active to busy.

Unskilled labour was well employed.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Port Dalhousie.—Labour was well employed.

Merritton.—All the mills and factories were running full time.

Thorold.—Favourable conditions prevailed in the labour market.

Fonthill.—The Fonthill Gravel Company, has been chartered and is capitalized at $50,000.

HAMILTON, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. P. Obermeyer, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The month has been one of unusual activity in almost every line of industry. The building trades have been steadily employed, weather conditions having been favourable throughout. The building permits issued during the month, total in value $157,750, being over $52,000 in excess of those issued last year during the same period. The total for the year will probably exceed that of 1908 by over $200,000.

Retail merchants report business good and improved over the same month last year.

The annexation of a large area of territory to the city during the year has necessitated a good deal of construction work in providing sewers, water services and pavements, and in consequence, city labourers have been pretty steadily employed. These works will soon cease, however, and there is not much in prospect for the winter months.

There have been no disturbances reported in the relations between workmen and employers.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Large markets were the rule during the month. Butter and eggs were scarce and dear. Butter sold at 28 to 35 cents per pound and eggs at 30 to 35 cents per dozen. Chickens were quoted at 80 cents to $1.50 per pair; and turkeys, at 18 to 20 cents per pound. Beef was 7 to 8 cents per pound; and pork $10.50 to $11 per cwt. Potatoes were plentiful, but the quality was not first class. They brought 70 to 80 cents per bag. Apples were only a fair crop. Growers reported difficulty in securing sufficient pickers and packers this year. Hay is said to be a good crop, but the price continued to range around $17 per ton, which is considered high.

The Hamilton Horticultural Society, held its annual meeting November 6. The membership was reported as 300. The officers' reports indicated a very successful year. About 50,000 bulbs were distributed by the Society, and prizes were given for the best displays.

Manufacturing.—The Jackson Typewriter Company, which commenced business over a year ago, but ceased owing to litigation in connection with its patents, is reported to have arranged its affairs so as to permit of a resumption.

The McPherson Shoe Company has just completed a large extension to its factory and is reported to have acquired a large block of land adjoining for the purpose of a still further addition to its plant.

Railroad construction.—Nothing new has developed in connection with the entrance of the Canadian Northern Railway to the city, except that the Dundas Town Council has entered a protest against the reported intention of the Company, to cross the Desjardins Canal by a bridge at a lower level than the existing structures.

For the quarter ending September 30, the receipts of the street railway were the largest in the history of the Company. They amounted to the large sum of $101,-239.40, or an increase of $7,979.37 over the corresponding quarter last year.

Citizens have become interested in the project to connect Lakes Erie and Ontario by canal from the Grand River to Hamilton, and strong representations are being made to the Department of Railways and Canals, in favour of this route, as an alternative to the enlargement of the Welland Canal.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Steady employment has been the rule in every branch of industry during the month. There is hardly any need to particularize, as "busy" would indicate the general condition in the different trades.

Exceptional activity was reported in respect to boot and shoe workers, cigar makers, garment workers, the allied printing trades and woodworkers.

The stove plate moulders' strike is still on and no new developments were reported. About seventy-five men are on the strike roll. There have been no desertions from the strikers' ranks, and no inclination is manifested to accept the reduction in wages which caused the strike early in the spring. A number of non-union men have quit the foundries, their places being filled by others from outside places.

Unskilled labour has been generally well employed.

BRANTFORD, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. J. C. Watt, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Labour skilled and unskilled, was well employed during November. The

building trades and factories were busy. The Brandon Shoe Manufacturing Company has decided to locate here, and has purchased land on which to erect a factory; fifty persons will be employed at the start.

The Board of School trustees has decided to discontinue the school banking system. It was found to take up too much of the teachers time, and apparently was not popular with the pupils as it was poorly patronized. It was introduced to teach economy.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Agriculturists were busy, exceptionally fine weather being favourable to farm work up to the 22nd when heavy rains set in.

Manufacturing.—The factories in most lines were busy, and several were working overtime. The Goold Shapley & Muir Company, manufacturers of gas engines, windmills and cement mixers are about to erect large additions to factory.

Railroad construction.—The re-construction of the tracks of the Brantford street railway, is giving employment to a number of men.

Bricklayers, masons, carpenters, joiners, lathers, plasterers, painters, decorators, plumbers, gas and steam fitters were busy.

Iron moulders and coremakers were from active to busy. Machinists, engineers, electrical workers, linemen, blacksmiths, boilermakers, sheet metal workers and horseshoers were busy. Metal polishers, buffers and plasters were from active to busy. Stove mounters were active.

Carriage and wagon makers, pattern makers and coopers were busy.

The printing and allied trades were busy.

Tailors and tailoresses were busy.

Bakers and confectioners were busy. Cigar makers and tobacco workers were active.

Leather workers and saddlers were from active to busy.

Barbers, clerks and delivery employés were steadily employed. Furriers, hotel and restaurant employés and laundry workers were busy.

Railroad trackmen were active. Freight handlers were busy. Street railway employés were steadily employed. Teamsters and draymen were busy.

Unskilled labour, generally speaking, was fully employed.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Paris.—The fabric mills were busy. The machinery in the new factory of the Sanderson-Harold Company, manufacturers of screens, refrigerators etc., is nearly all installed. The Bank of Hamilton is erecting a new branch at a cost of $10,000; temporary offices have been opened.

GUELPH, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Wm. Drever, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The condition of the labour market showed a marked improvement over the corresponding month of last year. The building trades are finishing up the season's work without many new contracts coming in, but all branches of manufacturing were well supplied with orders and in a number of cases, are taking on additional hands, and working overtime. The Gold Medal Company, has commenced operations in the Morlock-Clure Plant under the name of the Guelph Upholstering Company. The Standard Lime Company has installed a new hydrating lime plant and the manufacture of the new product has been commenced. The plant will require about ten additional hands and will have a capacity of two kilns. Steady progress is being made on the preparatory work for the distribution of Niagara energy giving employment to a force of men, as the Bell Telephone Company have also done, in changing from the old to the new central energy system.

The Guelph Radial Railway Company, submitted its annual report to the City Council, together with a cheque for $4,860; a four an a half per cent. dividend. This was the total profit to the

city, despite the serious handicap caused by the permanent road operations.

The revenue from the Guelph Junction Railway also is very satisfactory and shows a profit to the city for one year of $25,756.69, an increase over last year of $3,368.69.

Customs returns for the month were $15,796.78, an increase over the corresponding month last year of $1,663.45.

The City Council has passed a by-law requiring every retailer of milk in the city to secure a license and to permit of a rigid inspection of premises and dairy as well as to reports on the conditions surrounding the source of the milk supply.

Twenty-two public school teachers will, on the first of the year, receive an increase in salary. No further changes in rates of wages or hours of labour have been reported.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Farmers have been very busy, finishing fall work and marketing produce, the weather conditions proving very favourable.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Bricklayers and masons, lathers and plasterers, reported a quiet month, while carpenters and joiners were busy. Painters and plumbers were fairly well employed.

Iron moulders reported a busy month, also coremakers and machinists. Tube mill workers were very busy. Electrical workers and linemen were actively employed and blacksmiths were fairly active.

Piano and organ workers had a busy month, working overtime. Carriage and wagon makers reported a fair month. Pattern makers were busy.

Printers and allied tradesmen had a fair month.

Journeymen tailors were busy, also garment and factory workers, brussels carpet weavers, reported a quiet month.

Bakers and confectioners were busy, while cigar makers were actively employed.

Teamsters and expressmen were well employed.

The supply of unskilled labour was equal to the demand.

BERLIN, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. R. F. Gofton, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

All classes of labour were busy during November, and the month compared favourably with the preceding one. Unskilled labour was engaged in sewer construction, and in the building of underground conduits for the Bell telephone system. Building operations were still going on and will continue active for some time. Eight building permits for buildings valued at $6,000 were issued during the month. The J. M. Snyder block on Queen street was completed, and is being occupied by the firm of Snyder Bros., as a grocery store. The Ahrans shoe factory and the Stumpfs block were also completed. Good progress was made on the erection of the Shantz button factory, the brick work being finished and the roof put on. The brick work on the addition to the St. Jerome College and the Bell telephone office was finished.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Farmers were somewhat quiet, being engaged in marketing their produce.

Manufacturing.—Manufacturing establishments were very busy several of them being obliged to work overtime.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Activity prevailed among the building metal and woodworking trades. The printing, clothing, food and tobacco preparation, leather, miscellaneous and transport trades were busy. Unskilled labour had an active month.

WOODSTOCK, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. W. N. McElheran, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The labour market was very active, every available man finding ready employment. Building operations were brisk, the fine weather permitting of outdoor work up to the end of the month. Work in the new factory for the Tobin Arms Company was rushed along. Special activity was reported by knitting mill operatives, the Oxford Knitting Factory running nights. A transaction of considerable importance took place during the month with regard to the Oxford Knitting Company. A Montreal syndicate bought over the whole stock at $150 per share, this gaining control of the factory. It is reported that the new holders contemplate adding to the present facilities, with a view to doubling the output. This will mean the employment of probably seventy-five more operatives, and also an enlargement of the fine new factory which the Company moved into this year.

Retail trade was fair, but had not gained the steadiness looked for at this time of the year.

A new four-roomed school in Ingersoll was opened. Work on the transformer station for Hydro-Electric Power was commenced. Linemen were steadily employed erecting poles and stringing wire. It is not yet known what the power will cost delivered in Woodstock.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Farmers had a fine month in which to get fall ploughing done and roots in. Timely rains towards the end of the month, filled the low-lands. Roots were a good crop; apples also were good.

Manufacturing. — All branches of manufacturing experienced a busy month. Conditions were gradually getting back to old time activity, several factories working overtime.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Bricklayers and masons, were very busy several dwellings and the Tobin Arms Company factory absorbing all the available men. Carpenters were very busy, as were also lathers and plasterers. Painters and decorators were all busy. Plumbers and gas and steam fitters all found ready employment. Stove moulders were rushed all month, while machinists were steadily employed. Stove mounters were very busy. Wagon makers were working overtime. Furniture factory employés were working full time and orders were reported good. Piano and organ workers were very busy. Church organ makers reported steady employment with good orders in sight. Knitting mill operators were working overtime, orders being well up and increasing daily. Wire fence operatives were slack, but expected to be going good shortly. Printers and pressmen were active. Journeymen tailors reported a very busy month. Confectioners and candy makers were very busy, with the Christmas trade. Cigar makers reported increasing activity. Tanners were active. Unskilled labourers all employed.

STRATFORD, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Joseph T. Carlin, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The condition of the labour market was fairly active showing a marked improvement over the same month of last year. Some branches of manufacturing were busy, others reported trade about the same as last month. The dam is now finished and a large gang of men were working on the cement foundation for the Waterloo Street bridge and on the new boat house. Considerable real estate has changed hands this month. Retail merchants did a good business. Wholesale merchants and factories reported more orders coming in than at this time last year, especially from Western Ca-

nada. Customs return totalled $14,492.82 and the excise returns for the port of Stratford $5,694.14.

No changes in rates of wages have been reported and no unrest in the labour market.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture. — Farmers were busy threshing and marketing. The markets have been well patronized. Prices were:

Butter, 20 to 23cts. per pound.
Eggs, 30 cts. a dozen.
Geese, $1 each.
Chickens, 40 to 60 cts. a pair.
Apples, 65 cts. to $1 a bag.
Potatoes, 75 cts. a bag.

Manufanufacturing. — All industrial establishments have been very active, especially the woodworking, clothing and woollen mills.

Railroad construction. — The ratepayers will vote at the municipal elections in January, on a by-law, to allow the People's Railway Company to build tracks through the city; also on a money by-law for the taking and paying of preference stock in the Company to the amount of not more than $90,000.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Bricklayers, masons, carpenters, lathers and plasterers were quiet.

Painters and paper hangers were dull. Plumbers were busy.

Iron moulders, workers and helpers were busy. Machinists, blacksmiths and boilermakers were active.

Woodworkers, varnishers, upholsterers wood carvers, were busy, carriage and wagon makers were active. Coopers were very busy.

Printers were busy, especially job and ad men.

Journeymen tailors and clothing factory workers were active.

Bakers and confectioners had a good month. Butchers were busy. Cigar makers were active.

Barbers, clerks and delivery employés were busy. Hotel, restaurant and laundry workers were active.

Railroad conductors, engineers and firemen were very busy. Trainmen, trackmen and switchmen were active. Freight handlers were busy, cab drivers draymen and teamsters had a busy month

A number of unskilled labourers were out of work.

DISTRICT NOTES.

St. Marys.—The Township of Blanshard again voted on the by-law to grant a bonus of $20,000 to the St. Marys' & Western Railway; the by-law was carried by a majority of four. A similar by-law was voted upon last May, and carried, but upon protest for irregularity was subsequently quashed.

LONDON, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. A. Woonton, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Conditions among all classes were fair throughout the month, although towards the close outside work began to fall off. In the building trades very little new work is being commenced and building operations are not as active as at this time last year. The transformer station for Niagara Power is nearing completion. The McClary Company is making an extension to its foundry, thirty five by eighty-five feet. The Hourd Company factory, is being extended by two additions, one thirty-five by fifty-four feet, and one thirty-five by twenty. The factory has been shut down a few weeks to allow the additions to be built.

The benefit society of the McClary Manufacturing Company has engaged a trained nurse to look after employés and their families when incapacitated through illness or injury.

On Saturday evening, November 13, Prof. Adam Shortt, of the Civil Service Commission and John Mitchell, Vice-President of the American Federation of Labour, addressed a mass meeting of citizens, called by the committee of the Board of Trade, Ministeral Alliance and Trades and Labour Council, who are endeavouring to form a civic federation.*

*A special report of this meeting is printed elsewhere in the present issue.

Local improvements carried on by the city this year cost $81,000; last year $133,000 was spent for the same purpose. Sewers cost $15,346.76; sidewalks, $12,-989.48; curbs and gutters, $17,566.28; and pavements $35,941.55 in 1909.

The work of preparing for the installation of Niagara Electric Power is being gone on with rapidly. Poles have been erected in almost all parts of the city on which to string the wires. Work on the distributing plant is going ahead, and a vote of the citizens is to be taken in January to ascertain if they are willing to spend $70,000 to put the wires underground in the business sections of the city.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

One-third of the bricklayers usually engaged here have gone away through lack of work, there being about enough to keep those left behind busy. Carpenters reported trade becoming a little slack. Lathers and plasterers, painters, and builders' labourers were fairly well employed.

Iron moulders, iron workers, electrical workers and linemen were busy. Machinists reported trade fair. Bolt workers are becoming slack, and a number have been laid off.

Car builders have gone on winter hours, but they have a lot of work on hand. Coopers were busy.

Printers were busy. Two job houses are putting in new cylinder presses.

The mild weather has affected the tailoring trade, which was not as busy as usual at this time of the year. Garment workers, however, were busy, and boot and shoe workers very busy. Tanners and curriers were also very busy.

The cessation of out-of-door work is causing idleness for a number of unskilled labourers.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Sarnia.—The Standard Chain Works of Sarnia, which ceased to do business, a few monts ago and which had signed an agreement to operate the plant for twenty years, has returned its bonus to the town.

ST. THOMAS, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. J. A. Killingsworth, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The general condition of the labour market continued favourable during November. There was a scarcity of skilled workers during the busier months of the summer, and considering the lateness of the season, the month of November has been an exceptionally good one. The weather has been favourable, there being little cold to interfere with outside work. Traffic on the railroads has been brisk and railway shop employés have been busy. Considerable track and yard work has been done in this vicinity, by the Michigan Central Company, thus creating a demand for unskilled labour. The completion of the Subway was a set back for unskilled workers, but the city has had gangs of labourers at other work, and there were few idle men. The past summer has been one of the best for unskilled labour. Trade has been quiet during the month. Stock is still being subscribed for the co-operative grocery store, and the announcement of the new quarters to be occupied by the concern, may be expected in the near future. Local industries report the month a fair average. There have been no changes, in the hours of labour, or rates of wages.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Those engaged in farming reported a quiet month. Extra good prices have been realized on farm products in this vicinity.

Fishing.—A considerable amount of fish taken from Lake Erie, at Port Stanley, is being shipped through the city.

Railroad construction and employment. A considerable amount of work has been furnished unskilled labourers by the Michigan Central Railway Company, in the railway yards.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

The building trades were well employed, favourable weather conditions keeping all hands fairly active.

Railway employés, moulders, machinists, blacksmiths were well employed.

Journeymen tailors reported the month less active than the previous month.

The amount of traffic on railways entering the city has been good for November.

Unskilled labourers have been well employed throughout the month.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Aylmer.—It is reported that the Brandon Shoe Company, whose factory was badly damaged by an explosion and fire, have under consideration an offer from the city of Brantford to locate there.

CHATHAM, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Alex. Gregory, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Labour was fairly well employed during the month, though the building trades was beginning to show signs of slackness. A number of bricklayers left for Detroit. Carriage and wagon factories were pressed with orders, and were working extra time. Planing mills were somewhat quiet, and on short time, in one instance owing to the small amount of building going on. The Evaporating Factory had a very busy month; 500 bushels of apples per day, were delivered for a time, and a large number of extra hands were required. Commercial travellers reported orders, far in excess, of 1908. The open fall has been favourable, for the labouring class, and the month closed with few men dull.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Bricklayers and plasterers were quiet, but carpenters and joiners were busy and lathers and plasters fairly well employed. Painters were quiet; plumbers very busy and builder labourers quiet.

Iron moulders, iron workers and helpers were employed steadily. Of machinists, some were working full time, and others on short hours. Electrical workers and line men reported a good month. Blacksmiths were quiet, except in the larger foundries. Sheet metal workers were quiet.

Wood workers in some cases, were very busy. Upholsters were active. Carriage and waggon makers were very busy. Pattern makers reported trade about the same as the previous month.

Printers, electrotypers and bookbinders reported a fair month.

Journeymen tailors, garment workers and boot and shoe workers were busy.

Bakers and confectioners, cigar makers and tobacco workers were busy.

Barbers, clerks, delivery employés, laundry workers reported trade brisk.

Cab drivers, hackmen, carters and draymen, teamsters and expressmen reported business normal.

Unskilled labour was fully employed.

WINDSOR, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. D. Mitchell, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Active conditions prevailed in the labour market during the month, the building trades being as brisk as last month. The Postum Cereal Company has closed a contract for another large building; the contract price is, $45,000, to be completed in ninety days. The Standard Paint and Varnish Company is building a large addition to plant. The Whittier Stove Company is also building a large addition. Wholesale and retail merchants reported trade active, and collections fairly good.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

The building trades were fully employed. Bricklayers, carpenters, plas-

terers, painters, plumbers, gas fitters and builders' labourers had plenty of work.

Iron moulders, workers, helpers and machinists reported trade good. Electrical workers, blacksmiths, sheet metal workers, and horseshoers were busy.

Woodworkers, carriage and wagon makers had a busy month, mostly on repair work.

Printers and pressmen have had a busy month.

Journeymen tailors have had a fairly good month. Garment workers were very busy.

Food and tobacco workers were all fully employed.

Leather workers were busy on repair work.

Barbers reported trade a little dull.

Clerks and stenographers were in demand. Hotel and laundry workers have had plenty of work.

Conductors, engineers, firemen and freight handlers were very busy. Cab drivers, draymen and teamsters had a good month.

Unskilled labour was well employed.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Walkerville.—Manufacturers were very busy, with plenty of orders ahead.

SAULT STE. MARIE, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. F. A. Denman, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Labour was fully employed during the month of November. Work on the construction of docks, blast furnaces and rolling mills for the Lake Superior Corporation was being actively pursued by the several contractors. Lumbering operations were brisk. Wholesale and retail trade was fair, with good prospects for the holiday season. Several large transactions in real estate have taken place at good prices. The citizens will vote on local option at the next municipal election on January 3.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Normal conditions were reported.

Lumbering.—Conditions were brisk.

Manufacturing.—Establishments were all working full time.

Mining.—Favourable conditions prevailed.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

The building trades were busy. Normal conditions were reported in all the other skilled trades.

PORT ARTHUR, FORT WILLIAM, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Fred Urry, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The month of November has been busy in this district for workers, and with the exception of operatives in the building trade, as good as October. Everybody was considerably busier than during the corresponding month of last year.

In all branches of work the supply seems to be about equal to the demand. General labourers have been busy, preparing foundations for buildings. Work on roads and street railways, is gradually closing up, but the men discharged, have found employment.

No new industries have been started. There has been no exceptional activity in any particular trade. Commercial activity as evidenced by shipments etc., has been somewhat interfered with by stormy weather on the lake, but transportation was busy and labour well employed at the docks.

There have been no changes in rates of wages or hours of labour, and no strikes or lock-outs during the month.

One of the most important buildings erected here this fall has been the Finnish Co-operative Stores and Labour Hall. This building is being erected entirely by the Finnish people. It will cost between $25,000 and $35,000 and will afford accommodation for the Finnish co-oper-

ative store and the Finnish Printing Company in the basement. The first floor will be divided into lodge and committee rooms, tea rooms, etc. The whole of this work is being put through by men and women who are mostly employed at unskilled work, and the building is being erected on the day work plan by the Finns. The workmen in this way, work out the value of their shares and so become stock holders.

There has been a number of small contracts let to working men for clearing land with a view to putting some on the market in five and ten acre lots for market garden purposes.

Many men and teams are also engaged in laying out new roads and clearing land for building lots in close proximity to Fort William and Port Arthur.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Lumbering.—The number of men engaged for the lumber camps this year does not seem to be as great as usual, but it is reported that arrangements are being made with settlers along the lines to take out railway ties and that in consequence these will have a busy winter.

Railroad construction.—A number of men have left for the camps.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

All branches of the building trades were busy, working of course on a shorter day. Masons and bricklayers have been held up, about a week by heavy frosts, but weather on the whole has been open, though heavy falls of snow having impeded work. At the end of the month owing to a thaw work on building has been renewed with vigour. Carpenters and plasterers and lathers have had a very busy month and painters have been kept well employed on inside work. Plumbers and steam fitters and sheet metal workers have been very active.

The printing trades have been busy and are getting busier in view of the Christmas trade. Three of the four newspapers published in these cities have new and commodious premises and this month the foundations of a large printing establishment have been laid for the fourth paper; this building will be carried to completion early in the spring.

Unskilled labour has had plenty of work.

WINNIPEG, MAN., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. John Appleton, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

During November there has been a very large influx of labourers of the non-skilled classes into the city. In comparison with the similar movement last year the one of this month is much larger. A large number came to the West with the special object of assisting in harvesting, and are now returning to the East; others are coming into the city from railway camps and railway gangs with the hope of being re-employed for work in the woods. The demand for men for the latter occupation is much stronger this year than in 1908. Stocks of lumber throughout the Canadian West have diminished very considerably and it is feared that the supply of dry lumber for use during the building season of 1910 will be inadequate. In view of such a condition, the lumber companies generally are placing as many men in the woods as they can possibly handle. Another feature stimulating the logging industry is the demand for ties. For a supply of these for use in the Canadian West, the three largest Canadian railways, are all directing their attention to the timber resources of Northern Manitoba and Northern Saskatchewan. In these districts during the coming winter over 3,000 men will be employed in the getting out of ties and logs. The Prince Albert Lumber Company will alone have 1,500 men at work, and the balance will be employed by various other lumber companies. The Big River Lumber Company, Saskatchewan, purpose during next summer erecting north of Prince Albert a mill with a capacity of fifty million feet per annum. Plans for this mill are al-

ready completed, and it is expected, according to a statement made by the manager of the Company, that the mill will be ready to operate about August next.

Industries in Winnipeg during November were seriously interrupted by the break down of the power supply furnished by the Winnipeg Electric Railway Company. On November 24th one of the penstock's of the Company's plant, located on the Winnipeg River near to Lac du Bonnet, burst and flooded the power house and stopped the machinery. The result of this stoppage threw Winnipeg into darkness and stopped all the industries which relied upon this plant for power. At the end of the month the damage had not been repaired, and as a result about 6,000 people workpeople are out of employment, and there is still, at the time of writing, but little hope of the damaged plant being put into operation again for some days. The Electric Railway Company have an auxiliary steam plant in Winnipeg with a capacity approximately of 8,000 horse power, according to statements made by representatives of the Company. This plant was brought into requisition but it was found quite unequal to the task of moving all the street cars and supplying all the electric light services. As to the driving of motors installed by manufacturers and others, and for operating the elevators, there was no power available. The Company's plant at Lac du Bonnet has a maximum capacity of 28,000 horse power, and the maximum load, as determined by indicators at the transforming station in Winnipeg, has not at any time exceeded 15,000 horse power. With the employment of the auxiliary steam plant, which proved to have only a capacity of approximately 4,000 horse power, and the employment also of the auxiliary plant of the City of Winnipeg, a limited car service and lighting service was secured to the citizens. The City of Winnipeg for the past two years has obtained electric current from the Street Railway Company for the operation of its water works system, but it had an auxiliary steam plant equal to the work of doing the necessary pumping as soon as the Street Railway Company's plant ceased to deliver the power, the city's plant was immediately put into operation and there was no interruption to the water service in consequence of the break down of the Company's plant.

The loss to the manufacturers is very serious and the interruption came at a time when they were exceptionally busy.

The deliveries of grain during the past few weeks have been somewhat disappointing in volume. The reason for their not exceeding the returns of last year for a corresponding period is that farmers are holding their wheat and oats for higher prices. Reports from provincial points corroborate this view of the situation.

CONDITIONS OF PARTICULAR INDUSTRIES.

In the building trades there is continued activity. All classes of skilled workers are kept fully employed, and with the exception of one cold period, the weather has been favourable. Many buildings are being closed in so that the interior work of finishing can be carried on without interruption during the winter months The outlook for the next season is particularly bright, as many new buildings are being projected and plans are being prepared by the local architects.

BRANDON, MAN., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. E. Fulcher correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The general condition of the labour market remained practically unchanged throughout the month. Building operations still continued briskly. The brickwork for a new moulding shop, for the Manitoba Windmill and Pump Company has been completed. A Motor Garage, 60 x 120, for the Reliance Machine Works is ready for the Steel Roof. Work has commenced on a three-story warehouse for E. L. Christie, wallpaper merchant and decorator. The International Harvester Company has announced its intention of erecting a

$65,000 warehouse early in the spring. The Gas Company is still busy laying mains on the streets, some difficulty has been experienced in securing sufficient labourers, advertisements appearing continually in local papers. Railroad transport has been exceptionally good during the past month, the Canadian Northern Railway especially being very busy. The labour market was quiet.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture. — Threshing operations are now over, and the season's work finished.

Lumbering.—Many men have left for the lumber camps, but the local papers still contain advertisements for help.

Manufacturing.—The Hanbury Manufacturing Company is still working overtime.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Bricklayers have been very busy during the past month, but practically all of the work is now finished. Carpenters and joiners were very busy, the Hanbury Manufacturing Company's sash and door factory working overtime. Lathers, plasterers, painters, plumbers and gas and steamfitters, iron moulders were busy. Machinists were very busy. Canadian Northern Railway machinists working overtime. Printers and journey men tailors were busy. Cigarmakers were also reported busy and railroad employés were very busy. Unskilled labour had a good month.

REGINA, SASK., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Hugh Peat, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The general condition of the labour market during the month was active. There was a slight falling off in the demand for labour in the building trades, and many bricklayers were unemployed. Carpenters were in fair demand. Many workers in the building trades have left the city for their homesteads.

Work on the Parliament buildings is proceeding as rapidly as possible. The kalsomine block makers are busy and there is also a number of carpenters employed making forms for concrete construction.

Two blocks were finished during the month, the Willoughby & Duncan block, which is occupied on the ground floor by stores, and the Smith Block on Scarth Street, in which the Canadian Northern Company have their freight and ticket offices.

A new curling rink has been constructed. This will have a capacity of nine sheets of ice for curling. A skating rink has also been built on the north side of the city, 125 feet by 70 feet.

It has been stated that the Ogilvie Flour Mill Company will erect its western mill in Regina.

The Regina Trades and Labour Council passed the following resolution:

> That, whereas Adam Weisbrodt met with a fatal accident on the Parliament Buildings, and that whereas other accidents occur on which no inquests take place, and that whereas the absence of such inquests tends to make contractors careless and scaffolding faulty, therefore, be it resolved that the Regina Trades and Labour Council urge the Attorney General to put into force the machinery of his department, and make such inquests compulsory; and be it further resolved that copies of this resolution be sent to the press and also the Attorney General."

A resolution was also sent to the City Council petitioning that body to extend the franchise to householders, and to have the poll tax on house holders abolished.

The Regina Branch of the Canadian Letter Carriers' Association, No. 30, was inaugurated during the month with a charter membership of eight.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—The harvesting of the crop throughout the province is completed, and it is estimated that the average yield is about nineteen and a half bushels to the acre. Large numbers of the men who were employed on threshign and harvesting operations have gone north to Prince Albert, Sturgeon Lake, Cold Lake and other points to engage in lumbering.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Bricklayers and masons were dull, with many men unemployed. Carpenters and joiners, lathers and plasterers were fairly active. Plumbers and gas and steam fitters were very busy. Labourers were dull. Iron workers and machinists were active. Printers were very busy, with linotype operators and job compositors in demand. Bookbinders were very busy. Barbers, cigarmakers and laundry workers were active. Unskilled labourers were dull.

MOOSE JAW, SASK., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. T. Backus, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The condition of the labour market during the month was active, for the time of the year. The weather towards the close of the month has been somewhat severe, but outdoor work has continued and those engaged in different branches of the building trade had an extra busy season. Several business blocks are now in the course of construction and the building of new residences still continues in all parts of the city.

Business in all lines has been exceptionally good during the month, and there is every indication of a good Christmas trade.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Threshing operations are now completed, and the farmers are busy marketing their produce. Everywhere there is a feeling of satisfaction as a result of the season's crop.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Bricklayers, carpenters, joiners plasterers and builders' labourers have all been fairly well employed. In the case of carpenters, the supply has not been equal to the demand. Plumbers and electrical workers have also been well employed. The printing and allied trades had a good month and the various trades employed in the railway shops were also well employed. Tailors, laundry workers, bakers, confectioners, barbers and hotel employés were all active.

CALGARY, ALTA., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Edwin Howell, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The demand for labour was active. The cold weather of the last two weeks, almost entirely stopped excavating and building operations. The shut-down on public works cost $3,000 per day in wages. With moderation of weather, renewed activity will ensue. Lack of stone is at present affecting stone cutters. Bank clearings for November, 1908 were $7,769,612 and for this year the total is $12,210,346. Buildings permits for November, 1909, show a big increase in number and value over the same month last year. The figures being sixty-nine permits at an estimated cost of $211,550, and for the same month last year, thirty-one permits calling for an expenditure of $61,700. Customs returns show an increase of $23,597 over the same month of last year and nearly $16,000 over the former month of 1907. Wholesalers and retailers report considerable increase in trade. Up to date, ten miles of water mains and twelve miles of sewer have been laid in different parts of the city.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

The various skilled trades were active, or very active. Unskilled labour had a good month.

EDMONTON, ALTA., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. P. C. Foley, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The month was a fairly busy one in every line of industry except outside

building, which was retarded somewhat by cold weather. Inside finishers have a much larger amount of work on hand than usual at this time of year and a large number will find employment well into the winter months. Since January first there has been expended on public works about three-quarters of a million dollars. This is in excess of any past season, but has been necessitated by the rapid growth of the city. The largest expeditures of the year, for public works have been as follows: Power plant, $320,000; paving, $125,000; water and sewer, $80,000; sidewalks and boulevards, $35,000; bridges, parks and opening new streets, $16,000.

Building permits for October, totalled $83,535. They totalled $98,735 for the corresponding month last year. According to the building inspectors' report ending October 31st the following are details of the year's building operations. Residences, value $699,170; stores, value $497,108; schools, value $116,200; churches and convents, value $108,950; hotels and apartments, value $376,300; roundhouse, value $60,800; power plant, value $76,820; factories, curling rinks, stables, warehouses, etc., value $99,280; foundries and machine shops, $41,500; additions and alterations, value $104,648.

During the past six months, the Dominion, Union and Molson's Banks, and the National Trust Company have purchased property in the business section on which they will erect office buildings in the near future.

On November 18th, the ratepayers endorsed an agreement with the Canadian Pacific Railway Company allowing the Company entrance to the city over a high level bridge. The bridge will have railway, tramway, traffic and pedestrian accommodation, and will cost over $1,000,000.

On the 25 instant about 150 miners ceased work, at three of the largest mines, in the district. They are demanding a wage agreement, which calls for a wage of ten per cent. of the price of coal; they also ask immediate improvements in bunk house conditions.

At the last meeting of the Senate, of the University of Alberta, plans were adopted for the first building. The foundation of which are now being laid on the University site. The plans provide for the construction of a building 72 x 230 feet in size, with wings on the north and south ends 38 x 110 feet. The cost is estimated at $500,000.

No changes in rates of wages or hours of labour were reported.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Lumbering.—Preparations for the annual timber cut are in full progress, and during the last few days several parties of men have left for their winter's work in the woods. It is not expected that the booms which the Dominion Government are placing on the river will be completed in time to hold the winter's cut of logs; the cut, therefore, will be curtailed to a certain extent.

Railroad construction.—The railway bridge over the Pembina river which is to be the highest on the Grand Trunk Pacific system is completed to more than half the distance over the Canyon, and the expectations are that it will be entirely completed by Christmas. Piers are also being erected for the bridges at Wolf Creek and McLeod river.

On the 24 instant, the Grand Trunk Pacific inaugurated a tri-weekly passenger and freight service East as far as Wainwright, and a freight service West as far as Entwistle.

On the 15th instant, grading was commenced on the Alberta and Great Waterways Railway. About 200 teams and three hundred men are employed.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Stone cutters were very quiet, during the month. All other classes of labour were well employed.

NELSON, B.C., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. A. B. Docksteader, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The general condition of the labour market throughout the Kootenay district

during the month of November was quiet, the supply slightly exceeding the demand. There was a slight shortage in some of the logging camps, which industry is slowly, but steadily improving from the demoralized condition resulting from the panic of 1907.

There is a slight surplus of miners and mine workers at the chief points throughout Kootenay district, including Rossland, Trail, Nelson and Fernie. The setting in of winter at Fernie has reduced the number of carpenters and builders' helpers employed.

The Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company's smelter at Trail, B.C., continues to show a gratifying increase in output. During the three months ended September 30, 1909, the first quarter of the Company's fiscal year, the output of the smelter was, $1,648,582., while the returns for October total $412,865, which is largely in excess of returns for the corresponding months of last year. This should bring the output for the year close to $6,000,000, which would be by all odds the largest return from the smelter for any year since it commenced operations. A feature of the returns for October, is that over half the output for the month was pure gold, while lead contributed about one-quarter of the total, the balance being made up of silver and copper. The smelter employs about 500 men. The capacity of the refinery in connection therewith has been recently doubled.

The damage by spring freshets to the railway between Three Forks and Sandon has been repaired, opening transportation to Sandon and surrounding mines again. It is expected a considerable tonnage of ore will be shipped from that locality during the coming winter months.

At a meeting of the Fruit Growers' Syndicate, composed of those growers who combined during the past season to sell their fruit together, Mr. E. K. Beeston who had charge of the business for the syndicate submitted a statement of the financial results of the enterprise. The net average return on strawberries was $2.15 per crate of twenty-four boxes; raspberries, $2.65 per crate, and cherries, ten to twelve cents per pound. The sixteen growers represented in the syndicate exported fruit to the value of $5,000, and are well satisfied with the results received. Other growers will be invited to join in the syndicate's operations before the next season for the mutual advantage of all fruit growers. The Dominion Express Company and the Canadian Pacific Railway Company supplied an excellent service this year.

NEW WESTMINSTER, B. C., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. D. G. Stewart, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The labour market in this district cannot be said to be in as healthy a condition as last month. This was caused by the wet weather having set in, which prevented to some extent the prosecution of outdoor work, although when possible the work of paving streets, extending sewers, etc., is being carried on and is furnishing employment for a large number of men. Compared with the corresponding month of last year there are many more avenues of employment open. Two more chartered banks (making six in all) will shortly open for business here. A large deal in water-front property on the south side of the Fraser river recently took place; it is reported that a large steel plant will be built thereon. A wire factory is also a possibility in the near future, while an abatoir to cost $75,000, is an assured fact. The tannery which has been idle for some time has again began operations; besides providing employment for a number of men, it opens a market for the sale of hides. The new line of electric railway between this City and Eburne is now in operation and is being well patronized; the business on this line is sure to increase as the fine agricultural land through which it passes becomes settled. A new line of electric railway to connect this city with the large Fraser Mills is being surveyed; this will be the means of bringing considerable business here, providing it with rapid and regular means of transportation.

The appalling accident which occurred on the line of the British Columbia Electric Railway between this city and Vancouver on the 10th inst., and in which fifteen men met their death and nine more were seriously injured, has brought grief to many homes both here and in Vancouver.

During the month a representative from the Province of Alberta delivered an address before the Board of Trade here re the securing of better trade relations between Alberta and British Columbia, it is hoped that some good, will result from the interchange of views on the matter, as each Province has a supply of goods which the other requires. The bar to the success of the exchange seems to be the high freight rates.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture. — Agricultural conditions are quiet at present but great activity continues in real estate. Many of the larger holdings are being subdivided into five and ten acre lots thus providing homes and a sure living for many families. Good prices prevail for all farm commodities.

Fishing.—Fishing is practically at a standstill on the Fraser river at present. Small catches of cohoe salmon are reported but the greater number of the fishermen have removed their nets until spring salmon fishing again begins.

Lumbering.—Conditions still continue active. A number of steamers called at this port during the month for cargoes of lumber to be in most cases taken to foreign ports. In addition, the orders from the Prairie provinces have been larger than before.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Bricklayers and masons were active, but carpenters, lathers and plasterers were quiet. Plumbers were active with builders' labourers quiet.

Iron moulders, iron workers, machinists, steam engineers and boilermakers were active.

Woodworkers were quiet, with car builders, (electric) busy, and shingle weavers quiet.

Printers, pressmen, bookbinders, bakers, confectioners and butchers were active, with cigar makers quiet.

Barbers were active and clerks and stenographers quiet, laundry workers were active.

Steamboat men, street railway men and teamsters were active.

Unskilled labour has been quiet.

VANCOUVER, B. C., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. George Bartley, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The markets during November reached very high levels, though an advance is expected shortly in dairy produce. Christmas fruits arrived in large quantities and at a good price. Some retail prices were as follows:—

Ham, per lb	$ .20	$ .25
Bacon, per lb	.25	.35
Pork, dressed, per lb	.12½	.20
Pork, tenderloin, per lb	....	.30
Beef, per lb., dressed	.12½	.20
Beef, fronts, per lb	.06½	.08
" hinds	.11	.12½
Veal dressed	.10	.20
Lamb, per lb	.15	.25
Turkeys, Eastern	.30	.35
Turkeys, local	.30	.34
Geese, local	.25	.30
Chickens, per lb	.25	.30
Eggs, dozen	.35 .40	.50 .60
Butter—		
Manitoba	...	.28½
Best Dairy, per lb	...	.25
Creamery	.25	.40

The Canadian Development Company, Limited, was formed with the object of promoting British Columbia industries, with offices at London and Vancouver.

The first shipment of eggs, (116 barrels) from Shanghai, China arrived; 16,369 cases of Japanese oranges also arrived.

Shipping was very active especially in the coastwise lumber trade.

The percentage of profit to come to the City from British Columbia Electric Railway Company for October will amount to $3,940.92, which is about $1,000 larger than any cheque ever received before. For the first ten months

of the year the city has received $25,-682.06 from the Company, about $8,000 more than any previous period of a similar length.

The Vancouver Furniture Manufacturing Company shipped the first car of furniture manufactured in this city, to a point East. The Company employs thirty-five men.

Tenders for the construction of almost fourteen miles of water piping have been called for by the city. The work contemplated is as follows for next year:

3.05 miles of 4 in. at 60 cents	$ 9,762
8.26 miles of 6 in. at 80 cents	34,880
.46 miles of 8 in. at 1.10 cents	2,662
2.20 miles of 12 in. at 1.50 cents	17,460
100 hydrants	5,000
Crosses, valves, etc	9,706
Total	$79,470

The following money by-laws will be voted on by the rate-payers next January:

Opening streets	$350,000
Macadamizing	150,000
School Purposes	270,000
Land Purchase	334,000
Exhibition	85,000
Coal Harbor Causeway	80,000
Parks	50,000
Fire halls	35,000
Juvenile home	20,000
Total money by-laws	$1,376,000

The real estate market was active, several large transactions being reported. The old *World* building and site forty-five by fifty-two feet was sold for $50,000.

One engineering party of the Canadian Northern Railway has located a line down the Fraser river, about sixty miles East of Vancouver. Another party is engaged on the main Thompson River, and a third is between Tete Jaune Cache and the Yellowhead Pass.

The Trades and Labour Council organized a Company and will build a $45,000 labour hall on a $50,000 site.

The labour market was normal. The heavy rains towards the end of the month, compelled outside workers to lay off work. Carpenters reported, however, that during the past season, few of their number had been out of employment, and that the backward spring was compensated for by a late fall.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Fishing.—Herring fishing is brisk. Japanese fishermen seem to be in the majority.

Lumbering.—Prices maintained strong, with a good demand for building material.

Manufacturing.—The furniture manufacturers reported business as very active.

Mining.—Northern advices state activity prevails at the different diggings.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Weather conditions were the cause of enforced idleness in the building trades. Plumbers, gas and steam fitters reported trade active. The metal engineering and shipbuilding trades were generally active, a few machinists reporting, members of the craft unemployed. The blacksmiths will be assessed one day's pay during the current year and one day's pay in 1910 to finance a campaign for an eight-hour day throughout the country. Carriage and wagon makers, and street car builders were active. Printers were active, there being thirty-five job offices in the city; a new daily paper will shortly be started. Journeymen tailors reported a number of their craft idle, partly owing to the unsettled strike and largely to competition with the Orientals. Bakers and confectioners, reported that at present there were over forty members in the union. Butchers and meat cutters were very busy, but cigar makers were very quiet. Railroad and steamboat employés were active. Longshoremen reported a number idle.

The Musican's Union, report a membership of 120, half of which is regularly employed during the day time, while the balance are fairly well employed.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Prince Rupert.—There are 800 names on the voters' list, and the population is 4,000. A large number are idle, yet there is considerable building going on.

Creston.—Building is reported very active, several large stores are being put up.

Eburne.—The first regular cars on the Eburne-Westminster line were put into service.

North Vancouver.—The ferry by-law for the expenditure of $128,000 for the purchase of a new boat and wharf was carried by the ratepayers. Building is fairly active.

VICTORIA, B.C., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. W. E. Ditchburn, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The month of November saw a number of men out of steady employment. This has not been caused by lack of opportunity as conditions are as brisk as in former months of the year, but rather on account of weather conditions. The month has, up to the present time, been a very wet one, and a number of those employed in the building branches, unskilled labour and municipal improvement works, and outdoor workers have been compelled to lay off for a considerable portion of the time. Besides this, during the present month, a number of men employed in Northern British Columbia and in the Yukon have returned to Victoria for the winter months. These include engineers, firemen, and general steamboat men who were employed during the former month on the northern rivers, where the season's work is now over. Should the weather conditions permit the building of tracks will again assume their former brisk aspect, though only intermittant periods of activity can be expected during the rest of the winter months.

A new shipbuilding industry has been established in Victoria Harbor during the present month. The title of the firm will be Messrs A. Watson & Son, and they will handle all kinds of wooden shipbuildings. Although the wooden shipbuilding industry has been somewhat dull during the past summer months, only small repair work going on, it is expected that this winter, as last, will see the construction of light draft steamers for the northern rivers taken in hand, and this will give employment to a number of men.

Transportation on the boats plying between this city and Project Sound ports and Vancouver has fallen off very materially during the month, owing, no doubt, to the close of the summer travel season and the closing of the exhibition at Seattle.

The bank clearings for the month of October were the highest in the history of the local clearing house, aggregating $6,873,867, an increase over the previous month of over half a million dollars.

The building permits issued during October amounted to $104,840 as compared with $90,755 for the same month of last year. The figures for the year up to the beginning of the present month compared with the same period of the previous year are as follows:

	1909	1908
January	$ 78,080	$ 54,725
February	122,680	72,325
March	211,640	110,800
April	188,060	129,625
May	188,620	79,295
June	90,120	74,010
July	372,120	106,070
August	141,040	134,770
September	140,935	53,630
October	104,840	99,755
Total (10 mos.)	$1,548,135	$915,000

The customs receipts for the month of October show that although there was a slight falling off from the previous month, the gain over the corresponding month of last year was considerable. The following are the figures:

Duty	$102,783.43
Chinese	44,548.00
Other Revenue	5.90
Total	$147,337.33

The total for October of last year was, $103,798.25.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

While there are many buildings under construction, the building trades have felt the effect of the rainy weather which has prevailed during the month. This has caused the laying off temporarily of a number of those on outside work, but those employed on inside work have had steady employment. This con-

dition prevailed throughout all branches of the building trades.

Iron moulders have found their trade in a normal condition. Iron workers and helpers also were working steadily. Linemen have been kept busy. Blacksmiths, boiler makers, iron ship builders, were fairly busy during the month. Shipwrights and caulkers were only employed on repair work, no new work having been started up to the present time.

Wood workers and upholsters were not over-crowded with work during the month, carriage and wagon makers were fairly busy, and pattern makers were constantly employed.

The printing trades has somewhat improved during the present month owing, no doubt, to the fact that the elections for the Provincial House took place on the twenty-fifth of the month. The photo engravers have also been kept very busy .

Journeymen tailors found trade picking up and were steadily employed during the month. Garment workers also were kept busy on the local factory.

Bakers, confectioners, and meat cutters reported business in a healthy condition during the month. The local cigar manufacturers complain that the changes in the inland revenues' rates affecting their business mulitates against them.

Clerks and stenographers were kept regularly employed during the month, as were delivery employés. Hotel and restaurant employés were not as busy as during the summer months, owing to the falling off in travel.

The unskilled labourers in city work and other outside employment have felt the effects of the wet weather, and have been employed only part of the month.

NANAIMO, B.C., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. A. E. H. Spencer, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Conditions in the labour market, in this district have not shown much change during the month and for the time of year are very active, there not being many idle men in the district at present. A new industry has been started in the shape of a herring cannery which will be in operation when the herring run has fairly started. The business is being run on the same processes, and with the same kind of machinery as in Great Britain, and has every prospect of being successful.

Business men report trade conditions, as bright, and there has been a steady increase in transportation, and travel. There have been no changes in wages or hours during the month.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—There is very little activity among the farmers at present.

Fishing.—Herring fishing is about to start. The fish are outside and are expected to strike in at any time. There are more men and companies than last year, as well as the new herring canning factory, and if conditions are as they have been in the past the last year's output will be greatly increased.

The whaling station on the Gulf has started with fair success so far. The stations on the outside having to stop for a while on account of the weather.

Lumbering.—The lumber camps have been working steadily up to the last few weeks, but wet weather is hampering them now. The saw mills in the district were working full time, there being a good demand for dressed and sawed lumber.

Mining.—The coal mines in the district are working to their full capacity, the demand for coal being very active. This applies to two of the new companies as well as to the older companies in the district.

Railroad construction.—Work is going forward steadily on the extension to the Eastern and Northern Railway. Land clearing by the Canadian Pacific Railway is being pushed as fast as possible and the land as cleared is placed on the market.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Bricklayers and masons reported work quiet. Carpenters and joiners have been

exceptionally well employed for the time of year, and are still busy when weather permits. Painters and paper hangers were quiet. Plumbers were active, but builders' labourers were quiet. Blacksmiths and carriage makers were active for the time of year. Printers have been active during the month. Teamsters and expressmen reported work active. Unskilled labour has been fairly well employed, there being few idle men for the time of year.

THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT, 1907—PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE ACT DURING THE MONTH OF NOVEMBER, 1909.

DURING the month of November an application was received for the establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation on behalf of the Edmonton Standard Coal Company, Limited, of Edmonton, Alta., the dispute affecting, it was alleged, 75 employés.

Report Received.

During the month the report was received of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation to which had been referred certain differences between the Intercolonial Railway of Canada and certain of its roundhouse employés, members of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employés, Division No. 15, Halifax.

Other Proceedings Under the Act.

In the case of the application from the Edmonton Standard Coal Company, Limited, of Edmonton, Alta., it was stated that the dispute was caused by the dismissal of five men by the pit boss, the other employés of the Company ceasing work without notification to the Company. It was also stated by the Company that differences existed between the management and the employés arising out of a demand on the part of the employés for an increased rate of wage. Mr. Frank B. Smith, Mining Engineer, of Edmonton, Alta., was appointed a member of the Board on the recommendation of the employers. Mr. Clement Stubbs, of Edmonton, Alta., was appointed by the Minister as second member of the Board in the absence of any recommendation on behalf of the employés, and on December 2, the Board was completed by the appointment of Mr. Geo. F. Cunningham, of Edmonton, Alta., as Chairman, on the recommendation of the other two members of the Board.

During the month of November, sittings were held of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation which had been established to adjust differences between the Intercolonial Railway of Canada and machinists and fitters in its employ, members of the International Association of Machinists, but at the end of the month the sittings of this Board had not been concluded. The members of this Board are: His Honour Judge John A. Barron, of Stratford, Ont., County Judge of Perth, Chairman; Mr. Jas. H. Gilmour, of Brockville, Ont., member appointed on behalf of the employers; Mr. J. G. O'Donoghue, of Toronto, Ont., member appointed on behalf of the employés.

I.—REPORT OF BOARD IN DISPUTE BETWEEN THE INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY OF CANADA AND CERTAIN OF ITS ROUNDHOUSE EMPLOYES.

ON November 17, the Minister received the report of the Board established in the matter of differences between the Intercolonial Railway of Canada and certain of its roundhouse employés, members of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employés, Division No. 15, Halifax. The report in question was signed by the three members of the Board, viz: Sir. Geo. Garneau, of Quebec, Que., Chairman, Mr. Jas. H. Gilmour, of Brockville, Ont., member; Mr. Aaron A. R. Mosher, of Halifax, N. S., member.

In a letter dated, November 26, the Department of Labour was advised of

the acceptance of this report by the Government Railways' Managing Board, and on December 2, a letter was received in the following terms, signifying the acceptance of the report by the employés concerned.

"CANADIAN BROTHERHOOD OF [illegible] RAILROAD EMPLOYES.

HALIFAX, N. S., November 29, 1909.

"F. A. ACLAND, Esq.,
Deputy Minister of Labour,
Ottawa, Ont.

"Dear Sir,—

I beg to advise you that at a meeting of Division No. 15, Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employés held Thursday 25th inst., a resolution was unanimously passed accepting the findings, of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation appointed to inquire into the differences between this Division and the Intercolonial Railway.

The Division also wishes to express its sincere appreciation of the manner in which the Board conducted the case, and for the consideration shown our representatives by the members of the Board.

Yours truly.

(Sgd.) CHAS. McTIERNAN,

Chairman of Grievance Committee, Division No. 15, Canadian Brotherhood Railway Employés, Halifax, 257 Campbell Road."

The points referred for investigation were analysed by the Board as follows: 1. Have senior men with equal ability been dismissed while junior men were retained? 2. Have the men been unjustly discriminated against? 3. Have they been discriminated against, in certain cases, on account of their being members of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employés? 4. Does the Board admit the claim made by the representatives of the Intercolonial Railway, that the responsible officials must be the judges in the selection of the men for retention or dismissal from the employ of the railway?

In respect of the first point the Board finds that in certain instances men were retained in the employ of the Intercolonial Railway who were junior to some of those dismissed, the reason for such action on the part of the Company being apparently based on qualifications for special duty possessed by some of the junior men, or on the comparative records of the men as to their conduct and ability. In the case of Joseph Gibson, one of the men dismissed, and Alexander Murphy, retained in the employ of the Company, the Board finds that the evidence does not disclose any reason to show that Gibson should be considered as less able or efficient than Murphy.

In respect of the second point the Board has been unable to establish to its satisfaction that any unfair discrimination has been exercised.

In respect of the third point that discrimination had been exercised in certain cases against men on account of their being active members of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employés, the Board finds that the evidence does not justify it in believing this to be the case.

With respect of the claim that the responsible officials of the Intercolonial Railway must be the judges in the selection of men for retention or dismissal, the Board admits this claim, but at the same time, deems it necessary to point out that in dealing with a very large number of employés some instances of undue hardship imposed upon the latter will unavoidably occur. The Board advise that where men belong to a duly incorporated or recognized union which has no schedule of agreement with the railway, and that when the employés grievances entail reference to officials who are not accessible to the men at the place where they are employed they should be allowed to present them through the medium of the duly qualified officers of the union to which the complainants belong.

The Board in conclusion recognizes the willingness and the good spirit shown by both parties to the dispute in procuring the evidence which was required.

Report of Board.

The text of the findings of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation in this matter is as follows:—

In the matter of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act 1907, and in the matter of differences between the Intercolonial Railway and certain of its Roundhouse Employés, members of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employés, Division, No. 15.

To the Honourable
The Minister of Labour,
Ottawa, Ont..

Sir:—We, the undersigned members of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation, appointed by you on the 25th of September 1909, in the above matter, beg respectfully to submit the following report.

The members of the Board first met in the Board of Trade rooms, at Halifax, N. S., on the morning of the 19th of October, and, after being duly sworn, proceeded to acquaint themselves with the details of the case submitted to them, as set forth in the documents accompanying the application for the Board.

The Employés had two duly authorized representatives present, but owing to a misunderstanding the representatives of the Intercolonial Railway were absent, and the Board adjourned to the following morning, in order to have all parties present. Telegrams were sent to the Chairman of the Board of Management of the Intercolonial Railway and to the General Superintendent to inform them of this.

The Board met on the following morning, there being present, besides the three members, Messrs. Jos. Gibson and Charles Squires, delegated by the Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employés, Division No. 15, representing the Employés, and Messrs. F. P. Brady, Member of the Board of Management and General Superintendent of the Intercolonial Railway, and G. R. Joughins, Superintendent of Motive Power, representing the Company. The day was spent in discussing the points at issue with the representatives of the parties and in endeavouring to bring about an amicable settlement. The representatives of the Employés submitted a list of names of men dismissed and of men retained to prove the complaint contained in the application for a Board of Conciliation and Investigation, and when the Board adjourned in the afternoon, it was with the understanding that the representatives of the parties would confer together before the next meeting of the Board, to see if the basis of an amicable agreement could be arrived at.

The next morning, when the Board resumed its sitting, the parties reported that no agreement had been arrived at, and General Superintendent Brady stated that he desired the Board to pronounce itself on the principle of "whether the men should be the judges of who should be retained or dismissed from the service of the railway."

It being evident that no agreement was possible, the Board proceeded to hear the witnesses asked for by the parties and to receive the documentary evidence submitted. The testimony was taken under oath and the documentary evidence duly attested, and this occupied the Board on the 21st, 22nd, and the morning of the 23rd. of October.

On the 20th. of October, the Chairman of the Board of Management of the Intercolonial Railway had telegraphed to our Chairman as follows:—

OTTAWA, OCT. 20, 1909.

SIR GEORGE GARNEAU,
Halifax, N. S.

"I am desirous of appearing before the Board before concluding its work to present views of management on points at issue. May I ask you to adjourn from Halifax to Montreal at conclusion, as it is impossible for me to go so far east owing to pressure of public business.

(Signed) M. J. BUTLER.

All the witnesses in Halifax having been heard, the Board adjourned on the 23rd of October to meet again on the the 27th.

The meeting in Montreal was held in the Intercolonial Offices, all the members of the Board being present, as well as re-

presentatives of the Railway and Mr. Jos. Gibson, representing the Employés. Mr. Nelson M. Rand, who was Master-Mechanic on the Intercolonial Railway when the dismissals took place, and who had been summoned as a witness, gave his evidence, and the Chairman of the Board of Management, Mr. Butler, presented the views of his Board on the principle involved in the points at issue. The investigation was then closed and the members of this Board proceeded to review the evidence and discuss their findings.

An analysis of the question submitted to the Board reduces it to the following points:—

1. Have senior men with equal ability been dismissed while junior men were retained?

2. Have the men been unjustly discriminated against?

3. Have they been discriminated against, in certain cases, on account of being members of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employés?

4. Does the Board admit the claim made by the representatives of the Intercolonial Railway, that the responsible officials must be the judges in the selection of the men for retention or dismissal from the employ of the railway?

The following is the unanimous opinion of the Board:

1. The Board finds that, in some instances, men were retained in the employ of the Intercolonial who were junior to some of those dismissed, the reason for such action on the part of the Company being apparently based on qualifications for special duty possessed by some of the junior men, or on the comparative records of the men as to their conduct and ability.

Nevertheless, in the case of Joseph Gibson, one of the men dismissed, and Alex. Murphy, retained in the employ of the Company, a careful comparison of the records and evidence before the Board establishes that Gibson was the senior man in length of service and does not disclose any reason to show that he should be considered as less able or efficient than Murphy.

2. The Board cannot establish to its satisfaction that unfair discrimination has been exercised. The manner in which the selection of the names of the Roundhouse Employés, to be retained in the service or dismissed, was made, could not be clearly established by the investigation, and, under these circumstances, the Board recommends that the seniority and qualifications of the Roundhouse Employés who have been dismissed be carefully looked into by the higher officials of the Railway and compared with those of the men, in the same class, who have been retained, so that any involuntary injustice which might have been committed be remedied without unnecessary delay.

It having appeared, in the course of the investigation, that undue interference was suspected, on the part of certain political organizations or committees, in connection with the selection of the names for dismissal or retention, the Board finds that all the sworn evidence heard before it tended clearly to disprove any such interference.

3. On the question of discrimination, in certain cases, having been exercised against the men on account of their being active members of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employés, the evidence before the Board does not justify it in believing this to be the case.

4. The Railway Company, through the Chairman of the Board of Management and one of the other members, strongly urged the claim that the officials of the company must be the judges of the qualifications of the men in its employ for retention or dismissal. The Board admits this claim, but at the same time it deems it necessary to point out that, in dealing with a very large number of employés, some instances of undue hardship imposed upon the latter will unavoidably occur. The higher officials of the Railway state that they are always willing to investigate complaints on the part of the men and that such complaints may be carried up, through the chain of responsible officials, to the General Superintendent, or even to the Board of Management. This, on principle, is eminently

fair and just, but in practice it will be found, in many instances, to entail on the men concerned expenses which are beyond their reasonable means. It is therefore the opinion of the Board that, when the men belong to a duly incorporated or recognized union which has no schedule of agreement with the Railway, and when their grievances entail reference to officials who are not accessible to the men at the place where they are employed, they should be allowed to present them through the medium of the duly qualified officers of the union to which the complainant belongs.

The Board desires to acknowledge the willingness and good spirit shown by both parties to the dispute in procuring the evidence required by it.

We have the honour to be.
Sir,
Your obedient servants,

(Signed) J. GEO. GARNEAU,
Chairman.
" A. R. MOSHER,
" J. H. GILMOUR,

Quebec, November 12th, 1909.

REPORT OF THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF LABOUR ON INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS IN THE COAL FIELDS OF NOVA SCOTIA.

IN the closing days of August 1909 Mr. F. A. Acland, Deputy Minister of Labour, left Ottawa, under direction of the Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, C.M.G., Minister of Labour, for the purpose of conducting a special inquiry into the condition of the coal mining industry of the Province of Nova Scotia. The inquiry, it was directed, should have special reference to the differences then existing between the operators of the different collieries and their employés on the one hand, and among the employés themselves on the other. Mr. Acland left on his mission, on Monday, August 30, returning on September 19, having in the meantime visited every important centre of the coal mining industry in Nova Scotia and having discussed the situation in its general bearings with the managers of all the leading collieries, with the leading representatives of the workmen affected, and with prominent citizens in the thirteen cities and towns most closely interested.

The report of the Deputy Minister, which constitutes an authoritative and comprehensive review of current conditions in this important industrial field, was prepared under date of September 25, and was presented by the Honourable the Minister of Labour to Parliament in blue book form in the closing week of November. The following is a brief review of its more salient features.

Coal Mining Statistics.

The report opens with a brief statistical survey of the coal mining industry of Nova Scotia. The following table from the report shows the producing coal mines of the province, and the production and number of workmen employed at each mine, for the year ended September 30, 1909:

Company.	County.	Production.	No. of Employés.
Dominion Coal Co	Cape Breton	3,816,958	5,486
Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Company	"	662,350	1,792
Cumberland Railway and Coal Company	Cumberland	416,132	1,726
Acadia Coal Company	Pictou	413,782	1,090
Intercolonial Coal Company	"	315,590	937
Maritime Coal Railway and Power Company, Chignecto	Cumberland	15,839	165
Maritime Coal Railway and Power Company, Joggins	"	51,130½	149
Inverness Railway and Coal Company	Inverness	283,704½	568
Port Hood Coal Co	"	99,700	216
Other Companies	Various	226,096	804
		6,299,262	12,933

During the same period the coal of Nova Scotia was marketed as follows:—

	Tons.
In Nova Scotia	1,950,631¾
In New Brunswick	510,330½
In Quebec	2,047,638½
In the United States	499,634¼
Elsewhere	477,353¾
Total	5,485,588¾

It will be seen that Quebec, or the portion of the domestic coal market wherein competition with the United States' product is most keen, consumes about one third of the Nova Scotia product, while the Nova Scotia coal exported to the United States is less than ten per cent of the product, and, for the year named, was less than half a million tons. The United States product, on the other hand, was marketed in Canada during the year ended June 30, 1909, to the extent of 11,711,961 tons, of which 6,710,933 tons represented bituminous coal and 1,139,233 tons bituminous slack or dust, the remainder being anthracite and coke.

With respect to the Canadian and American tariff on coal the report states:

"The Canadian duty on bituminous coal is 63 cents per ton, and on bituminous dust or slack and on charcoal 14 cents per ton. There is no duty imposed by Canada on anthracite or coke.

"The United States duty on coal for many years prior to 1894 was 75 cents a ton, under which the export from Nova Scotia, after fluctuating violently between 254,750 tons in 1873, and one-half, one-third, and one-fourth that figure in the few succeeding years, was almost wiped out in 1892 and 1893 when the amount sent to the United States was respectively 13,833 tons and 16,099 tons. In 1894, the duty was made 40 cents, and so remained for three years, during which there was a marked increase in export. In 1897, the United States tariff imposed a duty of 67 cents on coal, and this remained unchanged until a few weeks ago, when a reduction was made to 45 cents.

COALPRODUCTION IN ALBERTA, BRITISH COLUMBIA AND NOVASCOTIA FOR THE FIVE YEARS 1904–08.

Year.	Alberta, short tons 2,000 lb.	British Columbia, short tons 2,000 lb.	Nova Scotia, short tons 2,000 lb.	Total tons of 2,000 lb.	Percentage of Increase Canadian Coal Production.
1904	728,931	1,862,625	5,596,241	8,187,797	
1905	811,228	1,945,452	5,646,583	8,403,263	2.63 p.c. inc. over 1904
1906	1,385,000	1,955,000	5,840,000	9,180,000	9.24 p.c. " 1905
1907	1,834,745	2,365,000	6,354,000	10,553,745	14.96 p.c. " 1906
1908	1,845,000	2,362,000	6,540,000	10,747,000	1.83 p.c. " 1907
Totals	6,604,904	10,490,077	29,976,824	47,071,805	

Alberta increase 1908 over 1904 ..... 1,116,069 tons or 153 p.c. increase.
British Columbia increase 1908 over 1904 ..... 499,375 tons or 26.8 p.c. "
Nova Scotia increase 1908 over 1904 ..... 943,759 tons or 16.8 p.c. "

The report also gives the following statement showing the total coal production of Canada by Provinces from 1904 to 1908:—

The Labour Situation.

The present situation has arisen mainly out of a struggle between two rival organizations, namely, the Provincial Workmen's Association and the United Mine Workers of America, concerning the enrollment of the employés and the question of recognition by the employing companies. In an introductory review of the conditions which led to this situation, the report gives a brief account of each of the contending organizations.

With regard to the Provincial Workmen's Association it is stated as follows:

"The Provincial Workmen's Association of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick was organized in the year 1878, and from that date until the beginning of the present dissension was practically the only trade union known among the miners of the province. The organization, which was incorporated under the laws of Nova Scotia in 1881, is controlled by a Grand Council, and its chief office is the Grand Secretaryship, a salaried position, which has been for the last eleven years occupied by Mr. John Moffatt, Dominion, C.B. The majority of the miners have, as a rule, belonged to the Provincial Workman's Association, but its membership has fluctuated as the demand for organization appeared to be pressing or otherwise. It has been the practice in most cases for the operating companies to give formal recognition to the different unions of the Provincial Workman's Association, that is to say, to accept a committee representing the union as entitled to speak on behalf of the employees, and frequently ,to make agreements with such bodies. In addition, several of the employing companies have made it a practice to collect the dues of the Provincial Workmen's Association; that is to

say, on the written request, as a rule, of a particular employé the company will deduct from the wages of the employé the dues payable to the order; and as a matter of convenience in such cases, the custom has grown up whereby the company has made such collection from a list furnished by the Grand Secretary, the necessary changes being made regularly. The method of collecting dues is usually termed the 'check-off,' and, apart from what is known as the 'closed shop,' is perhaps the largest measure of recognition that is sought by unions or conceded by employers.

"The effect of the system is of course to make the employer a party to building up the union, the regular deduction of dues in the way described tending to prevent delinquencies and generally to keep the organization compact. The point is one which has figured somewhat prominently in the present difficulties. Coal mining companies were specially empowered under the Nova Scotia law to make these collections, though not all companies have assumed the responsibility. There are, of course, other dues similarly collected, for hospital, doctor, &c., and in some cases, where the men ask, for church. The collection of union dues is understood to be a practice confined to the coal mining industry.'

Concerning the United Mine Workers of America, the report contains the following:—

"The United Mine Workers of America is an unincorporated body, comprising in its ranks the majority, probably, of the workers in the bituminous and anthracite mines of the United States. By many of the bituminous operators, the organization has received a recognition similar to that granted the Provincial Workmen's association by the Canadian operators; in the case of the anthracite operators, however, such recognition has been definitely refused. The body claims a membership fluctuating from three to four hundred thousand, not falling below the former figure. The order is governed by an executive board, termed 'International,' whose business is conducted from Indianapolis, Ind. The various local unions are grouped into districts which are given numbers and each district is entitled to a representative on the executive. The coal miners of eastern British Columbia and Alberta, for instance, have been during the last few years organized as local unions of the United Mine Workers of America and constitute District No. 18 of the order, with district president and secretary on salary, and a representative on the executive. The president of the organization for many years was Mr. John Mitchell, who became widely known during the great coal miners. strike in the United States in 1902, and on that and other occasions took high rank as a labour leader. Mr. Mitchell was a year ago succeeded in the presidency by Mr. Thomas L. Lewis, of Bridgeport, Ohio, a native of Wales."

Following the above a list of the various local organizations affiliated with the Provincial Workmen's Association and of the locals affiliated with the United Mine Workers of America is given.

A General View of the Situation.

After reviewing briefly the conditions existing at the several mines of the Province with respect to the standing of the two organizations and the relations of the same with the operators the report contains the following summary of the situation as a whole: "It will be seen from the above statement that there are three coal mining strikes at present in progress in the province of Nova Scotia, namely, at Glace Bay, Inverness, and Springhill, all of them arising out of the struggle between the rival unions. The strikes at Glace Bay and Springhill took place after the disputes to which they had reference had been investigated by a Board of Conciliation and Investigation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act. The strike at Inverness took place without any reference to a Board under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, and would appear therefore to be directly opposed to the spirit and terms of the Act. At Glace Bay, the strike appears to be practically broken, though the production is still below normal, and many employés are receiving relief; the military force is likely to be retained for some time to come. At Inverness, where the proportions are smaller, the strike is yet more definitely broken, but there is still a considerable number of men on the United Mine Workers of America relief lists, and military protection is still considered desirable. At Springhill, no attempt is made to work the mine, and operations apparently at a standstill for an indefinite period, with a promise of the worst results to the industry and community concerned."

History of the Struggle.

In following somewhat more closely the struggle which has resulted in such wholesale disaster to the coal mining industry of Nova Scotia, the report sets forth in detail the circumstances under which the United Mine Workers of America, formed their earliest organizations in Nova Scotia and under which arose the beginning of the strife with the Provincial Workers Association. The action of the latter organization in combatting the intrusion of the United Mine Workers of America into its field is also dealt with and a sketch given of the several leaders on both sides who have taken part in different phases of the agitation. The report then deals at length with each of the three strikes which resulted from

the conflict between the rival unions, namely, the strike at Glace Bay, the strike at Inverness and the strike at Springhill.

The Strike at Glace Bay.

In dealing with the strike at Glace Bay, the circumstances which led to the appointment of a Board under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, are dealt with at some length. The Board's finding on the question of recognition is described and the more important points of the minority report which was presented are outlined. The report then describes the various incidents preceding and following the declaration of a strike which took place on July 6. An analysis of the daily output of the mines during July, August and September is also given, and the events connected with the calling out of the militia are briefly stated.

As defining the attitude of the Department of Labour with regard to the strike, the following official statement was made public on July 13 by direction of the Minister of Labour:

"The dispute at Glace Bay between certain of the employés of the Dominion Coal Company, members of a local union of the United Mine Workers of America, and the said company, has already been the subject of government intervention by reference under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, and the report of the Board appointed has been given to the public in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

"Were parties to industrial disputes encouraged to look indefinitely to government intervention, or given reason to believe that the findings of boards appointed expressly for the purpose of inquiring into existing troubles would be subject to further revision by the minister or other officer of the Department of Labour, it would seriously prejudice the effectiveness of the work of the boards appointed under the Act and the value of their findings and might only serve, having regard to industrial disputes generally, to prolong rather than minimize the period of industrial strife."

With respect to the probable duration of the strike the report states as follows:-

"The duration of the strike is of course wholly conjectural. The United Mine Workers of America is said to be allowing relief at the present time at the rate of $2 for each man, $1 for a wife and 50 cents for each child. The officials of the United Mine Workers speak confidently of their ability to stand such a strain indefinitely, but this is obviously the language of exaggeration, and must at any rate depend largely on whether or not the Order is called on to support yet other strikes in other districts. At the present rate of growth in output the company will by the end of October, if not sooner, reach a point of production substantially equal to that usually attained during the winter months, or until the 'banking' is commenced in February. It is likely, therefore, that the majority of those now on strike will be surplus labour during most of the winter."

The Strike at Inverness.

The strike at Inverness, which was the second in point of date of commencement, differed from the cases at Glace Bay and Springhill inasmuch as the dispute had not been referred to a Board under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, and was therefore an infringement of the terms of that Act. The circumstances under which the strike was called are described. The strike took place on July 9, but the record of outputs from that date onward showed that its effectiveness was short-lived. The strikers who originally numbered 418 had diminished to about 100 by the first of September. Military protection was in this case, as at Glace Bay asked for and granted.

While in Inverness a special meeting of the municipal council was called to meet the Deputy Minister who has asked various questions with regard to the operations of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act.

The Strike at Springhill.

In dealing with the strike at Springhill, the report describes the conditions under which the Board of Conciliation and Investigation was appointed under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, to deal with the threatened dispute and the other circumstances which, on the refusal of the men to accept the findings of the Board, resulted in the calling of a strike on August 9. The pumpmen and others necessary to protect property, who usually remain at work in case of a general strike, were in this instance withdrawn, and the protection of the mines was undertaken by the officers, who are still continuing the work. The feeling which exists between the management and the men is analysed at some length in the report.

The Industrial Disputes Investigation Act.

With reference to the concensus of opinion in Nova Scotia with regard to the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, the report contains the following as its concluding statement:

"I heard much discussion of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act while in the coal mining districts of Nova Scotia. While many had views as to amendments that would, in their opinion, strengthen the Act, there was a general concensus of approval of the principle of the measure. Before the present series of 'recognition' strikes set in, every coal mine in Nova Scotia save one was working under terms recommended by a Conciliation Board, or arranged while a Conciliation Board was being established for the purpose of investigation. The solitary exception was the Inverness mine, where the agreement had existed from 1906, before the enactment of the Act, but where the manager shortly before the present strike started, had written the department for forms looking to the establishment of a Board.

"Since the enactment of the measure and prior to the present trouble there has been but one strike of importance in the coal mining industry in Nova Scotia, that, namely, of the mines at Springhill in 1907, and this, occurring after an inquiry before a board, was strictly legal. The only important strike, occurring in open infringement of the Act is that now in progress at Inverness, where, however, the trouble was largely the work of newly-arrived Belgians. There was a strike of a few day's duration at Springhill a week or two after the enactment of the Act in 1907, but the men returned to work immediately on learning that the new Act applied to their case.

"Looking at the number of agreements affected in the coal mining industry under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, it is impossible not to feel that the men have in this Act a means of appealing to public opinion against unfair treatment, which is likely to prove far more effective than a strike. Three-fourths of the miners of Nova Scotia, even in face of the existing strikes and friction, are contentedly working under agreements thus affected."

Later Developements.

It may be added that since the date of the report, September 25, events in connection with the difficulties under discussion have developed closely along the lines indicated in the report as probable. The output at the Dominion mines has gradually increased until during the latter days of November it exceeded 9,000 tons. This figure, while not as high as the daily output prior to the strike, is considerably higher than that which usually prevails after the close of navigation. The average output for the last week of November 1908, after the close of navigation, reached about 5,000 tons, against an output of 9,000 for the present year. The Management of the Dominion Coal Company, moreover, state it to be their intention to continue this high rate of winter output, and with that object are proceeding to bank coal immediately. Banking is not usually started until some time in February. The number of soldiers remaining in the district is about 170.

In the case of the Cumberland Railway and Coal Company at Springhill, the mines have remained closed from the date of the strike. The Railway Department of the Company ceased operations at the same time, with the exception of express and local passenger trains. In a communication to the Department the Management of the Company states that the employés of the Railway Department are associated with the Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employés and are not on strike, but that the majority of the men are idle on account of the suspension of operations at the mines. The Management reports that the Barge Department, the Sea-going Tug "Springhill", and seven large barges are also idle, laid up at Parrsboro and their crews discharged, owing to the strike; wharf hands and trimmers are also idle.

In the case of the Inverness Railway and Coal Company, the output during the month of November averaged between 800 and 900 tons, being about sixty-five per cent. of the output for the same period last year. There are still about 100 men on strike. The regular troops left Inverness on the first of October and one Company of the 94th Regiment is now under orders to aid the civil power, required. An action was brought by the

Company during the month of October against David Neilson, the agent at Inverness of the United Mine Workers of America on the ground that he was supporting the strike contrary to the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act. Mr. F. A. MacEchen, stipendiary magistrate, convicted Mr. Neilson of an infringement of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, and imposed a penalty of $500 or three months imprisonment. Information was laid against Mr. Neilson on ten courts, the decisions with regard to which had been rendered only in one case prior to the end of the month.

THE WORK OF THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR.

THE ninth annual report of the Department of Labour, describing the work of the Department during the fiscal year ended March 31, 1909, was published in November, and is now available for distribution.

The work of the Department is classified in the report under the following headings: (1) The *Labour Gazette*. (2) The Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907. (3) Oriental Immigration—Statement regarding anti-Oriental disturbances at Vancouver in September, 1907, and enquiries and missions arising therefrom. (4) Mission of Deputy Minister of Labour to England concerning immigration to Canada from the Orient, and from India in particular. (5) Inquiry by Deputy Minister of Labour under Royal Commission into Japanese losses in anti-Asiatic riots. (6) Inquiry by Deputy Minister of Labour under Royal Commission into methods by which Oriental labourers had been induced to emigrate to Canada. Portion of report relating to immigration from India and China. (7) Inquiry by Deputy Minister of Labour under Royal Commission into Chinese losses in anti-Asiatic riots. (8) Opium Traffic in Canada. Special report by Deputy Minister of Labour on the need for the suppression of the same. (9) Opium Traffic in the East.—The International Opium Commission at Shanghai, China. (10) Report of Royal Commission on industrial disputes in cotton factories in the Province of Quebec. (11) Fair Wages on public contract work. (12) Strikes and lockouts in Canada during 1908, with comparative statistics for the years from 1901 to 1908, inclusive. (13) Industrial accidents in Canada during 1908. (14) Industrial accidents in Canada during 1908, with comparative statistics for the years 1904, 1905, 1906 and 1907. (14) The Library of the Department. (15) The circulation of the *Labour Gazette*. (16) The distribution of the *Labour Gazette* and other publications; (17) Inquiries, correspondence, and other departmental work. The volume also contains an appendix, giving the proceedings of the twenty-two Boards of Conciliation and Investigation which presented their reports during the year, a list of applications for boards, the proceedings of which were not completed, legal decisions under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, and the text of the Act.

The Labour Gazette.

In the chapter relating to the *Labour Gazette*, an account is given of the general articles appearing in it, with a brief description of the special articles which were published during the year. These included reports of proceedings with reference to twenty-one Boards of Conciliation and Investigation, eleven special articles on co-operation, nine articles on labour legislation in Canada and twelve special reviews of publications. Briefer reviews were also made of seventy-six other reports.

The Industrial Disputes Investigation Act.

In the chapter on the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, it is pointed out that during the two fiscal years in which it has been in existence, there were fifty-five references under the Act. In forty-nine cases, boards of conciliation and

investigation were established, and in the six remaining ones settlements were effected during the formation of the board or during the discussion arising out of the application. In two cases strikes occurred after an inquiry had taken place. A table is given showing the application for boards of conciliation and investigation since the Act came into force, indicating in each case the date of receipt of application, parties to the dispute, party making application, locality, number of persons affected, nature of dispute, names of members of board, date on which board was constituted, date of receipt of report of board and result of reference. The wide interest taken in this legislation abroad is referred to, numerous inquiries concerning it having been received from public men, educationists and others in the United States, as well as from many people in Great Britain, New Zealand and other countries.

Oriental Immigration.

The report contains a brief review of the circumstances which led to action being taken with regard to immigration from the Orient and of the various missions and inquiries entrusted to the Department of Labour with reference to it, an account of which appeared in the previous annual report. These missions and inquiries were not completed at the close of the fiscal year 1907-1908, and the report under review contains therefore a summary of the later ones, comprising a mission of the Deputy Minister of Labour to England, which resulted in satisfactory arrangements for the prevention of the immigration to Canada of Indian labourers; an inquiry by the Deputy Minister of Labour under Royal Commission into Japanese riots; an inquiry under Royal Commission by the Deputy Minister of Labour into methods by which Oriental labourers had been induced to emigrate to Canada and an inquiry under Royal Commission by the Deputy Minister of Labour into losses sustained by Chinese residents of Vancouver, B.C., in anti-Asiatic riots during September, 1907.

The Opium Traffic.

A summary is given of the result of an investigation conducted by the Deputy Minister of Labour into the opium traffic in Canada, which was followed by the enactment of a law prohibiting the importation, manufacture and sale of opium for other than medical purposes.

There is also given a brief report of the proceedings of the International Opium Commission at Shanghai, upon which the Dominion of Canada was represented by Mr. W. L. Mackenzie King, C. M. G. The nine resolutions adopted by the Commission are quoted in full. These recommend various measures for the suppression of the opium traffic.

Industrial Disputes in Cotton Factories in Quebec.

The chapter of the Report dealing with the Royal Commission on industrial disputes in the cotton factories of Quebec, contains a summary of the report of the Commissioner, in which several suggestions are made for the improvement in the relations between employers and their employés. A scheme for the automatic adjustment of wages is described, which is in force at Fall River, Massachusetts, by which changes in rates of wages are computed by committees of the Cotton Manufacturers Association and the Fall River Textile Council. A system of profit sharing at the Bourne Mills, Fall River, is also described.

Fair Wages on Public Contract Work.

It is stated in the report that during the past fiscal year, 315 fair wage schedules were prepared by the Fair Wages Officers of the Department for insertion in public contracts, which was ninety-three more than in the previous year. Of the total of 315 schedules, 162 were for the Department of Railways and Canals, 122 for the Department of Public Works, eighteen for the Department of Marine and Fisheries, and eleven for the Department of

Militia and Defence. Since the inception of the Department in 1900, there have been prepared 1,600 Fair Wages Schedules, of which almost one-half have been for the Department of Railways and Canals, and over one-third for the Department of Public Works. During the last fiscal year supplies were also furnished to the Post Office Department to the amount of $129,333.92 under conditions designed to insure the payment of fair wages and reasonable hours to the workmen employed.

Strikes and Lockouts.

During the calendar year 1908, it is stated in the Report that the number of strikes and lockouts in Canada was sixty-nine, a decrease of eighty-two compared with the previous year. The total number of employés involved in trade disputes which began during 1908 was approximately 26,250, compared with 34,972 in 1907. The loss of time to employés through trade disputes during 1908, was about 706,556 working days, compared with 613,986 in 1907. The Report contains a classified table of the trade disputes in existence in Canada during 1908, showing in each dispute the occupation of the employés involved, the locality of the dispute, the alleged cause of object, method of settlement, result, dates of commencement and termination, number of establishments and employés affected and the approximate loss of time in working days. By means of three coloured charts, there is graphically shown the variation from month to month of the number of employés involved in trade disputes, the number of disputes in existence, and the loss of time in working days for each year from 1901 to 1908, inclusive.

Industrial Accidents.

The number of fatal industrial accidents reported to the Department during 1908 was 1,272, compared with 1,353 in 1907, and the number of non-fatal accidents was 2,277 compared with 2,752 in the previous year. In the railway service 326 men lost their lives, and among those engaged in agriculture there were 223 fatalities. The mining industry ranked next with 148 men killed followed by the lumbering industry with 113 men killed.

Other Departmental Work.

As in previous reports, a catalogue is given of reports and other documents added to the library of the Department during the fiscal year.

The total circulation of the *Labour Gazette* at the close of the fiscal year is stated to have been 13,810 copies, of which 9,338 were paid subscriptions and 4,472 were distributed free. There was a total distribution of 169,641 individual copies of the *Labour Gazette*. The total number of publications, letters, etc., mailed from the distribution branch was 200,332.

THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOUR—TWENTY-NINTH ANNUAL CONVENTION, AT TORONTO, ONT.

THE twenty-ninth annual convention of the American Federation of Labor was held in Massey Hall, Toronto, November 8th to 20th.

At the opening session appropriate addresses of welcome were delivered by His Worship, Mayor Oliver, on behalf of the City of Toronto; Hon. Dr. Reaume, Minister of Public Works, for the Province of Ontario; and Mr. William Glockling, President of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada. A telegram expressing regret at being unable to attend and extending to President Gompers and the delegates his best wishes for the success of the convention was received from Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, Minister of Labour. A communication of a similar nature was received from Mr. W. L. Chelten, U.S. Consul at Toronto.

In reply to the various addresses of

welcome President Gompers delivered a short speech on the international labour movement, referring to Canadian affiliation in the following words:

In the American Federation of Labor and in our international unions, I venture to say—and I am confident I am within the limit of truth in the statement—that among the men called upon to officer the international trade unions of the American Continent, there is a greater percentage of Canadians who are in executive positions in the international unions, as compared in numbers, than there are natives of the United States. I venture to make the assertion again—and know it is within the limits of truth—that, in comparison to payments, as well as per capita tax, there is as much, if not more, expended out of the funds of the American trade union movement in Canada than there is in the United States. In the American trade union movement will recognize this one fact, that the border line—the imaginary line that designates in the mind or on a map that this side is Canada and the other is the United States—does not interfere with the unity of the interests of the employing class on both sides of it. It should not interfere with the unity of the American workers—and I use the term American in its broadest sense, not confining it, to every man, woman and child on the North American Continent. That is my conception of American. When I speak of my own country, I refer to it as the United States of America, and when I say America, I mean all America, not a part of it.

The report of the Committee on credentials showed an attendance of 316 delegates, representing eighty-eight national and international unions, twenty-two state federations, fourteen trade and federal labour unions, and sixteen fraternal organizations.

The first few days of the convention were taken up with the presentation of reports of the various officers and of the executive council, which were referred to committees appointed by the president for report.

The President's Report.

The report of the president dealt at considerable length with the injunction and contempt of court proceedings pending against President Gompers, Vice-president Mitchell and Secretary Morrison. Other matters of importance touched upon were: The amendment of the United States Federal Eight-hour Law, so as to extend its provisions to all government employés and employés of contractors and sub-contractors doing work for or on behalf of the Government; the passing of uniform laws in the several states covering employers' liability and workmen's compensation for injuries; the separation of the United States Department of Commerce from that of Labour and the establishment of a Department of Labour to be presided over by a Secretary of Labour having full cabinet rank; industrial education; convict labour; child labour; immigration; and litigation. A brief account was also given of the European tour of the President taken in obedience to the direction of the Federation.

Reports of Secretary and Treasurer.

The reports of the Secretary and Treasurer showed a substantial gain in membership. The following is a summary of the receipts and expenses for the twelve months ending September 30, 1909:

Receipts	$371,005.53
Expenses	203,702.07
Balance on hand, October 1, 1909	$167,303.46

The balance is distributed as follows:—

In general fund	$51,426.32
In defense fund for local trade and federal labour unions	115,877.14

Report of Executive Council.

The report of the Executive Council dealt largely with the adjustment of industrial disputes between affiliated unions; announced that a meeting of the governors of several States had been arranged to be held in the city of Washington on January 5, 6 and 7 for the purpose of devising ways and means for the establishment of uniform laws in the various states for the better protection of life; favoured the enactment of a law regarding old age pensions; urged a better system of industrial education; arranged a plan for a more systematic organization of farmers and farm labourers; and submitted a plan for co-operation with existing commissions for the conservation of natural resources and the promotion of public health.

Reports of Fraternal Delegates.

The report of the fraternal delegates to the British Trades Union Congress,

held in the city of Ipswich, commencing September 6, 1909, commented on the progress made by the British trades unionists in procuring the enactment of legislation favourable to the working classes. Principal amongst these were the Miners' Eight-hour Law and the Trade Boards Law, which provides for the establishment of Wage Boards in the ready-made tailoring, cardboard box making, machine-made lace and net finishing and ready-made blouse industries. These boards have power to fix and enforce a minimum standard of wages; to act as centres of information and organization, to nourish and cherish the interests of the workers and to foster a healthy state of industry within the particular trades in which they operate. Another was the Labour Exchanges Law, which authorizes the Board of Trade to establish labour exchanges, through which the unemployed will be assisted in securing work. It was also stated that agreements relative to the exchange of cards and other matters of mutual interest, had been entered into between the Metal Moulders' Union of Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Germany, Austria and France and the International Moulders' Union of North America, and that a similar agreement with the British union only awaits formal action before becoming a reality. Agreements of a like nature have been executed between the German and British Garment Workers' Unions and the United Garment Workers of America.

The fraternal delegate to the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, in his report paid a high tribute to the officers and delegates of that organization for the excellent work they were doing on behalf of the international labour movement.

Report of Special Committee on Industrial Education.

The interim report of the Special Committee on Industrial Education was one of the most interesting documents laid before the convention. At the last meeting of the Federation this committee was appointed for the purpose of making a thorough investigation into the needs of industrial education and of submitting a statement as to the extent to which these needs are met by existing institutions, with suggestions for the promotion of Industrial Education in such a manner as will best serve the interests of the whole people.

In order to bring out practical suggestions towards a solution of the problem the committee addressed themselves to the following questions:

1. Should trade, vocational, technical and industrial schools be established as a part of the public school system?
2. Should private industrial educational institutions be tolerated?
3. Under what conditions and terms should industrial schools, either public or private, be countenanced and supported?
4. Under what conditions should semi-private or semi-public industrial schools, namely, the so-called "co-operative industrial schools," be approved or disapproved?
5. Should they be free, supported by the city, county or state in which they are located?
6. Should they be under the control or partial control of the national Government?
7. And should their instructors or teachers be practical men from the ranks of trade occupations or should they be men who know nothing of the trade itself except its theoretical side?
8. What should be taught under the head of "Industrial Education?"—the cultural side, the professional side, the mechanical side, the business side, or all combined?
9. To what extent, if any, should labour headquarters, labour temples and labour halls be used to favour industrial education?

The conclusions reached and recommendations made by the committee are in part as follows:—

It is believed that the future welfare of America largely depends on the industrial training of our workers and in protecting them.

The inquiries of the Committee seem to indicate that if the American workman is to maintain the high standard of efficiency, the boys and girls of the country must have an opportunity to acquire educated hands and brains, such as may enable them to earn a living in a self-selected vocation and acquire an intelligent understanding of the duties of good citizenship. . . .

Owing to past methods and influences, false views and absurd notions possess the minds of too many of our youths, which cause them to shun work at the trades and to seek the office or store as much more genteel and fitting. This silly notion has been shaken by the healthy influence of unions and will be entirely eradicated if industrial training becomes a part of our school system and in consequence of this system of training, he will advance greatly in general intelligence, as well as in technical skill and in mental and moral worth, he will be a better citizen and a better man and will be more valuable to society and to the country.

More specific recommendations are as follows:—

1. The continuance and progressive development of supplemental trade education, as inaugurated by trade unions, and call special attention to the work undertaken

by the International Typographical Union in the establishment of a school for the higher education of its members. It is a practical application to a trade union of a necessity that exists and admitted. . . .

The Committee further recommend that all trade unions which have not adopted a system of technical education, give the matter the consideration it so richly deserves; and we further believe that the present undertakings of the unions call for the most enthusiastic admiration and are entitled to the most cordial and loyal support.

Follows a list of organizations who have undertaken an extension of education for their membrs:

International Typographical Union, Electrotypers and Stereotypers, International Photo-Engravers of North America, Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union, International Granite Cutters, International Horseshoers' Union, Pattern Makers' League of North America, and the Carpenters of Chicago and Cook County.

2. We favour the establishment of schools in connection with the public school system, at which pupils between the ages of fourteen and sixteen may be taught the principles of the trades, not necessarily in separate buildings, but in separate schools adapted to this particular education and by competent and trained teachers.

The course of instruction in such a school should be English, mathematics, physics, chemistry, elementary mechanics and drawing. The shop instruction for particular trades and for each trade represented, the drawing, mathematics, mechanics, physical and biological science applicable to the trade, the history of that trade and a sound system of economics, including and emphasizing the philosophy of collective bargaining. This will serve to prepare the pupil for more advanced subjects, and in addition, to disclose his capacity for a specific vocation.

In order to keep such schools in close touch with the trades, there should be local advisory boards, including representatives of the industries, employers and organized labour.

3. The Committee recommends that any technical education of the workers in trade and industry being a public necessity, it should not be a private but a public function, conducted by the public and the expense involved at public cost.

4. We recommend the continuance of the life of the Committee and final report to the 1910 Convention.

5. That the Convention request the United States Department of Commerce and Labour to investigate the entire subject of industrial Education in this country and abroad.

6. To request the Committee to co-operate with the Department of Commerce and Labor in said investigation.

7. To request the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labour to act with said Committee ex officio.

8. To request the officers of all organizations affiliated with the American Federation of Labour, to supply us with all information they may have relative to Industrial Education as soon as possible. And this for the purpose of getting an up-to-date report with up-to-date methods of how Industrial Education should be taught, conducted and promoted.

The committee to which this report was referred heartily endorsed the action of the committee, fully concurring in all the recommendations contained in the report. It was recommended that the committee be continued as suggested in the report to make a final report to the 1910 Convention.

Report of Committee on Boycott.

The following brief extracts from the report of the Committee on Boycott may be taken as the sentiment of the convention and the attitude of the American Federation of Labour on this question:

We concur with the sentiment expressed by the Committee on Boycotts as the Norfolk Convention that the boycott should only be resorted to after all effofrts at adjustment have failed, but when instituted, it should be made so effective that speedy agreement between the firm and union affected will follow. In speaking of the boycott, the President, in his annual report, had this to say:

"We have always held, and we still hold that the workers, or any of the people, have the right to withhold or to bestow their patronage as they choose; that they have the right to advise friends and sympathizers of this action and of the reasons therefor. It is hardly necessary to state that in the case of the workers, the unfair attitude of the dealer in question has always been the reason for withdrawal of patronage. It has been made clear that he refused to pay the standard rate of wages, and to agree to other equitable conditions which the workers seek through their organizations, and hence the withdrawal of patronage. The boycotts declared by other citizens have sometimes been placed for other reasons, and they can safely be left to a defence of their own actions. I only wish to point out in passing that the boycott is by no means a weapon used by the workers alone. It is one of those inalienable rights which are at times used by all people. The right to withhold or bestow patronage is one of those things which can neither be enjoined, forbidden nor punished."

With the sentiment expressed and the policy enunciated your committee is in most hearty accord.

We say that when your cause is just and every other remedy has been employed without result, boycott; we say that when the employer has determined to exploit not only adult male labour, but our women and our children, and our reasoing and appeal to his fairness and his conscience will not sway him, boycott; we say that when labour has been oppressed, browbeaten and tyrannized, boycott; we say when social and political conditions become so bad that ordinary remedial measuses are fruitless, boycott; and finally we say, we have the right to boycott, and we propose to exericse that right.

Fraternal Greetings.

The fraternal delegates from the British Trades Union Congress, J. R. Clynes, M.P. for Northeast Manchester, and A. H. Gill, M.P. for Bolton, delivered instructive addresses, as did also the delegate from the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, Mr. F. Bancroft.

Mr. Claues E. Tholin, a representative of the Swedish Federation of Labour, spoke at some length through an interpreter on labour conditions as at present existing in Sweden.

Mrs. Margaret Drier Robins, President of the National Women's Trade Union

League, appealed for assistance for the better organization of women, girls and children working in factories.

Rev. Charles Stelzle, representing the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, gave an address and appealed for a closer union between the churches and the labour unions.

Mr. J. Havelock Wilson, a member of the British House of Parliament, and President of the British Seamen's Union, spoke on the work being done by the organization he represents in bettering the condition of the sailor.

Miss Beatrice Vaughan spoke briefly in regard to the work being done in Toledo in establishing homes where working girls could live at a reasonable cost. She urged that similar work be taken up in other cities.

The convention was also addressed by Professor Frances Squire Potter, General Corresponding Secretary of National American Women's Suffrage Association.

Resolutions.

A large proportion of the resolutions submitted were local in character and referred to matters of interest only to citizens of the United States. Those of special interest to Canadians are given below:

Re the British Budget:

RESOLVED, That the A. F. of L., in Convention assembled, place upon record its appreciation of and admiration for that great tribune of the people in the British Parliament, Lloyd George, Chancellor of the British Exchequer, for his herculean support through the British Budget of the welfare and interests of the whole people of his country, as opposed to the opposition he has aroused among the aristocracy therein, in their defence of property;

RESOLVED, That we recognize in that contention the economic struggle in which we also engaged, viz., whether in the advancement of civilization, the rights of the people, or the interests of property shall be paramount; and, that in our broad guaged internationalism we here and now send back to Great Britain through its Fraternal Delegates to this Convention the God speed of the assembled delegates to Lloyd George and to his associates in the great effort being made through the pending adoption of the British Budget of a great and grand principle directly affecting the best interests of the masses of the people.

Re "Sunday Labour":

WHEREAS, The churches and the clergy are taking a growing interest in the study of the labour movement; and

WHEREAS, Many of the ministers of the various denominations are indicating that interest, in part, by a public discussion in their pulpits of the problems of the toilers; and

WHEREAS, It would be an advantage to both church and labour to select a special day upon which the attention of all classes may be concentrated upon the questions which concern the toilers; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the Sunday preceding the first Monday in September be officially designated by the American Federatioun of Labor as "Labour Sunday," and that the churches of America be requested to devote some part of this day to a presentation of the labour question; and be it further

RESOLVED, That the various central and local labour bodies be requested to co-operate in every legitimate way with the ministers who thus observe "Labour Sunday," seeking, with them, to secure as large an audience of workingmen and others as possible.

Re Canadian Labour Movement:

WHEREAS, The success of the Canadian Labour movement is, and has been largely due to the sympathetic and financial support extended to it by the various International Trades Unions, to whom it is so closely related; and

WHEREAS, It is the desire to cement those relations still closer and closer into an indissoluble bond; and

WHEREAS, The Canadian Labour movement appreciates, and is indebted to, the A. F. of L. for its active and generous assistance in stimulating and promoting the work of propaganda and organization; therefore, be it.

RESOLVED, That this Convention assembled, view with approval and satisfaction the efforts of the A. F. of L. to promote and advance the best interests of the Canadian Labour movement, in their desire to more fully organize the wage-earners of the Dominion of Canada, and particularly those of the French-speaking race in the Province of Quebec, and that the Executive Council be commended for the steps taken to increase the possibilities of successful results, and recommends that, as far as possible, the good work begun be continued.

Re-organization in Quebec:

WHEREAS, At the last Convention of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, held at Quebec, in September last, the following resolution was unanimously carried:

"WHEREAS, The American Federation of Labor has been fortunate enough to have had the able assistance of Brother Joseph Ainey as organizer in the Province of Quebec; and, whereas, this Congress has the utmost confidence in the ability, knowledge, experience and integrity of Brother Jos. Ainey, along the line in which he has been engaged; Therefore, be it resolved, That we heartily endorse the action of the A. F. of Labour in this connection and urgently recommend that Brother Ainey be continued as permanent organizer by the A. F. of Labour, as we think such a course will redoud to the benefit of the A. F. of Labour as well as to the manifest advantage of the toiling masses"; therefore , be it

RESOLVED, That this Convention endorse the action of the Executive Council in appointing an organizer for the Province of Quebec and Eastern Canada, who speaks the French and English languages fluently, and request the Executive Council to maintain him in that position, so long as the results and circumstances will permit of it.

Re International Trades Unionism:

WHEREAS, We, as representatives of the wage-earners and wealth producers of Canada, recognize that the American Federation of Labour is International in

name, International in its work to emancipate the toilers of the American Continent:

WHEREAS, We believe that the future success of the labour movement in Canada depends upon the activity of the laboring men and women of the Dominion, in their own behalf, supplemented with the assistance that they may receive from the organized wage-earners of every other country;

RESOLVED, That we, the representatives of the American Federation of Labour, declared in favour of the International Labour movement, and pledge our assistance to the organized wage-earners of Canada in extending the power and usefulness of the labour movement in the Dominion;

RESOLVED, That we endorse every effort of the men and women of every country on the American Continent to become thoroughly organized and affiliated with the American Federation of Labour;

RESOLVED, That we, the representatives of the American Federation of Labour, in Convention assembled, endorse the strike of the United Mine Workers of America, now in existence in the Province of Nova Scotia, Canada, and pledge our moral support in their efforts to establish the organization in that Province and throughout Canada.

Re The International Labour Congress of Europe:

WHEREAS, The American Federation of Labour is an international movement, having for its object the uplifting and improvements of the conditions of the men and women of toil, regardless of the national or governmental boundary lines and

WHEREAS, It seems from the reports that the American Federation of Labour is not properly and thoroughly affiliated and united with the workers of the Old World; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the incoming Executive Council are hereby authorized to make such arrangements, and to affiliate the American Federation of Labor with the International Labour Congress of Europe and such other International bodies as will properly and thoroughly unite and cement our movements with the organized movements of the world in behalf of labour.

Re Union Label:

WHEREAS, It is the sense of this convention that the struggle for the emancipation and recognition of organized labour will be greatly advanced by the conscientious application of all personal expenditures in the support of the demand for the products of union men; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That each member of an organized labour union be, and the same are hereby admonished, to purchase no article of wearing apparel, or any other commodity, which does not bear the Union Label of the respective trade employed in the manufacture of such articles.

Other resolutions.

Among other resolutions were the following:—

Urging the Government of the United States, in its army, navy, postal and other departments, to insert a clause in all contracts for supplies providing for an 8-hour day, sanitary conditions and the payment of prevailing or union rates of wages.

That the terms of the Chinese Exclusion Act should be enlarged and extended, so as to exclude from the United States and its insular territory, all races native of Asia, other than those exempted by the present terms of the Act.

Favouring an eight-hour day for post office clerks.

Extending sympathy to the Swedish trades unionists in their struggle for freedom and pledging support.

Urging an extension of the provisions of the eight-hour bill to be made to apply to all work done for the Government of the United States under contract.

Calling upon Congress to pass a comprehensive Postal Savings Bank Act.

That the executive officers of the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor be instructed to desist from further attempting to consolidate the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners with any organization.

Pledging support to the United Brotherhood of Leather Workers on Horse Goods in the effort which it proposes to make for the establishment of a universal eight-hour work day for its members.

In favour of female suffrage co-equal with male suffrage.

Setting forth that the seamen of the Great Lakes have been on strike for nine months, about 9,000 men being involved, including sailors, marine firemen and marine cooks being involved; and protesting against the action of the Lake Carriers' Association in discriminating against union men.

Urging the United States Government to more strictly enforce the provisions of the copyright law in reference to the importation of works of art.

Expressing sympathy and condolence with the families and dependents of those who lost their lives in the Cherry, Ill., mine disaster.

Election of Officers.

All the former officers were re-elected by acclamation as follows:—

President, Samuel Gompers.
First Vice-president, James Duncan.
Second Vice-president, John Mitchell.
Third Vice-president, James O'Connell.
Fourth Vice-president, Max Morris.
Fifth Vice-president, D. A. Hayes.
Sixth Vice-president, Wm. D. Huber.
Seventh Vice-president, Joseph F. Valentine.
Eighth Vice-president, John R. Alpine.
Treasurer, John B. Lennon.
Secretary, Frank Morrison.

Congressman, W. B. Wilson, representing the United Mine Workers of America, and T. V. O'Connor, representing the Longshoremen's Union, were elected to represent the Federation at the next meeting of the British Trades Union Congress. John J. Manning, of the International Laundry Workers' Union, was elected to represent the Federation at the next meeting of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada.

Notes.

St. Louis, Mo., was selected as the place at which the next annual meeting of the Federation will be held.

It was decided that if Messrs. Gompers, Mitchell and Morrison were compelled to serve the sentence imposed upon them

by the Court, they be paid salaries at the rate of $5,000 per annum for the whole period of their incarceration.

A resolution was passed expressing sentiments of appreciation and thanks for the welcome and hospitality shown the visiting delegates and their wives by the officials of the Province of Ontario and the City of Toronto. Thanks were also extended to the press of Toronto for courtesies and fairness shown in reporting the proceedings of the convention; to the local entertainment committee; to the Business Men's Club; to the wives and daughters of the trades unionists of Toronto; to the local musicians. The resolution concluded with the following sentiment:

"That the freedom of speech, which we have exercised without judicial restraint, based on superconstitutional and self-arrogated authority, has been more in conformity with the fundamental principles of a free and self-governing people, free speech and a free press, than is possible at present in the United States of America"

The Union Label League of the Federation held its annual session at Toronto, about 115 delegates being present. The body is composed of representatives from the various unions using the union label. Some thirty-seven national and international unions with a membership of 365,000 are thus represented. The project of a universal design for union labels was discussed. The income of the League during the past year was $2,782.

INTERVIEW OF TRADES AND LABOUR CONGRESS OF CANADA WITH DOMINION GOVERNMENT.

A delegation representing the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada held an interview at Ottawa, Ont., on November 5, with the Dominion Government for the purpose of presenting a number of resolutions passed at the recent annual convention of the Congress. The Prime Minister, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, accompanied by the Honourable W. L. Mackenzie King, Minister of Labour, received the deputation, and an extended discussion of the various topics brought up by the representatives of the Congress ensued. The deputation was made up of Mr. William Glockling, President of the Congress; Mr. James Simpson, Vice-President; Mr. P. M. Draper, Secretary; Mr. J. G. O'Donoghue, Parliamentary Solicitor; Mr. Alphonse Verville, M.P.; Mr. George Shipman, of Toronto and Messrs. Joseph Ainey and Gustave Francq of Montreal.

Representations of the Deputation.

In introducing the deputation Mr. Glockling expressed the thanks of the Congress for the creation of a separate portfolio of Labour, and presented a resolution requesting the restoration of lights on switches on the Intercolonial Railway system.

Mr. Simpson discussed at some length the proposed creation of a Canadian navy and the subject of technical education. Thanks were extended for the increase granted last year to the letter carriers. Mr. Simpson also discussed the calling out of the militia in connection with the Glace Bay strike. The resolutions brought forward by Mr. Simpson were as follows: expressing disapproval of agressive warfare, requesting the submission of the defence proposals to a referendum vote of the people and advocating the holding of a demonstration in memory of the centenary of peace between the United States and Canada; thanking the Government for the increased grant to letter carriers and asking that they be granted one holiday per week and requesting the appointment of a Royal Commission to investigate the calling out of the militia at Glace Bay and the conduct of the militia while there.

Mr. Gustave Francq thanked the Government on behalf of the Congress for its adoption of the Co-operation Bill of 1908, and requested that the Government submit the Bill again to Parliament, with the restrictive banking clause removed.

Mr. Joseph Ainey requested the aboli-

tion of the $200 deposit required of candidates for election to Parliament, the enactment of compulsory voting, and the making of election day a public holiday.

Mr. P. M. Draper discussed the fair wages question and presented a resolution requesting the appointing of Fair Wages Officers for each Province, with power to see that all fair wages conditions were adhered too.

Mr. George Shipman presented a resolution advocating the establishment of a manufactory by the Government for the manufacture of the leather goods used by the Department of Militia and Defence.

Mr. J. G. O'Donoghue discussed the Alien Labour Act, the Eight-Hour Day Bill, certain amendments of the Railway Act and legislation with reference to the inspection of vessels. The appointment of a commission on old age pensions was also requested and proportional representation endorsed. The granting of immigration bonuses was opposed by Mr. O'Donoghue.

Mr. Alphonse Verville, M.P., expressed the appreciation of labour for the creation of a separate portfolio of Labour, and dealt with legislation now before Parliament and in a general way with the work of the Trades and Labour Congress.

Reply of the Minister.

At the request of the Prime Minister, the Honourable the Minister of Labour replied to the various petitions presented. On behalf of the Government, Mr. King thanked the Congress for its very carefully thought-out resolutions and assured the delegation of the sympathetic attitude of the Government towards many of the suggestions. The resolution with regard to the restoration of lights on switches on the Intercolonial Railway system he undertook to discuss with the Minister of Railways and Canals. As to technical education, the Minister stated that the Government would do all that it could do under the Federal laws to meet the wishes of the Congress. The Minister also promised that no action in connection with the Glace Bay strike would be taken until the report of the Deputy Minister of Labour wsa laid before Parliament. The questions dealt with by Messrs. Francq, Ainey and O'Donoghue, the Minister stated, were of importance and worthy of consideration at the hands of the Government. With regard to alleged violations of fair wages schedules, every complaint received, the Minister pointed out, had been fully investigated with satisfactory results. The Minister promised that all future complaints will be similarly investigated. The matter of the establishment of a manufactory for leather goods will be taken up by the Minister with the Department of Militia and Defence.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier discussed briefly the resolution with regard to peace, and outlined the policy of the Government in connection with naval defence. The proposed festival of peace was cordially endorsed. Sir Wilfrid explained that the Canadian navy would not disturb the peace of the world but would be for defence. The Prime Minister also referred to co-operation, expressing his appreciation for the thanks of the Congress for the Government's past action, and stated that further efforts would be made to comply with the requests of the Congress.

A brief discussion on the extension of the Industrial Disputes Investigation constituted the closing proceedings of the interview.

INTERVIEW OF DOMINION LEGISLATIVE BOARD OF THE BROTHERHOOD OF RAILWAY TRAINMEN WITH THE MINISTER OF LABOUR.

A deputation representing the Dominion Legislative Board of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen appeared before the Honourable the Minister of Labour, at his offices in the Department of Labour, on Friday, November 12, to present the views of the Organization with regard to the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act and an Amendment desired to the same.

Mr. James Murdock, Vice-President of the Brotherhood, of Toronto, acted as spokesman for the deputation.

Views of the Brotherhood.

Mr. Murdock stated it was the desire of the deputation to place before the Minister of Labour their views regarding the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, and an amendment desired to the same. Mr. Murdock pointed out that it was not the wish of the deputation to depreciate in any way the value of the Act. They realized that the measure had been productive of great good in many ways, and they realized, moreover, that it was an act that was destined to remain on the Statutes of Canada. They believed, however, that in some ways a certain provision contained in the Statutes handicapped such an organization as that which the deputation represented. He would add that the organization numbered not less than 8,600 men in Canada, extending from Victoria, British Columbia, to Sydney, Nova Scotia, this number being comprised in twenty-six lodges. On the Canadian Pacific Railway alone, there were not less than 2,200 members of the organization employed.

Re the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act.

Mr. Murdock referred to Section 15, clause b, of the Industrial Disputes Investigation, also to Section 16, subsection 3, and urged that the members of his Brotherhood should not be put to the necessity of taking a vote of their several local unions in order to satisfy the Minister that a strike would be declared. It would be necessary under these sections, he stated, to take a vote of each Brotherhood and the branches were scattered from one end of the country to the other. He objected to the expense which the taking of the vote would mean, and looked upon it as being of little value. The men generally would sustain the original contention and he thought they should not be asked to vote for a strike and then come back and make an investigation. It would be necessary to vote the men again. That vote would cost the Brotherhood on the Canadian Pacific Railway, at the lowest estimate, $4,000. Mr. Murdock went on to explain the difficulties which would ensue, as he held, by reason of the members being scattered over the whole Dominion.

Re Workmen's Compensation.

Mr. Murdock said that the Committee desired him to speak briefly about the Workmen's Compensation Act, and asked if it would be possible in any way to have a Dominion Act framed which would uniformly deal with all cases in the provinces, or if some pressure could be brought to bear upon the provinces to bring about this result. He called attention in this connection to the great differences existing between the Workmen's Compensation law in different provinces of the Dominion, and in different States of the United States.

Reply of the Minister.

The Minister of Labour congratulated the deputation on their meeting in Ottawa and on their organization of a legislative body, which was a great help, not only to the men, but to the Government. He regretted that he had not the Prime Minister and other members of the Government with him. It would, however, be a pleasure to him to let them know the size of the deputation and what had been said. He would see that their views were carefully considered. The purpose and intention of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act was not to place any unfair obligation upon the men, but in legislation one had to consider all the possible kinds of cases that might come up, and it was only after an act had been working for a year or two that one could see where modifications were necessary to meet certain classes of cases. It was not at all the desire of the Government to make it difficult for labour organizations to have the Act invoked. All that was desired was to see that the public were not put to unnecessary expense investigating

an endless number of grievances. The Minister undertook to take up the matter with his colleagues.

As to Workmen's Compensation legislation, the Minister agreed that it would be an advantage if there were one law throughout the Dominion. Of course, in legislative matters, the British North America Act gives certain powers to the provinces, and workmen's compensation is a matter which arises out of contracts.

The deputation then withdrew.

CIVIC FEDERATION FORMED AT LONDON, ONT.

AT a public meeting held, November 13, at London, Ont., attended by representatives of the chief industrial concerns of that city and by a large number of workpeople, it was unanimously decided to establish a Civic Federation, for the purpose of promoting good relations between employers and employés.

The movement looking to this end was begun in February last, when at a meeting of the Ministerial Alliance of London, Ont., a committee was appointed to confer with the Board of Trade, and the labour organizations of the city to consider the advisability of forming a civic federation in London. The Board of Trade subsequently appointed two representatives to confer with the Committee of the Ministerial Alliance. Two representatives of labour were also appointed to act on the committee.

The meeting held last month was called at the invitation of this committee. Additional interest was lent to the occasion by the presence of Professor Adam Shortt, Civil Service Commissioner, and Mr. John Mitchell, Vice-President of the American Federation of Miners, as speakers. The meeting was presided over by His Worship, the Mayor of the City.

Professor Shortt, in addressing the meeting dealt at some length with his experiences as a member of boards appointed under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act. Some agency, he stated, was necessary to prevent the clashes which were so disastrous to employers, employés and the general public. In the past the necessity for mediation had not been so great, owing to the freedom of competition. But with the tendency and necessity for organization of capital, on one side, and of labour equally on the other hand, disputes were more likely to arise. There was a prejudice in many minds in favour of free competition, both in capital and labour, but plainly the most efficient agency for overcoming periodic waves of depression was combination. Combinations of both labour and capital were highly desirable, but he would not admit that the power to regulate gave also the power to tyrannize on the part of capital or to hold up on the part of labour. The problem was the relating of the forces one to another. Professor Shortt added he had been surprised at the trivial happenings that sometimes brought on disputes. It was not the amount at stake, but the human nature that was stirred up. "My experience," he continued, "is that capital and labour separately are reasonable, but, it is necessary that you have a mediating agency of some kind, and for you it may best be a civic federation. What I want to impress upon you above all is the necessity in our day of the combination system, and the great need of having some mediating agency."

Mr. John Mitchell in his address touched generally upon the relations between capital and labour, though with special reference to the work of the National Civic Federation of New York, in which he is chairman of the trades' agreement department. The experiment in Canada with the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, he stated, is being followed with marked interest in the United States. Mr. Mitchell explained in detail the work of the National Civic Federation of New York. It combined the leading employers of the United States and the chief officers of the great unions, with a third element made up of men neither employers nor employés. When strikes occur, the federation, he explained, "tries to bring the disputing parties together and effect a settlement.

And in eighty cases out of 100 they are successful. Each year a larger number of employés and workmen have entered into the trades agreements, and this is becoming largely the method by which industry is being conducted."

At the conclusion of the meeting, the following resolution was moved by Rev. J. G. Inkster, seconded, by A. T. McMahen and unanimously carried:

> "Resolved that the present executive committee be asked to unite and invite the Trades and Labour Council, the Board of Trade, and the City Council representing the citizens of London, to appoint twelve men each, who shall, together with the present executive committee, meet and consider the formation and constitution of a London Civic Federation, and report to a mass meeting of the citizens to be called at their earliest convenience."

A hearty vote of thanks to the speakers of the evening was moved and carried. During the evening a telegram was read from Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, Minister of Labour, conveying his greetings to the meeting and wishing a career of usefulness to the Civic Federation.

ANNUAL MEETING OF DOMINION GRANGE—NATIONAL COUNCIL OF AGRICULTURE FORMED.

THE thirty-fifth annual meeting of the Dominion Grange, was held in the parlours of the People's Institute, Toronto. At this meeting, in accordance with arrangements previously made, there were present, in addition to the regular grange delegates, representatives from Manitoba and Saskatchewan farm organizations.

The most important feature of the meeting was the formation of a Canadian National Council of Agricuture, uniting the farmers of Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta.

Objects of National Council.

The objects of the new Association, according to the constitution which was adopted, are as follows:—

(a) To organize the farm population of the Dominion for the study of social and economic problems having a bearing on the happiness and material prosperity of the people.

(b) To collect such material from scientific and literary sources, the annals of class movements and the records of legislative enactments in our own and other countries, as are necessary for the proper information of our people and to disseminate the same.

(c) To formulate our demands for legislation and present them through the officers of the Association to the notice of Parliament and our different legislative bodies.

(d) To encourage the entry of our farmers into active membership in one or other of the political associations according to individual predisposition as a means to make the political parties without distinction responsive to and representative of the demands of the people who form the bulk of the population.

(e) To urge the adoption of co-operative methods by our members (but outside our Association), in the purchase and sale of commodities, that equity may be established in the business of exchange.

Constitution.

The main clauses of the constitution are as follows:—

1. That this Association shall be called the Canadian National Council of Agriculture.

2. Any association of farmers entirely independent of Government control in the Dominion of Canada, organized to give effect to any or all of the purposes set forth in the preamble of this constitution shall be eligible for membership in this Association.

3. The membership of this Council shall consist of the executives of each of the affiliated associations provided that no affiliated association shall be represented by more than five members.

4. The officers of the Council shall consist of a President, Vice-President and Secretary-Treasurer, to be elected from the members of the Council at each annual meeting.

5. Five members, to be drawn from not less than three associations, shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business at the annual or special meeting. The Council shall hold a meeting at least once a year.

6. The time and place of meeting shall be fixed by the President, provided that a meeting must be held when demanded by any three associations having membership in the Council. One month's notice of meeting must, however, be given, except a majority of associations declare for an emergency meeting, when one week's notice shall suffice.

7. The expenses incurred in the conduct of the business of the Council shall be provided for by a pro rata levy on the membership of the affiliated association as shown in the last annual report of each.

8. Travelling expenses of delegates to the Council shall be pooled and the flat rate borne by the Association which they represent in proportion to the number of delegates sent.

9. Living expenses of delegates when in session shall be borne by the association they represent.

Other Proceedings of the Convention.

Other important proceedings of the meeting were the presentation of the annual address of the master and of the reports of the legislative and educational committees. The extension of co-operative methods among farmers was the subject of a lengthy discussion. Resolutions were adopted against combines, for the fair taxation of railways, favouring government ownership of long-distance telephone lines and of western elevators, favouring the establishment of a provincial police force, opposing iron and steel bounties and favouring the submission of the proposal to establish a Canadian navy to a referendum.

PARLIAMENTARY REVIEW OF BILLS, MOTIONS, DEBATES, ETC., AFFECTING LABOUR.

ON November 12, the Minister of Labour presented to the House of Commons the annual report of the Department of Labour for the year ending March 31, 1909. On November 26, the Minister laid upon the table of the House of Commons the report of the Deputy Minister of Labour on industrial conditions in the coal fields of Nova Scotia.

Mr. Alphonse Verville (Maisonneuve) introduced in the House of Commons, on November 22, Bill No. 21, Respecting the Hours of Labour on Public Works. The terms of this Bill are identical with those of a measure which Mr. Verville introduced in the House of Commons last session.

Mr. Claude Macdonell, (South Toronto), introduced in the House of Commons on November 22, Bill No. 23, to amend the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907. The measure in question is a copy of a bill which was introduced in the House last session.

Mr. M. Martin, (St. Mary's Montreal), introduced in the House of Commons, on November 24, Bill No. 39, to amend the Railway Act, with the object of inserting in section 259, of the Railway Act after the words "such construction" the following words: "and all workmen, day labourers or other persons employed by the company in the operation of its railway," and by adding thereto a sub-section declaring that no company shall at any time during the period of engagement of any workman, day labourer or employé, when paying his wages withhold the whole or any part thereof for any reason, and further that such wages shall be paid at intervals of not more than two weeks.

Bill No. 26, Respecting Co-Operative Credit Societies was introduced in the House of Commons on November 26, by Mr. F. D. Monk, (Jacques Cartier).

In a brief statement on the introduction of the Bill, Mr. Monk explained that

the scope of this measure would be confined to co-operative loan and saving societies.

A Bill Respecting Co-operation was introduced in the House of Commons, on November, 30, by Mr. Lloyd Harris, (Brantford,) which Mr. Harris explained as being designed to permit of the incorporation and supervision of all kinds of co-operative societies.

On November 11, notice was given of a proposed resolution by Mr. Hugh Guthrie, (South Winnipeg,) declaring that "in the opinion of this House, it is advisable that a commission of inquiry be forthwith appointed to investigate the needs of Canada in respect to technical education, and to report on ways and means by which those needs may be best met."

In conformity with authority obtained last session a committee of the Senate has this session been appointed on Immigration and Labour with authority to take the initiative towards collecting information on these subjects. The membership of this committee is as follows: Hon. Messrs. Beith, Bolduc, Dandurand, Davis, Frost, Jaffray, McMullen, Riley and Watson, with Hon. Francis T. Frost as chairman.

INVESTIGATIONS BY FAIR WAGES OFFICERS OF COMPLAINTS RESPECTING RATES OF WAGES PAID TO CERTAIN WORKMEN.

DURING the month of November, a conclusion was reached in the case of investigations which had been made by one of the Fair Wages Officers into complaints of alleged violations of the Fair Wages Schedules in a contract of the Department of Public Works with Messrs. Peter Lyall & Sons of Montreal, for the construction of an addition to the Montreal Post Office, in the rates of wages paid to certain workmen employed thereon. The workmen in question were Mr. Cecil Hutt and Mr. Mr. Geo. W. Bailey, both carpenters resident in Montreal.

Mr. Hutt claimed at the rate of five cents per hour during 1,130 hours, being the difference between the rate of 25 cents per hour which he received and the rate of 30 cents per hour, provided in the Fair Wages Schedule of the contract for this class of labour. The investigation showed that Mr. Hutt was entitled to the amount claimed, viz., $56.50. A cheque for the sum in question was received by the Department from the firm of Peter Lyall & Sons, 1909, and was duly transmitted to Mr. Hutt.

Mr. Geo. W. Bailey claimed at the rate of five cents per hour during the period of his employment with Peter Lyall & Sons on this contract, being the difference between the rate of 25 cents per hour which he received, and the rate of 30 cents per hour provided in the Fair Wages Schedule of the contract for this class of labour. Mr. Bailey claimed also extra pay at the rate of time and a half for alleged overtime, and at the rate of double time for Sunday work; the total amount of his claim being $75.17. Investigation showed that Mr. Bailey was employed as a carpenter during 937½ hours and that he was entitled to recover from the firm of Peter Lyall & Sons an amount of five cents per hour for this time, being the difference between the rate of 25 cents per hour which he received and the rate of 30 cents per hour provided in the Fair Wages Schedule, amounting in all to $46.85. A cheque for this amount was received from the firm of Peter Lyall & Sons on October 30, 1909, and was transmitted by the Department of Labour to Mr. Bailey.

Investigation has also been made into a claim preferred by Frederick Dickens, of Verdun, Que., in respect of the rate of wages which was paid him by the firm of Peter Lyall & Sons during the period of his employment as a builder's labourer on the contract for the Montreal Post Office annex. At the close of the month the correspondence in connection with this matter had not been concluded.

Investigation was further made into a complaint from the Regina Trades and

Labour Council to the effect that the fittings for the new Post Office and Custom House at Regina were being made and fitted into position by a company which was not paying the rates of wages prescribed in the Fair Wages Clause of its contract with the Department of Public Works. The report of the Fair Wages Officer was subsequently received in the Department, but at the close of the month the correspondence in respect of this matter had not been completed.

BRITISH COLUMBIA LEGISLATION AFFECTING LABOUR, 1909.

A copy of the statutes of British Columbia passed during the present calendar year, was received at the Department of Labour, by courtesy of the King's Printer of British Columbia, during the month of November. The following is a review of the legislation passed during the year of interest from the standpoint of industry and labour.

Safety in Coal and Metalliferous Mines.

The Coal Mines Regulation Act is amended by two additions to the rules, for the purpose of better securing the safety of employés. In future, in mines where the winding apparatus is not provided with steam automatic contrivances to prevent overwinding, the cage, when men are being raised, must not be wound up at a speed exceeding three miles an hour, after the cage has reached a certain point in the shaft. Every cage used for lowering and raising persons in the shaft must be provided with a proper and adequate safety clutch, which will effectually prevent the falling of any cage upon the breaking of the rope, or the failure of the brake to operate. [1]

The provisions of the Coal Mines Regulation Act with reference to the granting of coal miners' certificates is also amended. Certificates of competency are only to be granted by a board of three examiners, at collieries designated by the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council. One of these examiners is to be appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council; one, with two alternates, by the manager or managers of the colliery; and one coal miner, with two alternates, possessed of a certificate of competency as such, by the coal miners actually working in the colliery. The law did not allow previously for the appointment of alternates and required in the case of the coal miner that he should have had at least three years' experience as a working miner.[2]

"The Inspection of Metalliferous Mines Act" is amended by an additio to the rules permitting the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council to modify or alter the code of mine signals to suit conditions which may arise. The code of mine signals if thus altered is to have effect only after is has been published two successive months in the British Columbia Gazette. The amended code must also be laid before the Legislative Assembly within the first fifteen days of the session next after the date thereof.[3]

Co-operation.

The Act with regard to "Farmers' Institutes and Co-operation" is considerably amended and enlarged in the section relating to the authorizing and formation of co-operative corporations. The law now sets forth in full detail the requirements as to number of shareholders, right to incorporate, declarations, corporate existence and powers, limitations of individual interests, the making of contracts, keeping of registers of members and membership, payment of dividends, transfer of shares, retirement of members, holding of meetings, winding up of associations, auditing of accounts, etc., etc.[4]

Timber manufacture.

The "Timber Manufacture Act" of 1906, which required timber cut on

[1] Nova Scotia statutes, 1909, chapter 33.

[2] Nova Scotia statutes, 1909, chapter 34.
[3] Nova Scotia statutes, 1909, chapter 36.
[4] Nova Scotia statutes, 1909, chapter 5.

Crown lands to be used or manufactured in the Province, was previously confined to timber cut west of the Cascade range of mountains. The Act is now made applicable to the entire Province. A clause is added, however, permitting the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council to authorize the export of the following kinds of timber cut on ungranted lands of the Crown, namely, piles, telegraph and telephone poles, ties, and crib timber, although not manufactured or to be used in the Province.[5]

The Storage of Explosives.

Under the Act respecting the storage of explosives, buildings used for the storage of over 200 lbs. of gun-powder, or of over ten pounds of any other explosive substance, were to be deemed "powder magazines" within the meaning of the law. Under an amendment of the past session any receptacle for the keeping of over 500 gallons of gasoline constitutes a "powder magazine" for the purpose of the Act.[6]

Notes.

The "Succession Duty Act" is amended.[7]

The "Bush Fire Act" is amended, more stringent provisions being made with regard to the supervision of fires for clearing land.[8]

The "Highway Traffic Regulation Act" is amended by a clause placing a load limit for vehicles east of the Cascade range of mountains.[9]

The "Mineral Act" is extensively amended in the clauses relating to free miners' certificates, certificates of improvements, evidences of location, etc.[10]

A very important Act of the session was that cited as the "Water Act, 1909." The Act is designed to consolidate the law relating to the acquisition and use of water for all purposes.[11]

An extended amendment of the "Municipal Act" was passed. Any city in British Columbia may, by by-law, place the business of the city under the management of a board of control to be composed of the Mayor of the city and two controllers elected by the city at large.[12]

An important Act from the standpoint of the fruit industry is one which provides for the establishment of depots and facilities for the preparation for market and shipment of fruit grown in British Columbia.[13] The "Horticultural Board Act" is also amended.[14]

The law with regard to the granting of hand-loggers' licenses is amended. The fee is placed at $25 and the license holds for one year. Licensees must be provincial voters, except persons of the Indian race. Steam power is not to be used by a licensee.[15]

An Act was passed relating to the Public Service of the Province, by which a system of appointments by competitive examination under the supervision of a Commission was introduced. The reorganization and reclassification of the existing service by a Commission is also provided for.[16]

The "Placer Mining Act" is amended so as to give power to the Gold Commissioner to extend the limits of a claim in bench or dry diggings beyond the limits of the bench or dry diggings, but not to exceed 250 feet square. The law previously permitted the Commissioner to extend the limits in bench diggings only and in no case to exceed 100 feet square.[17]

[5]Nova Scotia statutes, 1909, chapter 44.
[6]Nova Scotia statutes, 1909, chapter 14.
[7]Nova Scotia statutes, 1909, chapter 42.
[8]Nova Scotia statutes, 1909, chapter 18.
[9]Nova Scotia statutes, 1909, chapter 23.
[10]Nova Scotia statutes, 1909, chapter 32.
[11]Nova Scotia statutes, 1909, chapter 48.
[12]Nova Scotia statutes, 1909, chapter 37.
[13]Nova Scotia statutes, 1909, chapter 19.
[14]Nova Scotia statutes, 1909, chapter 24.
[15]Nova Scotia statutes, 1909, chapter 28, section 7.
[16]Nova Scotia statutes, 1909, chapter 39.
[17]Nova Scotia statutes, 1909, chapter 36.

CO-OPERATIVE LOBSTER PACKING ON THE NOVA SCOTIA COAST.

DURING the past summer, certain differences arose between lobster fishermen and packing concerns at Louisburg, Gabarouse and other points on the Nova Scotia coast, chiefly with regard to the price to the paid by the packers for the season's catch. The differences proved incapable of adjustment until some time after the opening of the season, whereupon the fishermen resolved to operate factories on a co-operative basis in order to provide a market for their catch. A statement with regard to this action of the fishermen is given below.

Co-operative Factories Opened at Gull Cove and Gabarouse Harbour.

For many years, Mr. H. E. Baker, operated factories at Gabarouse and Forchu, buying lobsters from St. Esprit to Scaterie. Last year he went out of the lobster business. Mr. C. L. Mitchell who operated the Louisburg Factory in partnership with Mr. Baker, died in March last. Mr. Baker and Mr. Mitchell paid the fishermen who owned their own gear, $3.75 per cwt. for lobsters, in 1908.

The firm of Robert Simpson & Company took over the factories operated by Messrs Baker & Mitchell. On the announcement of prices, it was found that the firm had reduced the price of lobsters from $3.75 paid by their predecessors in 1908, to $2.25 per cwt.

The fishermen of Gabarouse thereupon, held meetings and decided that they would not accept less than $3.00 per cwt. The representatives of Robert Simpson & Company, refused to pay any advance on $2.25. The fishermen accordingly applied to the Dominion Government for permission to pack their own lobsters, which was immediately granted, the Marine & Fisheries Department agreeing to grant licenses to a minimum of fifteen fishermen to pack lobsters, profits to be shared between them, share and share alike.

The fishermen at Gabarouse procured two licenses, one for Gull Cove, the other for Gabarus Harbour. They procured buildings and supplies and got to work about the tenth of June, over a month after the commencement of the lobster season. They had great difficulty in procuring empty cans, as the manufacturers, as a rule, do not make cans after the opening of the lobster season. The majority of canmakers, being also sealers, are at work in the canneries along the coast during the lobster season. Moreover, after they began work, a heavy storm destroyed many of their traps; this was followed by another storm in July which destroyed almost the whole of the remaining traps. The two factories succeeded in packing about 400 cases of lobsters and after all expenses were paid, the fishermen at one factory were paid about $2.50 per cwt., for their lobsters, and about $3.00 at the other. All their bills were paid, including stock on hand, over 300 cases of empty cans and other necessary outfits.

At Forchu and Louisburg the fishermen sold to Robert Simpson & Company, for $2.25 up to July 1, and for $2.50 for the remainder of the season.

The fishermen at Mainadieu were offered $2.25 per cwt. for lobsters, by the Burnham & Morrell Company. They refused to accept this price and demanded $3.75 per cwt., the price paid in 1908. The firm opened its factory for the season's work, and waited till the middle of May, but the fishermen not agreeing to accept its offer, the factory was closed. Afterwards the fishermen held a meeting and decided to accept the offer and wired the manager to return. The firm, however, would not then re-open the factory and the fishermen sold their lobsters to Robert Simpson & Company, at Forchu and Louisburg for $2.25 per cwt., to July, and for $2.50 per cwt. for the balance of the season.

The lobster fishing, on the south and east coast of Cape Breton the past season, resulted in about one-third of an ordinary catch. Fishermen did not get their traps in the water until late in May on account of the disagreement with the packers, and afterwards the several storms destroyed their gear. They reported an exceptionally poor season.

CO-OPERATIVE OR PEOPLES' BANKS IN THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

IN the October, 1909, issue of the *Labour Gazette* a list was published of twenty-six Co-operative or Peoples' Banks at present in operation in the Province of Quebec, the date of formation and the names of the President and Secretary or Manager being given in each case. Since the list in question was published, information concerning six additional banks, has been forwarded to the Department by Mr. Alphonse Desjardins to whose courtesy the Department was indebted for its original statement. The names of these banks are as follows:

CO-OPERATIVE BANKS IN THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

Locality.	Date of Formation.	President.	Secretary or Manager.
La Caisse Populaire de St. Théophile du Lac comté de Champlain	Sept. 6, 1909	Rev. J. P. Boulay	Sinai Lucien, Sec'y and Mgr.
" de l'Enfant Jesus, comté de Beauce	Sept. 19, 1909	C. A. Bilodeau	Jos. Nadeau, Sec'y Rev. Jos. Jobin, Manager.
" de St. Ulric de Matane, comté de Rimouski	Sept. 26, 1909	Rev. P. C. Saindon	David Ouellet, Sec'y and Mgr.
" de St. Ephrem, comté de Beauce	Oct. 3, 1909	Rev. L. M. Morrissette	U. E. Page, N. P., Sec'y and Mgr
" de St. Paul de la Grand-Mère, comté de Champlain	Oct. 10, 1909	Rev. L. R. Lafléche	J. H. Desroches, Sec'y and Mgr.
" de Trois Rivieres (cite)	Oct. 17, 1909	Rev. Jules Massicotte	A. Lebrun, N. P., Sec'y and Mgr.

SETTLEMENT OF DIFFERENCES IN THE BOOT AND SHOE TRADE AT QUEBEC, QUE.,—FORMATION OF CONCILIATION BOARD APPROVED.

FOR some time past a number of differences have been under discussion between boot and shoe manufacturers of the City of Quebec, and their employes. Though the differences in question were in several cases of a minor character, the length of time during which they remained unsettled gave currency to various rumours of a disquieting nature. Eventually, however, a series of conferences took place between representatives of the manufacturers and the labour unions concerned, and a satisfactory settlement of the existing differences was reached during November.

The most important feature of the arrangement arrived at, was the appointment of a joint Board of Conciliation and Arbitration by the manufacturers and employés for the settlement of all differences, present or future, between the parties concerned. No strike or interruption of work may now take place until the cause thereof has been passed upon by the Board, which must be appealed to by either side entertaining a grievance.

By the terms of the settlement matters relating to wages will be dealt with once a year. Previously the employés in the several establishments, or different sections of them, might profer a demand for increased remuneration at any time; this occasionally caused embarrassment to manufacturers who had submitted samples to the trade and had quoted prices on the assumption that wages conditions would be unchanged while orders in the lines in question were being filled.

The new joint Board is made up as follows:—

President, O. Goulet.

Secretary, L. Rouillard.

Representatives of manufacturers, Messrs. O. Goulet, John Ritchie, L. Routhier, W. A. Marsh, J. Muir, H. Gale, G. F. Langlois, E. A. Marois, F. Lachance.

Representatives of Unions, Geo. Marois, E. Pepin, E. Ferland, A. Paradis, D. Depatis, Omer Brunet, A. Letourneau, J. Bruneau and F. Angers.

The effect of the above agreement has already proved beneficial. The manufacturer of boots and shoes is one of the leading industries of the City of Quebec, involving the investment of a large amount of capital and the employment of several thousand hands. Any interruption to its activity is felt at once by a large portion of the population.The settlement of the recent unrest has been followed by an improved tone in the business community.

The full text of the agreement under which the Conciliation Board is constituted as follows:—

ARTICLE 1. With the object of improving the relations between employers and employés in the factories of Quebec, and to settle the difficulties which occur frequently, and also to deal with business which interests the said industry, it is by the present decided to establish a joint committee of employers and workers which shall be named *The Board of Conciliation.*

ARTICLE 2. The joint committee will be composed of nine manufacturers and three members of each of the three Unions, who shall elect a President and a Secretary at the meeting of the month of September in each year. This committee will attend to all general questions.

ARTICLE 3. The meeting of the Committee shall take place on the second Thursday of each month, subject to change by mutual consent and each special meeting will be called by the Secretary upon request of the President, or of five members of the Committee.

ARTICLE 4. The quorum of the meetings shall be of five manufacturers and five workers, There must however be present one representative of each union; in case the business to be transacted should interest one union in particular, the said union shall be represented by at least two of its members. In case the interested parties shall not attend two consecutive meetings the complaint shall be considered void.

In calling meetings mention shall be made of any important business to be transacted by the committee.

ARTICLE 5. The President and the members of the Committee in case of absence will be replaced by other members of their respective bodies.

ARTICLE 6. The Committee will have the power to appoint sub-committees to study special matters.

ARTICLE 7. All complaints and difficulties which cannot be settled by the officers of the union shall be submitted to the joint Committee and shall be decided unanimously. In case a unanimous decision cannot be arrived at, the difficulty shall be submitted to a Board of Arbitration, composed of three members, one selected by the manufacturers, one by the workers. These two arbitrators will appoint the third one. The decision of this Tribunal shall be final.

ARTICLE 8. Considering that the manufacturers grant a preference to members of the three Unions and agree to bring their complaints before the joint Committee to have them settled by conciliation, or arbitration, and not to close their factories, the Unions agree on the other hand to submit their grievances to the said Committee and to supply the manufacturers with competent workers, who must give satisfaction, and not to stop work.

ARTICLE 9. All complaints of both parties shall be made in writing to the Secretary of the Committee at least six days before the meeting.

ARTICLE 10. All modification in price lists must be submitted by either party to the joint Comimttee on the 1st of June, to take effect on the 1st of November, for one year. It is understood that this does not apply to the introduction of new machinery, or new work, which may be discussed at any time during the year.

ARTICLE 11. Where members of the Committee are personally interested in any dispute, they shall have no right to attend meetings as members of Committee, but may be present to explain the case.

ARTICLE 12. Any change in these by-laws can only be made after notice of motion of which mention shall be made in the notice calling the meeting. The

adoption of any change shall be at a later meeting and must be unanimous.

ARTICLE 13. The Board of Arbitration shall be formed eight days after the Committee of Conciliation have failed to come to an agreement. Any claim to be adjusted will date from the day on which it was made to the joint Committee of Conciliation.

ARTICLE 14. Orders of the day:

Reading of minutes,
Report of officers,
Report of sub-committee
Reading of letters,
Unfinished business,
New business.

Discussion or information pertaining to the industry, which the President may permit the Committee to study.

IMMIGRATION AND COLONIZATION.

British Emigration Returns.

During the month ended, September 30, 1909, the number of passengers leaving the United Kingdom for British North America, according to official returns of the Board of Trade, was as follows:—

EMIGRATION FROM GREAT BRITAIN DURING SEPTEMBER, 1909-08.

Nationality.	1909.	1908.
English	6,531	5,044
Welsh	158	103
Scotch	2,174	1,687
Irish	535	378
British Colonial	779	450
Total British subjects	10,177	7,662
Foreign	2,650	1,367
Total	12,827	9,029

During the first nine months of the calendar year, 1909, the number of passengers leaving the United Kingdom as above mentioned was as follows:—

EMIGRATION FROM GREAT BRITAIN, JANUARY-SEPTEMBER, 1909-08.

Nationality.	1909.	1908.
English	50,466	50,240
Welsh	1,025	1,231
Scotch	15,987	14,891
Irish	3,574	3,702
British Colonial	2,871	2,449
Total British subjects	73,923	72,513
Foreign	21,189	11,466
Total	95,112	83,979

Homestead Entries During October, 1909.

The following statement shows the number of homestead entries made during the month of October, 1909, as compared with October, 1908.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF HOMESTEAD ENTRIES MADE DURING THE MONTH OF OCTOBER, 1909, AS COMPARED WITH OCTOBER, 1908.

Agency.	1909	1908	Increase.	Decrease.
Battleford	126	342	.....	216
Brandon	10	47	.....	37
Calgary	527	390	137	
Dauphin	149	302	.....	153
Edmonton	337	495	.....	158
Estevan	74	105	.....	31
Humboldt	118	285	.....	167
Kamloops	28	25	3	
Lethbridge	433	549	.....	116
Moose Jaw	928	1,428	.....	500
New Westminster	.....	2	.....	2
Peace river	3	.....	3	
Prince Albert	95	210	.....	115
Regina	35	271	.....	236
Red Deer	137	180	.....	43
Saskatoon	347	.....	347	
Winnipeg	110	326	.....	216
Yorkton	93	264	.....	171
Total	3,550	5,221	490	2,161

It will be seen that there has been a net decrease for October, 1909, of 1,671 in the number of entries made.

A statement of the entries made during the first ten months of the calendar year, 1909, compared with the corresponding months of 1908, is as follows:

Month.	1909	1908	Increase.	Decrease.
January	1,308	1,453	.....	145
February	1,364	1,420	.....	36
March	2,592	1,869	723	
April	4,602	2,987	1,615	
May	3,243	2,773	470	
June	4,205	3,247	958	
July	4,248	2,815	1,433	
August	2,832	1,859	973	
September	2,902	7,934	.....	5,032
October	3,550	5,221	.....	1,673
Total	30,846	31,578	6,172	6,906

It will be seen that there has been a net decrease of 734 in the number of homestead entries made during the first ten months of 1909, as compared with the same months of 1908.

Nationalities of Homesteaders.

The nationalities of homesteaders during the month of October, 1909, as reported by the several agencies of the Department in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia were as follows:—

Nationalities.	No. of Entries.
Canadians from Ontario	412
" Quebec	74
" Nova Scotia	22
" New Brunswick	14
" Prince Edward Island	7
" Manitoba	105
" Saskatchewan	234
" Alberta	50
" British Columbia	14
Persons who had previous entry	191
Newfoundlanders	
Canadians returned from the United States	51
Americans	1,256
English	417
Scotch	103
Irish	59
French	30
Belgians	19
Swiss	1
Italians	3
Roumanians	10
Syrians	4
Germans	80
Austro-Hungarians	138
Hollanders	10
Danes (other than Icelanders)	14
Icelanders	5
Swedes	64
Norwegians	86
Russians (other than Mennonites and Doukhobors)	74
Mennonites	1
Doukhobors	.....
Chinese	.....
Japanese	.....
Persians	.....
Australians	.....
New Zealanders	.....
Greek	1
Total	3,550

Representing 8,788 souls.

Of 1,308 entries made by persons coming from the United States, there were 330 from North Dakota, 229 from Minnesota, ninety-three from South Dakota, ninety from Iowa, seventy-nine from Michigan, seventy-four from Washington, sixty-seven from Wisconsin, forty-nine from Illinois, thirty-eight from Missouri, thirty from Oregon, twenty-eight from Indiana, twenty-five from Nebraska, twenty-two from Kansas, twenty-one from Ohio and twenty from New York.

Lands Patented.

An abstract of letters patent covering Dominion lands situate in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, British Columbia and the Yukon Territory issued from the Department of the Interior during the month of October, 1909, as compared with October, 1908, was as follows:—

Nature of Grant.	October, 1909.	
	No. of Patents.	No. of Acres.
Alberta Railway & Irrigation Company's sales	7	3,813·00
British Columbia Homesteads	7	1,008·90
British Columbia sales	1	96·10
Coal Lands' sales	.....	.....
Commutation grants	1	97·56
Homesteads	1,980	312,837·954
Hudson's Bay Company	.....	.....
Leases	1	.....
Manitoba Act grants	2	33·26
Military Bounty grants	1	160·00
Mining Lands' sales (1 patent, 51.66 acres, U.R.)	2	103·06
Mineral rights (340 acres)	2	
North West half-breed grants	34	6,584·78
Parish sales	1	212·04
Railways—		
Canadian Northern Railway	.....	.....
Canadian Pacific Ry. grants	4	55·297
Grand Trunk Pacific Railway	5	100·01
Qu'Appelle Long Lake and Sask. Rd. & S. Company	4	639·00
Sales	41	4,026·27
School Lands' sales	45	2,692·819
Special grants	37	1,308·57
Yukon Territory sales	.....	.....
Total	2,175	333,786.620

The following is a statement of immigrant arrivals in Canada, classified according as they arrived through ocean ports or from the United States, from the beginning of the fiscal year up to October inclusive:—

TOTAL IMMIGRATION TO CANADA FROM APRIL TO OCTOBER, 1909, INCLUSIVE,

	1908–1909.				1909–1910.			
	Males.	Females.	Children	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Children	Totals.
APRIL:								
Via ocean ports	13,635	3,811	3,223	20,669	8,057	2,021	1,550	11,628
From United States	5,676	1,531	1,877	9,084	7,642	2,361	2,606	12,609
Totals	19,311	5,342	5,100	29,753	15,699	4,382	4,156	24,237
MAY:								
Via ocean ports	9,245	4,209	3,691	17,145	10,513	4,283	3,127	17,923
From United States	3,923	1,209	1,307	6,439	7,115	1,925	2,067	11,107
Total	13,168	5,418	4,998	23,584	17,628	6,208	5,194	29,030
JUNE:								
Via ocean ports	4,924	3,392	2,436	10,752	6,302	3,030	2,329	11,661
From United States	2,876	1,047	961	4,884	5,638	1,828	1,742	9,208
Total	7,800	4,429	3,397	15,636	11,940	4,858	4,071	20,869
JULY:								
Via ocean ports	2,927	2,188	1,736	6,851	4,529	2,326	1,915	8,770
From United States	2,684	1,003	792	4,479	4,558	1,629	1,156	7,343
Total	5,611	3,191	2,528	11,330	9,087	3,955	3,071	16,113
AUGUST:								
Via ocean ports	2,035	1,858	1,505	5,398	3,558	2,213	1,546	7,317
From United States	3,027	907	750	4,684	5,171	1,551	1,302	8,024
Total	5,062	2,765	2,255	10,082	8,729	3,764	2,848	15,341
SEPTEMBER:								
Via ocean ports	2,402	1,858	1,143	5,403	3,276	2,352	1,520	7,148
From United States	2,965	971	753	4,689	5,290	1,535	1,370	8,195
Total	5,367	2,829	1,896	10,092	8,566	3,887	2,890	15,343
OCTOBER:								
Via ocean ports	1,666	1,610	1,228	4,504	3,715	2,451	1,866	8,032
From United States	2,582	1,030	973	4,585	5,928	1,840	1,501	9,269
Total	4,248	2,640	2,201	9,089	9,643	4,291	3,367	17,301
Grand totals	60,567	26,624	22,375	109,566	81,292	31,345	25,597	138,234

COMPARED WITH THE CORRESPONDING MONTHS OF 1908.

DECREASE OR INCREASE.								Percentage of	
Increase Males.	Decrease. Males.	Increase. Females.	Decrease. Females.	Increase Children.	Decrease Children.	Increase Totals.	Decrease Totals.	Increase	Decrease
.....	5,578	.....	1,790	.....	1,673	.....	9,041	.....	44
1,966	.....	830	.....	729	.....	3,525	.....	39	.....
.....	3,612	.....	960	.....	944	.....	5,516	.....	19
1,268	.....	74	.....	.....	564	778	.....	5	.....
3,192	.....	716	.....	760	.....	4,668	.....	72	.....
4,460	.....	790	.....	196	.....	5,446	.....	23	.....
1,378	.....	.....	362	.....	107	909	.....	8	.....
2,762	.....	781	.....	781	.....	4,324	.....	89	.....
4,140	.....	419	.....	674	.....	5,233	.....	33	.....
1,602	.....	138	.....	179	.....	1,919	.....	28	.....
1,874	.....	626	.....	364	.....	2,864	.....	64	.....
3,476	.....	764	.....	543	.....	4,783	.....	42	.....
1,523	.....	355	.....	41	.....	1,919	.....	36	.....
2,144	.....	644	.....	552	.....	3,340	.....	71	.....
3,667	.....	999	.....	593	.....	5,259	.....	52	.....
874	.....	494	.....	377	.....	1,745	.....	32	.....
2,325	.....	564	.....	617	.....	3,506	.....	75	.....
3,199	.....	1,058	.....	994	.....	5,251	.....	52	.....
2,049	.....	841	.....	638	.....	3,528	.....	78	.....
3,346	.....	810	.....	528	.....	4,684	.....	201	.....
5,395	.....	1,651	.....	1,166	.....	8,212	.....	90	.....
24,725	.....	4,721	.....	3,222	.....	28,668	.....	26	.....

In October, 1908, the number of patents issued was 2,210, covering an area of 345,884,21 acres, showing a decrease for the month of October, 1909, of thirty-five in the number of patents issued and of 12,097·59 acres in the area patented.

Notes.

A report issued by the Department of Trade and Commerce, Canada, shows that during the twelve months ended October 22, the total number of Chinese entering Canada subject to the poll tax of $500, was 467, or only about half the number who entered during the preceding twelve months. The total poll tax amounted to $233,500. During the period, 4,464 Chinese arrived at Vancouver in transit to other countries.

A pamphlet has been issued by the Department of Agriculture, Ontario, based on information supplied by the colonization branch, giving valuable information concerning the resources and products of the Province. The pamphlet is intended for distribution in Great Britain as an encouragement to agricultural immigrants.

The influx of American farmers into Western Canada has been continuous for many months past and the proximity of winter has not caused any cessation. During the month of September immigration into Canada from the south exceeded the combined immigration from the continent of Europe and Great Britain and the number was almost double that for the same month last year.

Lieutenant-Col. T. Howell, secretary of the Immigration Department of the Salvation Army, is at present in Great Britain for the purpose of selecting immigrants who will be brought to Canada under the Army's supervision.

RECENT INDUSTRIAL AGREEMENTS AFFECTING LABOUR.

Quebec Railway Trainmen.

THE Quebec Railway Light and Power Company adopted from July 1, 1909, the following schedule of pay, rules and regulations governing the trainmen in its employ.

ARTICLE 1.—The word "Trainmen" as used herein applies to Conductors, Train Baggagemen and Brakemen, also to men employed in yard service.

ARTICLE 2.—Trainmen on all trains and yard services will be paid on an hourly basis and as follows:

STEAM TRAIN RATES PER HOUR.

Conductors	$ .30
Baggagemen	.20
Brakemen (Senior)	.17½
Brakemen (Junior)	.16

ARTICLE 3.—In Steam service (except night way-freight) ten hours will constitute a day. Trainmen on night way-freight will be guaranteed a minimum of twelve hours pay for each trip worked.

ARTICLE 4.—In electric train service less than five hours, one half day will be allowed, over five hours and less than eleven consecutive hours from coming on duty will constitute a day. Trainmen in electric service are guaranteed a minimum of one day's pay and overtime at one-tenth of the daily rate for each hour after eleven hours from coming on duty. In computing overtime less than thirty minutes will not be counted, thirty minutes or over will count as one hour.

ELECTRIC TRAIN RATES PER HOUR.

Conductors (Capable of running Steam Service trains)	$ .27½
Conductors (Capable of running Electric Trains only)	.26
Brakemen (Senior)	.17½
Brakemen (Junior)	.16

ARTICLE 5.—Trainmen, having regular runs, will not absent themselves from duty without permission from the superintendent or train despatcher, and any time absent as above will be deducted from their time allowance.

ARTICLE 6. — Trainmen, who have completed their hours of duty, will, if requested by the superintendent, remain on hand to perform time made, per hour.

ARTICLE 7.—The Company will so

regulate the number of crews in regular service that men employed will make full time.

ARTICLE 8.—Inexperienced Brakemen will be paid as Junior rates for the first twelve months, after which, if competent, they will be paid at Senior rates.

ARTICLE 9.—Trainmen required to lay over night in Quebec Yard or on Louise Dock and having to stay in charge of train expecting to be required for duty at an early hour, will be paid Pro Rata in addition to time previously made in running and performing Terminal or other work.

ARTICLE 10.—If men are required before six a.m. they will be called except for regular trains.

ARTICLE 11.—Summer and winter uniform suits and caps will be furnished free of charge to Conductors, Train Baggagemen and Brakemen who have been in the service of this Company on this division for at least five years.

ARTICLE 12. — Trainmen relieving other men in a superior position will receive the compensation allowed for such superior position.

ARTICLE 13.—Trainmen will be given promotion according to seniority on this division in train service and will be governed by merit, fitness and ability.

ARTICLE 14.—Any man refusing promotion or failing to qualify for promotion will thereafter rank junior to the man promoted in his place.

ARTICLE 15.—Any man who is not promoted when his turn comes will be advised the reason therefore by the Company.

ARTICLE 16.—The line of promotion will be as far as practicable from Conductor on electric to Conductor on steam trains; from Brakemen on electric to Brakemen on steam trains; from Brakemen to Baggagemen on steam train; and from Baggagemen to Conductor on electric trains.

ARTICLE 17.—The choice of trains and runs will be offered to trainmen according to Seniority.

ARTICLE 18.—Trainmen on work trains will be guaranteed a minimum of ten hours for every day called on duty, and, if owing to unsuitable weather they cannot complete their day on such train they may be used in other train service for such time as will complete the day, and for overtime if needed. If after their day's work the engine has to go to Montmorency or Ste-Anne as the case may be they will be paid overtime for such run with the additional thirty minutes allowed for terminal work.

ARTICLE 19.—In all cases the thirty minutes' allowance on beginning and thirty minutes on finishing their day will be allowed Trainmen for terminal work.

ARTICLE 20.—When Trainmen are ordered for a train which is afterwards annulled they will be allowed one quarter day, provided they have not been kept on duty over two hours.

ARTICLE 21.—Trainmen on electric trains having to haul a freight car over an any portion of the road will be allowed 25 cents extra, and if required to load or unload way freight will be paid steam trains rates for work performed but not at night way freight rates.

ARTICLE 22.—Trainmen on through or unassigned freight or work trains being required to load or unload way freight will be paid way freight rates for work performed.

ARTICLE 23.—Trainmen must be on hand ready for duty thirty minutes before the hour set for departure of train, unless it was previously arranged to be on duty earlier.

ARTICLE 24.—When a trainman is discharged or resigns he will be given a certificate stating term of service and in what capacity employed, stating also the reason for leaving the service.

ARTICLE 25.—If a vacancy is made in train service through sickness or otherwise it will be fixed by the Superintendent as to whom will fill the vacancy, but in the absence is prolonged over five days it will be filled according to Seniority, provided they apply for it in their turn.

IN THE CASE OF YARD AND WORK TRAIN SERVICE.

ARTICLE 26.—In computing overtime any fraction of an hour less than thirty minutes will be counted one-half hour, and over thirty minutes to count as one hour, but in the case of all other trains

no fraction of an hour less than thirty minutes will be counted thirty minutes or over to count one hour.

ARTICLE 27.—Trainmen will be promptly advised if time claimed is not allowed and reason given.

ARTICLE 28.—Trainmen off duty on Company's business to attend court or otherwise will be paid for actual time lost at their respective rates until they can be set back on their own or other runs and reasonable expenses allowed.

ARTICLE 29.—If suspended from duty, and after investigation found to blameless trainmen will be paid the daily rates of their class, but not more than one day for each twenty-four hours.

ARTICLE 30.—Trainmen held or snow bound or detained from any other cause will be paid Pro Rata for time so detained, unless they can be relieved or otherwise ordered off duty.

ARTICLE 31—All steams trains will be supplied with two Brakemen of at least six months experience as such.

ARTICLE 32.—All electric trains will be supplied with one Brakemen when hauling a trailer handling passengers.

ARTICLE 33. — Trainmen travelling passenger on trains or on light engines by order of the Superintendent will be paid the schedule rate of the train they travel on.

ARTICLE 34.—Steam trainmen being assigned several runs to complete a day's work and having short lay off will be considered on duty for ten consecutive hours computing from thirty minutes before time set for departure of trains, on their first trip and until thirty minutes after arrival on last trip. Such time to be allowed for making up and setting away trains and turning engine provided time allowed is not exceeded.

ARTICLE 35.—All trainmen having to make up or set away their trains or having to per form other terminal duties will be allowed thirty minutes after arrival, provided such work does not exceed thirty minutes, otherwise they will be paid overtime.

ARTICLE 36.—The general intent under this rule in that Trainmen shall receivethe minimum allowance for their work computed in hours except where allowance is to be made for terminal work must be reputed either on the basis of actual hours in service or daily allowance.

ARTICLE 37.—Conductors and Brakemen in yard service working from 7 a.m. until 6 p.m. will be allowed an hour for lunch when possible about noon, if only thirty minutes they will be paid for one hour. If required to work after 6. p.m. they will be paid Pro Rata.

ARTICLE 38.—When a trainman is suspended or discharged he will, on written request filed within ten days after such suspension or discharge, have a fair impartial trial and will be advised within fifteen days the result of the decision. Should such investigation prove his blameless he will be reinstated and will be paid schedule rates for time lost.

ARTICLE 39.—Trainmen required to local engines in a case of emergency will be paid at the rate of 25 cents per hour extra.

ARTICLE 40. — Trainmen being required to work on Sundays will be on continuous duty beginning with their first trip that day and until off duty at night time to be computed in hours.

ARTICLE 41.—This schedule of rates and rules to continue in effect subject to ninety days notice of a desire for revision from either parties.

Renewal of Agreement Between the Dominion Coal Company and the Provincial Workmen's Association.

On December 31, 1909, the present agreement between the Dominion Coal Company and the Provincial Workmen's Association expires. Negotiations relating to the renewal and modification of this agreement between the parties thereto have been in progress for several weeks past and were concluded on mutually satisfactory terms in the opening week of November. The agreement then arrived at renews the existing agreement for a period of two years, that is, until December 31, 1911. The contract is renewed almost in its entirety, no rates being changed, except that a five per cent. increase is granted in the case of labourers now receiving $1.52 as their maximum rate. The maximum rate for these will be for the next two years $1.60

per day. A further enlargement of the old agreement provides that the new contract will apply to the Emery colliery, which was not included in the expiring agreement. (*)

It will be remembered that the agreement of March 16, 1908, thus renewed, was originally made by award of a Board under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act†

*The full text of the expiring agreement was published in the April, 1908, issue of the *Labour Gazette*, at page, 1225.

†See the *Labour Gazette* for February, 1908, page 957, and for April, 1908, page, 1222.

INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS DURING THE MONTH OF NOVEMBER, 1909.

Under this heading account is taken of such accidents only as were sustained by workmen in the course of their employment, and resulted in loss of life or limb or other serious impairment to industrial efficiency. The accidents reported are such as have come to the notice of the Department through the press of the country or correspondents of the *Labour Gazette*. The Department is also indebted to the Bureau of Mines of Ontario and British Columbia, to the office of the factory inspectors of the Province of Ontario, the Ontario Railway and Municipal Board and to the Department of Railways and Canals, for their kind assistance of furnishing the Department with the statements of returns of accidents reported to them.

INDUSTRIAL accidents occurring to 422 individual work people, in Canada, during the month of November, 1909, were reported to the Department of Labour. Of these 143 were fatal, and 279 resulted in serious injuries. In addition, six fatal accidents were reported as having taken place prior to the beginning of the month, information not having been received by the Department before November, 1909.

In the preceding month there were, 146 fatal, and 293 non-fatal accidents reported, a total of 439, and in November, 1908, there were 124 fatal, and 198 non-fatal accidents, a total of 322. The number of fatal accidents reported in November, 1909, was, therefore, three less than in the preceding month, and nineteen more than in November, 1908. The number of non-fatal accidents reported in November, 1909, was fourteen less than in the preceding month, and eighty-one more than in November, 1908. Altogether there were seventeen less industrial accidents reported in November, 1909, than in the preceding month, and 100 more than in the same month of the preceding year.

Of 155 returns received during the month giving the ages of the victims of industrial accidents, sixteen referred to persons under twenty-one years of age fifty-two to persons between twenty-one and forty-five, and fifteen to persons over forty-five. Sixty-seven persons were over twenty-one years of age, but their exact ages were not specified.

The following is a record of the accidents of the month by industries and trades:

STATEMENT OF ACCIDENTS DURING NOVEMBER 1909, BY INDUSTRIES AND TRADES.

Trade or Industry.	Killed.	Injured.	Total.
Agriculture	19	32	51
Fishing and hunting	2	.....	82
Lumbering	13	18	31
Mining	10	23	31
Building trades	5	25	37
Metal trades	9	53	68
Woodworking trades	.....	8	2
Printing trades	.....	5	5
Clothing trades	.....	1	2
Textile trades	2	5	11
Food and tobacco preparation	1	10	2 13
Leather trades	1	.....	.....
Railway service	46	38	84
Navigation	13	11	24
General transport	9	19	28
Civic employés	2	13	15
Miscellaneous	5	12	17
Unskilled labour	6	6	12
Total	143	279	422

Nature of Fatalities and Accidents.

The disasters of the month involving more than one fatality were: the wreck of a Great Northern Railway work train near New Westminster, B.C., wherein twenty-two workmen were killed, and fifteen seriously injured (two of the latter dying later); the death of three street railway employés and fifteen passengers, and the injuring of nine others in a collision between a street car and a runaway car laden with lumber near

Lakeview, B.C.; the drowning of the crew, six in number, of the barkentine, *John S. Bennett*, in a collision in the Atlantic; the burning to death of three members of a farmer's family near Collingwood, Ontario; the electrocution of two electric workers at ChamblyBasin, Quebec; the running over of a farmer, and his mother at a railway crossing at Pont Rouge, Quebec; the killing of two train hands in a derailment at Eholt, B.C.; the death of two firemen in Montreal, Quebec; the killing of two train hands in a railway wreck at Crest, Ontario; and also, of two train hands in a collision at Pasqua, Saskatchewan, and the killing of two workmen by an explosion of acetylene gas at Parry Sound, Ontario.

Disastrous Railway Wreck Near New Westminster B. C.

On November 28, a Great Northern Railway work train ran into a washout within a mile of the city limits of New Westminster and a bunk car in which were thirty-five Japanese workmen fell into the culvert, the engine settling back on it. Twenty of the workmen in the bunk car were instantly killed, and fifteen injured, two of the latter dying a short time afterwards.

Disastrous Collision at Lakeview, B. C.

On November 10, a flat car laden with lumber broke away from a train which was proceeding ahead of an interurban car from Vancouver at a point between Lakeview and Collingwood stations on the British Columbia Electric Railroad. It crashed into the passenger car behind it, killing instantly fifteen of the occupants of the latter, among whom were the street car crew numbering three. Nine others were seriously injured, one of them dying subsequently.

Drowning of Crew Barkentine John S. Bennett Off Block Island, R.I.

On the morning of November 8, the barkentine *John S. Bennett*, owned by a firm of Liverpool, N.S., and manned by Nova Scotians, bound from New York to Halifax, N.S., with a cargo of coal, came in collision with a four masted schooner off Block Island, Rhode Island, and sank immediately carrying down with her, her crew consisting of six persons.

Two Workers Electrocuted at Chambly Basin, Que.

On November 2, while electric workers at Chambly Basin, Quebec, were stringing wires half way between Chambly Basin and Chambly Canton, Quebec, for the Montreal Light and Power Company, a gust of wind blew a telephone wire on to the wire the men were working at. A short circuit was at once formed, and two of the workers were instantly killed, the third being badly burned.

Level Railway Crossing Disaster at Pont Rouge, Que.

On November 2, the local Canadian Pacific Railway train running from Three Rivers to Quebec, struck a conveyance containing a farmer and his mother at Pont Rouge, County of Portneuf, Quebec, and killed them both.

Railway Derailment at Eholt, B. C.

On November 1, Canadian Pacific Railway engine No. 1, 385 was derailed near Eholt, B.C., on the Phoenix branch of the railway, and went over the embankment of 150 feet, fatally injuring the engineer and fireman.

Killing of Two Firemen at Montreal, Que.

By the collapse of the interior of a mattress factory during a fire at Montreal, Que.,, on the morning of November 8, two firemen were instantly killed, and eight others more or less seriously injured.

Wreck of Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Train At Crest, Ont.

On November 18, while coming down a grade at Crest, a small village twenty-one miles west of Fort William, Ont., at

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA,
STATISTICAL TABLE SERIES, F. No. 73.

TABLE OF FATAL ACCIDENTS DURING THE MONTH OF NOVEMBER, 1909.

Trade or Industry.	Locality.	Date.	No.	Cause of Fatality.
Agriculture—				
Farmer	North Battleford, Sask	Nov. 2	1	Scantling fell on head.
"	Westminster, Ont	" 2	1	Fell from apple tree.
"	Two Creeks, Alta	" 5	1	Accidentally shot.
"	Kenora, Ont	" 15	1	"
"	Downsview, Ont	" 17	1	Fell from wagon.
"	Enfield, Ont	" 16	1	Fell from apple tree.
"	Yarmouth Tp., Ont	" 20	1	Burned to death in house.
"	Pont Rouge, Que	" 22	1	Run over by train at crossing.
"	Richmond, Que	" 25	1	"
"	Hagersville, Ont	" 26	1	Run over by train.
"	Plattsville, Ont	" 28	1	Drowned, traction engine went through bridge.
"	Sprucedale, Ont	" 15	1	Died from exposure.
"	Appin, Ont	" 30	1	Run over at crossing.
"	Fitch Bay, Que	" 30	1	In a runaway.
Stockmen	Moose Jaw, Sask	" 24	2	In head-on collision.
Farmer's wife	Essex, Ont	" 16	1	Run over by train.
"	Pont Rouge, Ont	" 22	1	Run over by train.
Farm hand	Scarboro Junction, Ont	" 26	1	Run over by train at crossing.
Fishing and hunting—				
Fishermen	Victoria Harbour, Ont	" 22	1	By explosion of dynamite.
"	Victoria Harbour, Ont	" 22	1	By drowning
Lumbering—				
Manager, lumber co.	North Bay, Ont	" 2	1	In a runaway.
President, lumber co.	St. John, N.B	" 12	1	Run over by train.
Sawmill hand	Dalhousie, N.B	" 11	1	Caught in belting.
"	Grand Pabos, Que	" 8	1	Struck by piece of bursting pulley.
"	Little Current, Ont	" 18	1	Caught in shafting.
"	McLeod's Crossing, Que	" 29	1	Fell across circular saw.
Logger	Lake Kippewa, Ont	" 14	1	Drowned.
"	Montebello, Que	" 15	1	Drowned.
"	L'Annonciation, Que	" 17	1	Tree fell on him.
"	Belmont, Ont	" 18	1	Tree fell on him.
"	Maynooth, Ont	" 29	1	Log rolled on him.
"	Restigouche, N.B	" 29	1	Tree fell on him.
Pulp mill worker	St. John, N.B	" 24	1	Caught in shafting.
Mining—				
Supt. of mine company	Eastern Harbour, N.S	" 2	1	Drowned.
Prospector	Naas river, B.C	" 2	1	Drowned in rapid.
Miner	Thetford Mines, Que	" 11	1	Fell down shaft, 45 feet.
"	Ragged Falls, Ont	" 15	1	By fall of rock.
"	Fernie, B.C	" 11	1	Struck by top of cars.
"	Cobalt, Ont	" 30	1	Explosion of dynamite.
"	South Wellington, Ont	" 23	1	Explosion of powder.
Quarryman	Marble Mountain, N.S	" 19	1	By explosion of dynamite.
"	Vancouver, B.C	" 20	1	By explosion of dynamite.
"	Shisler's Point, Ont	" 6	1	Died from injuries received, July 24, 1909. Dump car struck him.
Building trades—				
Carpenter	Toronto, Ont	" 2	1	Fell 40 feet from scaffold.
"	Hamilton, Ont	" 10	1	Fell from roof of house.
Plumber	Montreal, Que	" 10	1	Fell from roof of house.
Contractor	Charlottetown, P.E.I	" 11	1	Drowned, fell overboard from launch.
Roofer	Ottawa, Ont	" 29	1	Fell 85 feet from roof.
Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades—				
Electrical workers	Chambly, Que	" 2	2	Electrocuted.
"	Montreal, Que	" 8	1	Electrocuted.
Lineman	Clearwater, B.C	" 10	1	Drowned, fell from pole into river.

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Trade or Industry.	Locality.	Date.	No.	Cause of Fatality.
Moulding shop worker	Brantford, Ont.	" 9	1	Smokestack fell on him.
Machinist	Mispec, N.B.	" 24	1	Caught in shafting.
Steam shovel worker	Trenton, Ont.	" 10	1	Scalded to death, boiler fell on him.
Structural iron worker	Woodstock, N.B.	" 21	1	Fell 35 feet from bridge.
Boilermaker	London, Ont.	" 30	1	Boiler fell on him.
Textile trades—				
Cotton mill employé	Marysville, N.B.	" 17	1	Fell 20 feet through skylight.
Woollen mill employé	Paris, Ont.	" 19	1	Caught in shafting.
Leather trades—				
Tanner	Barrie, Ont.	" 2	1	Fell five storeys.
Food and tobacco preparation—				
Baker	Vancouver, B.C.	" 29	1	Electric shock.
Railway service—				
Engineer	Eholt, B.C.	" 1	1	In a derailment.
"	Crest, Ont.	" 1	1	In a derailment.
"	North Bend, B.C.	" 17	1	In derailment due to a snowslide.
Fireman	Eholt, B.C.	" 1	1	In a derailment.
"	Near Sherbrooke, Que.	" 11	1	Head on collision.
"	Hosmer, B.C.	" 11	1	Head on collision.
"	Moose Jaw, Sask.	" 17	1	In a derailment.
"	Point Midway, Sask.	" 29	1	In a derailment.
"	Ste. Anne de la Perade, Que.	" 25	1	Explosion of boiler.
Brakeman	Coteau, Que.	" 11	1	While coupling.
"	Montreal, Que.	" 12	1	Run over by train.
"	Allandale, Ont.	" 15	1	Fell from moving train.
"	Crest, Ont.	" 17	1	In a derailment.
"	Orillia, Ont.	" 18	1	By falling lumber.
"	Cranbrook, B.C.	" 19	1	Fell from train.
"	Asbestos, Que.	" 18	1	In coupling.
"	Winnipeg, Man.	" 26	1	Run over by train.
Trackman	Tilbury, Ont.	" 9	1	Run over by train.
"	Dorval, Que.	" 29	1	Run over by train.
Yardman	Minnedosa, Man.	" 18	1	Fell 25 feet from coal dock.
"	Hagersville, Ont.	" 18	1	Run over by car.
Switchman	Winnipeg, Man.	" 20	1	Run over by train.
"	Moose Jaw, Man.	" 23	1	Run over by train.
Construction hands	Near New Westminster, B.C.	" 28	22	In derailment through a washout.
"	Woodstock, N.B.	" 28	1	Fell from a bridge.
Navigation—				
Longshoreman	Quebec, Que.	" 4	1	Fell from ship to wharf.
"	Valleyfield, Ont.	" 4	1	Log fell on him.
"	Montreal, Que.	" 15	1	Drowned, fell from vessel.
"	Montreal, Que.	" 8	1	Fell into hold.
Deckhand	Port Dalhousie, Ont.	" 12	1	Fell between boat and lock.
Canal lockman	Montreal, Que.	" 22	1	Drowned, fell from lock.
Crew of barkentine *John S. Bennett*	Off Block Island	" 8	6	Drowned, in collision.
Fireman on vessel	St. John, N.B.	" 30	1	Fell 50 feet into hold.
General transport—				
Street railway employés	Vancouver, B.C.	" 10	3	Runaway car of lumber collided with street car.
Delivery employé	Lachute, Que.	" 23	1	In a runaway.

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Trade or Industry.	Locality.	Date.	No.	Cause of Fatality.
Hackman	Montreal, Que	" 25	1	In collision with street car.
Bus driver	Tillsonburg, Ont	" 24	1	Struck by train at crossing.
Teamster	Fredericton, N.B	" 25	1	Fell from vehicle.
"	Toronto, Ont	" 23	1	Caught between wagon and freight car.
"	Calgary, Alta	" 3	1	In a runaway.
Civic employés—				
Firemen	Montreal, Que	" 8	2	By falling debris at fire.
Miscellaneous—				
Cement worker	Port Colborne, Ont	" 9	1	Smothered in cement.
Marine Dept. workers	Parry Sound, Ont	" 25	2	By explosion of acetylene gas.
Peddler	Montreal, Que	" 22	1	In a runaway.
Storekeeper	Derwent, Ont	" 27	1	In a runaway.
Unskilled labour—				
Labourer	Quebec, Que	" 22	1	By cave-in of earth.
"	Chatham, N.B	" 16	1	Run over by sloven.
"	Tillsonburg, Ont	" 24	1	Run over by train.
"	Scarboro Junction, Ont	" 25	1	Run over by train.
"	Fredericton, N.B	" 22	1	Drowned.
"	Moncton, N.B	" 5	1	Struck by train.

FATAL ACCIDENTS HAPPENING IN THE PREVIOUS MONTH, BUT ONLY REPORTED TO THE DEPARTMENT IN NOVEMBER, 1909.

Farmer	Philipsburg, Ont	Oct. 30	1	Caught in traction engine.
Miner (driver)	Caledonia, N.S	" 30	1	By fall of stone.
Brakesman	Garden Hill, Ont	" 30	1	Run over by train.
Coal driver	Kingston, Ont	" 30	1	Fell from, and run over by laden cart.
Labourer	Cambellford, Ont	" 28	1	Cement bucket fell on him.
"	Fredericton, N.B	" 27	1	Fell under loaded cart.

a high rate of speed a Grand Trunk Railway flat car, with a ditcher, the caboose and an engine, were derailed, instantly killing the brakeman, and fatally injuring the fireman.

Railway Collision At Pasqua, Sask.

In a blinding snow storm which raged during the night of November 22, a west bound freight train on the line of the Canadian Pacific Railway crashed into the end of a stock train standing at Pasqua, Sask., instantly killing two stockmen.

Explosion of Acetylene Gas at Parry Sound, Ont.

On November 26, while three members of the Mechanical Department of the acetylene gas generating plant of the Department of Marine at Parry Sound, Ont., were storing the gas in buoys and storeholders an explosion occurred which instantly killed one of the workmen, and fatally injured another who died a few hours later, and seriously injured the third.

Records by Industries and Trades.

Agriculture.—During November, 1909' there were nineteen fatal and thirty-two non-fatal accidents in this industry, compared with twenty-five killed and forty injured in the preceding month, and fourteen killed, and twenty-two injured in November, 1908, Seven of the fatalities were due to the victims being run over, one to being burnt to death, three to falls, two each to firearms

and collisions and one each to falling material, drowning, to exposure and to a runaway Nine of the non-fatal accidents were due to falls, six each to being run over and to machinery, four to live-stock, three each to falling material, and to runaways, and one to fire-arms.

Fishing and hunting.—One fisherman was killed by an explosion and one by drowning in November, In October, 1909, there were seven killed and two injured, and two killed in November of last year.

Lumbering.—Death by accident occurred to thirteen workmen in this group during November, 1909, while eighteen others were injured. In the previous month, there were three killed and nine injured and in November, 1908, eight killed and eleven injured. Machinery caused five of the deaths, falling material four, drowning, two and a runaway and being run over, one each. Nine of the injuries were caused by machinery, five by falling material, two by falls and one each by a tool and by flying material.

Mining.—Ten mine workers were killed, and twenty-three injured during November, 1909, compared with forty-five killed and twelve injured in the month before, and nine killed and sixteen injured in November, 1908. Three of the fatalities were due to explosions of dynamite, one to an explosion of powder, two to drowning, two to being run over by cars, and one each, to a fall and to falling material. Ten of the minor accidents were due to falls, five to mine cars, three to falling material, two to machinery, and one each to flying material, to an explosion of dynamite and to live-stock.

Building trades.—During November, 1909, five of these workers met death through accident, and twenty-five were injured, as against five killed and twenty-three injured in the preceding month, and two killed and twenty-four injured in November a year ago. Four of the fatalities were caused by falls and one by drowning. Fourteen of the non-fatal accidents were caused by falls, eight by falling material, two by flying material and one by an explosion of gas.

Metal trades.—There were nine killed and fifty-three injured in November, 1909, compared with nine killed and forty-seven injured, in October last, and three killed and thirty-one injured in November, 1908. Three each of the deaths were due to electric shock, and to falling material, two to falls and one to drowning. Sixteen of the injuries were due to falls, fourteen to falling material, thirteen to machinery, four to molten metal, three to flying material, and one each to an explosion of gas, to electric shock, and to an elevator.

Woodworking trades. — There were eight workmen injured during November, 1909, compared with one killed and sixteen injured in October last, and seven injured in November, 1909. Machinery caused four of the injuries, and flying material and falls two each.

Printing trades.—Machinery injured three of these workers, and falls two others in November, 1909, Four workers were injured in the preceding month, there being no accidents in November, 1908.

Clothing trades.—One worker was injured in November. In the month before, there were two injured and in November, 1908, there were one killed, and one injured.

Textile trades.—In November, 1909, machinery and a fall caused each a death in this branch. Machinery caused four and flying material one of the injuries. In October, last five workmen were injured and in November, 1908, there were no accidents.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Electric shock killed one worker in November, and ten others were injured, compared with seven injured in the month previous and three injured in November a year ago. Seven of the injuries were caused by falls, and one each by machinery, by a tool and by being struck by a train.

Leather trades.—One of these workers was killed by a fall in November, 1909, as against one killed and one injured in the month before, and one killed in November, 1908.

Railway service.—Forty-six railway employés were killed and thirty-eight injured in November, 1909, compared with twenty-six killed and forty-four

injured in October last, and fifty-six killed and thirty-six injured in November of last year. Twenty-nine fatalities were due to derailments, seven to being run over, four to falls, two each to collisions and to being caught between cars, and one each to falling material and to an explosion. Twenty-one of the non fatal accidents were due to derailments, five to falls, three to explosions of boilers, two each to collisions, to being run over and to machinery and one each to being caught betweent cars, to falling material and to flying material.

Navigation.—During November, 1909, thirteen of these workers were killed, and eleven injured, compared with seven killed and five injured in the previous month and nine killed and five injured in November, 1908. Eight of the deaths were caused by drowning, four by falls and one by falling material. Of the injuries six were caused by falls and five by explosions of dynamite.

General transport.—There were nine killed and nineteen injured in November, 1909, compared with two killed and fifteen injured in the month before and nine killed and twelve injured in November, 1908. Four of the deaths were due to collisions, two each to runaways and to falls and one to being run over. Four each of the injuries were due to collisions, and to falling material, seven to falls, two to live stock and one each to a runaway and to flying material.

Miscellaneous.—Five were killed and twelve injured in November, 1909, compared with six killed and twenty seven injured in the preceding month and six killed and nine injured in November, 1908. Two each of the deaths were caused by an explosion of acetylene, and runaways and one by being smothered in cement. Five each of the minor injuries were caused at machinery and by explosions and two by falling material.

Unskilled labour.—Six labourers were killed and six injured during November, 1909. In October, there were six killed and fifteen injured, and in November, 1908, four killed and sixteen injured. Being run over caused four of the fatalities and falling material and drowning one each. Explosions caused three of the non-fatal accidents and falling material, machinery and a fall one each.

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULES IN GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS AWARDED DURING THE MONTH OF NOVEMBER, 1909.

The following is a list of contracts awarded by the Department of Public Works and the Department of Railways and Canals which have received the signatures of both parties, together with the fair wages schedule inserted in each contract, setting forth the minimum rate of wages to be paid to the labourers engaged upon the works. A statement of orders for supplies given by the Post Office Department is added.

Department of Public Works.

ALTERATION TO EXAMINING WAREHOUSE, MONTREAL, QUE.

ALTERATIONS to the examining warehouse, Montreal, Que.; name of contractor, D. Lalonde, Montreal; date of contract, November 8, 1909; amount of contract, $3,727.00.

Trade or Class of Labour.	Rate of Wages, Not less than:
Carpenters and joiners	$ .30 per hr., 9 hrs. p. day
Stonecutters	.40 " 8 "
Bricklayers	.50 " 9 "
Masons	.40 " 9 "
Painters and glaziers	.25 " 9 "
Plumbers and steamfitters	.32½ " 9 "
Plasterers	.40 " 9 "
Builders' labourers	.22½ " 9 "
Ordinary labourers	.17½ " 9 "
Driver with 1 horse and cart	3.00 per day 9 "
Driver, 2 horses and wagon	4.50 " 9 "
Sheet metal workers	.27½ " 9 "

Department of Railways and Canals.

EXTENSION OF WALL ACROSS WASHOUT, CORNWALL, CANAL.

Extension of concrete wall across washout in South Bank of Cornwall Canal at Lock No. 18. Date of contract, November 10th, 1909. Amount of contract,

schedule rates. Contractor, Gordon R. Phillips, Merchant, of Cornwall, Ont.

Trade or Class of Labour.	Rate of Wages, Per Day of 10 Hours, Not less than:
Foreman labourers	$2.25
General foreman	4.00
Foreman carpenter	2.75
Carpenters	2.25
Labourers	1.50
Stationary engineer	2.25
Fireman	1.50
Horse, cart and driver	2.25
Team and driver	3.00

IMPROVEMENT OF DAM AT BLACK RAPID'S STATION, RIDEAU CANAL.

Laying of rectangular steel plate covering required on the timber retaining dam at Black Rapids Lock Station, Rideau Canal. Date of contract, November 4th, 1909. Amount of contract $3,990.00. Contractors, International Marine Signal Company, Limited, of Ottawa, Ont.

Trade or Class of Labour.	Rate of Wages, Per Day of 10 Hours, Not less than:
Foreman boilermaker	$.35 per hour
Boilermakers	.25 "
" helpers	.17½ "
Erection foreman	.35 "
Carpenters	.25 "
Handymen	**
Labourers	.15 "
Driver, 1 horse and cart	.25 "
Driver, 2 horses and wagon	.35 "

ADDITION TO FREIGHT SHED, LAC AU SAUMON, QUE.

Erection of addition to freight shed and moving of coal shed at Lac au Saumon, Intercolonial Railway. Date of contract, November 8th, 1909. Amount of contract, $695.00. Contractors, H. Boulay & Cie., of Sayabec, County of Rimouski, Que.

Trade or Class of Labour.	Rate of Wages, Per Day of 10 Hours, Not less than:
Foreman	$2.50
Carpenters	1.75
Builders' labourers	1.50
Ordinary labourers	1.25
Painters and glaziers	2.00
Metal roofers	2.00
Driver, 1 horse and cart	2.00
Driver, 2 horses and wagon	3.00

**The only "handymen" who could be employed on this work without interfering with the employment of skilled tradesmen, are "boilermakers' helpers."—

EXTENSION TO FREIGHT BUILDING, ST. ALEXIS, QUE.

Extension to freight building at St. Alexis, Intercolonial Railway. Date of contract, November 17th, 1909. Amount of contract, $590.00. Contractors, H. Boulay & Cie, of Sayabec, Que.

Trade or Class of Labour.	Rate of Wages, Per Day of 10 Hours, Not less than:
Carpenters	$1.75
Sheet metal workers	2.00
Painters	1.75
Labourers	1.25

ADDITION TO ENGINE HOUSE AT RIVIERE DU LOUP, QUE.

Addition of 6 stalls to brick engine house at Riviere du Loup, Que., Intercolonial Railway. Date of contract, November 8th, 1909. Amount of contract, $16,525.00. Contractors, Napoleon Dumont & Edward B. McLean, of Riviere du Loup, Que.

Trade or Class of Labour.	Rate of Wages, Per Day of 10 Hours, Not less than:
Masons	$2.50
Stonecutters	3.00
Painters and glaziers	2.00
Blacksmiths	2.00
Stationary engineer	2.00
Stationary fireman	1.50
Concrete layers	1.50
Bricklayers	3.50
Carpenters	2.00
Structural steel workers	2.25
Riveters	2.25
Building labourers	1.50
Common labourers	1.25
Plumbers and steamfitters	2.00
Roofers	2.00
Driver, 1 horse and cart	2.00
Driver, 2 horses and wagon	3.00

CAR REPAIR SHOP AT ST. JOHN, N. B.

Erection of car repair shop at St. John, N. B. Date of contract, November 20th, 1909. Amount of contract, $6,900.00. Contractor, Alfred E. Hamilton, of St. John, N. B.

Trade or Class of Labour.	Rate of Wages, Per Day of 9 Hours, Not less than:
Carpenters	$2.50
Painters and glaziers	2.50
Pipelayers	2.00
Roofers (iron)	2.00
Builders' labourers	1.80
Common labourers	1.50
Timekeepers	1.50
Driver, 1 horse and cart	2.50
Driver, 2 horses and wagon	4.00

RAILWAYS IN NORTHERN ONTARIO.

To the Manitoulin and North Shore Railway Company (or to the Canada Central Railway Company with the consent of the Manitoulin and North Shore Railway Company, and subject to the approval of the Governor-in-Council), for the following lines of Railway:—

"(a) from a point on the said line of railway, between Little Current and Sudbury, westerly towards the Algoma Central and Hudson Bay Railway; not exceeding 100 miles;

"(b) from Little Current thence crossing the Canadian Pacific Railway, at or near Stanley and thence to Sudbury; not exceeding 64 miles;

"(c) from a point at or near Sudbury, northerly, not exceeding 30 miles; the said subsidies being granted in lieu of the subsidies granted by chapter 43 of 1906, Section 1, item 1, not exceeding in all 194 miles."

Date of subsidy agreement, November 23rd, 1909. Amount of subsidy, $3,200 per mile, not exceeding $6,400 per mile. Railway Company, the Manitoulin and North Shore Railway Company.

RATE OF WAGES.

All mechanics, labourers or other persons who perform labour in the construction of the work hereby contracted for, shall be paid such wages as are generally accepted as current for competent workmen in the district in which the work is being performed and if there is no current rate in such district, then a fair and reasonable rate, and shall not be required to work for longer hours than those fixed by the custom of the trade in the district where the work is carried on, except for the protection of life or property or in case of other emergencies. In the event of a dispute arising as to what is the current or a fair and reasonable rate of wages, or what are the current hours fixed by the custom of the trade, it shall be determined by the Minister of Labour, whose decision shall be final.

These conditions shall extend and apply to moneys payable for the use or hire of horses or teams and the persons entitled to payment for the use or hire of horses or teams shall have the like right in respect of moneys so owing to them as if such moneys were payable to them in respect of wages.

In the event of default being made in payment of any money owing in respect of wages of any mechanic, labourer or other person employed on the said work, and if a claim therefore is filed in the office of the Minister of .....

and proof thereof satisfactory to the Minister is furnished, the Minister may pay such claim out of any moneys at any time payable by His Majesty under such contract, and the amounts so paid shall be deemed payments to the contractors.

Post Office Department.

During the month of November, orders were given by tbe Post Office Department for the supplies below mentioned subject to the regulations for the suppression of the *sweating* system, and the securing of payment to the workingmen and working women of fair wages and the performance of the work under proper sanitary conditions.

Nature of Orders.	Amount of Orders.
Making metal dating stamps and type, and making other hand stamps and brass crown seals	1,164.64
Making and repairing rubber dating stamps and type, also other stamps	82.25
Supplying stamping material and wooden boxes and repairing stamping pads	1,517.10
Supplying mail bags	6,433.75
Repairing mail bags	1,217.99
Making and repairing post office scales	327.50
Making and repairing mail locks, and supplying mail bag fittings	3,307.60
Supplying galvanized iron trays, and repairing portable letter boxes, Railway Mail Clerks' tin travelling boxes and parcel receptacles	193.10
Making and repairing miscellaneous articles of Postal Stores	113.65
Making and supplying articles of official uniform	460.55

TRADE DISPUTES DURING THE MONTH OF NOVEMBER, 1909.

WHILE industrial conditions in Canada, with respect to strikes and lockouts, were somewhat improved during November, compared with the previous month, the strikes at Glace Bay and Springhill, Nova Scotia, which had been in existence for several months, continued to affect injuriously the mining industry of that province. The mines at Springhill remained closed throughout the month, but at Glace Bay the strike ceased to affect materially the mining operations. None of the new trade disputes of the month were of serious consequence.

Analysis of Trade Disputes during the Month.

Number and magnitude.—The total number of trade disputes reported to

TABLE OF TRADE DISPUTES DURING THE MONTH OF NOVEMBER.

Occupation.	Locality.	Alleged Cause or Object.	No. of Firms or Establishments affected.		Approximate No. of Employés affected.				Date of commencement.	Date of termination.	Result.
					Directly.		Indirectly.				
			Directly.	Indirectly.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.			
DISPUTES WHICH COMMENCED PRIOR TO THE BEGINNING OF THE MONTH.											
Mining—											
Coal miners	Glace Bay, N.S.	For recognition of United Mine Workers of America	1		1,875				July 6		No settlement reported, but company ceased to be affected.
	Springhill, N.S	For increase of wages and against conditions of employment	1		1,700				Aug. 10		No settlement reported at end of month.
Building Trades—											
Painters	Kingston, Ont.	Against employment of non-unionist	1		8				Sept. 27		No settlement reported, but conditions ceased to be affected.
Woodworking Trades—											
Coopers	Winnipeg, Man.	For recognition of union	4		16				Oct. 11		No settlement reported at end of month.
Clothing Trades—											
Tailors	Vancouver, B.C	For increase in wages from $18 to $20 per week	3		14				" 4		No settlement reported at end of month.
Leather Trades—											
Leather workers	Ottawa, Ont.	Demand for a ten per cent increase in wages	4		72				" 14		No settlement reported at end of month.

DISPUTES WHICH BEGAN DURING THE MONTH.

Mining—										
Coal miners	Edmonton, Alta.	Against discharge of employés	1	75	Nov.	25 Nov.	30	Work resumed pending formation of Board under I.D.I. Act. Employés re-instated pending decision of Board
Clothing Trades—										
Glove makers	Acton, Ont.	Dispute with a foreman, followed by demand for changes in piecework prices	1	7	"	15 "	27	Three strikers returned to work. November 16, employers agreed to changes in prices to take effect, January 1.

*Considerable difficulty has been experienced by the Department of Labour in making an exact classification of existing trade disputes, particularly in cases where after the declaration of a strike, some of the original strikers have returned to work or had their places filled with new hands, or where establishments affected have found that for either of these reasons, or both, or for the other causes, their business is no longer seriously affected. In such cases while, in one sense, it may be true a strike may be regarded as still in existence because of no formal declaration by either of the parties of its termination, yet so far as the actual effect upon the business interests of the community is concerned a record of the continuance of such a dispute might be misleading. The list of trade disputes published in the present table therefore, includes mention only of such disputes as during the month or at its termination affected, to an appreciable degree, the carrying on of the industrial or business operations of the firms or establishments concerned. Mention moreover, is not made of disputes involving less than six employés or of less duration than 24 hours.

have been in existence in Canada during November was eight, a decrease of three compared with the previous month, but an increase of five compared with November, 1908. About sixteen firms and 3,868 employés were affected by these disputes, two firms and eighty-one employés being affected by the new disputes of the month.

Loss of time in working days.—The loss of time of employés through trade disdutes during November was approximately 95,950 working days, compared with a loss of 100,190 days in October, and 5,715 in November, 1908.

Trades affected by new disputes.—The following table shows the trades affected by new disputes during the month and the number of workpeople affected in each group of trades.

Trade.	No. of disputes.	No. of workers.
Mining	1	75
Clothing trades	1	7
Total	2	82

Localities affected by new disputes.—One of the new disputes of the month occurred in the Province of Ontario, and the other in the Province of Alberta.

Causes of disputes.—One of the new disputes of the month arose on account of the discharge of five employés, the cause of the other strike was originally a dispute with a foreman, which was followed later by a demand for some changes in piecework prices.

Methods of settlement.—Of the eight disputes in existence during November, definite settlements were reached in two cases and in two others, conditions ceased to be affected. One of the disputes was settled by reference to a Board under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, and the other by negotiations between the parties concerned.

Results of disputes.—Of the disputes that were terminated, one resulted in favour of the employers, one in favour of the employés, the result of one was not reported, and the result of the fourth was indefinite.

Disputes which commenced Prior to the Beginning of the Month.*

The trade disputes in existence in Canada during November, which commenced in previous months, comprised strikes of coal miners at Glace Bay, N.S. and Springhill, N.S., leather workers, at Ottawa, Ont., tailors at Vancouver, B.C., coopers at Winnipeg, Man., and printers, at Kingston, Ont.

Strike of Leather Workers at Ottawa.

No settlement was reported in the case of the strike of leather workers which took place at Ottawa, Ont., on October 14 and in which about four firms and seventy-two employés were involved. The cause of the dispute was the refusal of the employers to grant a general increase of ten per cent. in wages.

Strike of Tailors at Vancouver, B.C.

No settlement was reported in the case of a strike of tailors at Vancouver, B.C., which began on October 4, on account of the refusal of the employers to grant a demand for an increase in wages from $18 to $20 per week. There were originally thirty-two firms, and forty-five employés involved in this dispute, of whom thirty-two were males and thirteen females, but in the course of October, twenty-nine firms had granted the demand and during the month of November, there were only three firms and fourteen employés involved.

*For a statement with regard to conditions during November, in connection with the strikes of coal miners, at Glace Bay, Inverness, and Springhill all concluding portion of special article dealing with a report of the Deputy Minister of Labour published elsewhere in the present issue.

New Disputes.

The new disputes of the month, comprised strikes of coal miners at Edmonton, Alta., and glove makers at Acton, Ont.

Strike of Coal Miners at Edmonton, Alta.

On November 25, a strike of coal miners took place at Edmonton, Alta., in which about seventy-five men employed by the Standard Coal Company were affected. It was stated by the Company that the men went out in sympathy with five men who had been discharged. The Company immediately applied for a Board of Conciliation, under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, and in the meantime reinstated the five employés pending the decision of the Board.

Strike of Glove Makers at Acton, Ont.

On November 15, a strike of seven table cutters, employed in the glove factory of Messrs. W. H. Storey at Acton, Ont., declared a strike. It was stated by the Company that the cause was a disagreement between one of the employés and a foreman. On the following day three of the strikers returned to work, but the others remained out until November 27, when they agreed to return on condition that the Company would make some changes in the piece work prices at the beginning of the New Year. It is stated that very little trouble was caused by the dispute.

The table which is published herewith, is a compilation of the trade disputes of the Dominion of Canada, which began or were in continuance during the month of November and which have been reported to the Department.

REPORTS OF DEPARTMENTS AND BUREAUS.

The following reports of Departments and Bureaus were received at the Department of Labour, Ottawa, during November, 1909.

DOMINION REPORTS.

Public Works.

Report of the Minister of Public Works on the works under his control for the fiscal year ended, March 31, 1909. Ottawa: King's Printer, 1909. Page, 569. Price, 30 cents.

IN the report of the Department of Public Works, it is stated that the total expenditure of the Department during the fiscal year 1908-1909 amounted to $14,784,739.39 classified as follows:—

Harbours and rivers	$3,305,920.32
Dredging	4,547,773.43
Slides and booms	137,086.57
Roads and bridges	49,106.26
Public buildings	5,845,286.70
Telegraphs	535,480.12
Miscellaneous	364,085.99

The total revenue for the year was $299,437.38 of which slides and booms produced $76,455.41, graving docks $60,505.16, rents $23,268.44, telegraph lines, $113,175.34 and casual revenue, $26,033.53.

The principal operations of the Department during the year are described in the report. The final report on the survey of the Georgian Bay Canal was issued and investigations were carried on along the tributaries of the Ottawa river in connection with the question of water storage for canal purposes. A commencement was made in the undertaking of the storing of the waters of the upper Ottawa River, during the spring freshets, in order to render it available during the period of low water from October to March.

Railways and Canals.

Annual report of the Department of Railways and Canals for the Fiscal Year from April 1, 1908 to March 31, 1909. Ottawa: King's Printer, 1909. Page, 410. Price, 30 cents.

The report of the Department of Railways and Canals for the last fiscal year shows a total railway expenditure of $41,569,184.26. Of this sum $24,892,422.68 was for the National Transcontinental Railway, and $92,427.83 for surveys for a railway to Hudson Bay. The sum of $1,785.887.39 was paid as railway subsidies. The expenditure on the Intercolonial Railway was $13,195,253.71, and on the Prince Edward Island Railway $961,537.31. The total revenue from government railways and canals was $9,093,921.68 of which the railways produced $8,894,420.42. The working expenses of the government roads amounted to $9,764,586.51 showing a deficit of $870,166.09.

In the surveys for a railway to Hudson Bay two routes were traversed, one from Le Pas Mission on the river Saskatchewan to Fort Churchill, and the other from Le Pas Mission to Port Nelson. Should the former route be chosen the River Churchill would afford facilities for the development of electrical power. On the other hand it is pointed out that at some future time a canal could be built from the bay up the Nelson river to Lake Winnipeg.

The Agricultural Industry.

Report of the Minister of Agriculture for the Dominion of Canada for the year ended March 31, 1909. Ottawa: King's Printer, 1909. Page, 175. Price, 10 cents.

In the report of the Minister of Agriculture for Canada, it is stated that the export of cheese during the year ended March 31, 1909 amounted to 164,907,139 lb., compared with an export of 189,710,463 lb., in the previous year. There was an increase in the quantity of butter exported from 4,786,954 lb., in 1907-1908 to 6,326,355 lb., in 1908-1909, but in the export of butter the past two years fell far below any year since 1897. The cause of this decline is attributed to the dry seasons of 1907 and 1908.

A movement of great importance to agriculture was inaugurated during the year in the establishment at Rome of the International Institute of Agriculture, as the result of resolutions passed at an international conference in 1905, which had been called by the King of Italy Forty countries have given their adhesion to the Institute.

Its objects are the collection of reports and statistics of agriculture from all the countries of the world, the compilation and co-ordination of these reports and their redistribution in condensed and conveninent form for the use of the various countries. The Institute is maintained by a special grant from His Majesty the King of Italy and by contributions from the countries adhering to it which are divided for the purpose into five classes. Canada is placed in the second class which entails an annual contribution of $2,316.

At the meeting of the General Assembly, Senor Titoni of Italy was re-elected President, Hon. Mr. Fisher, Minister of Agriculture for Canada was elected first vice-president and Hon. M. Yermoloff, Secretary of State for Russia was elected second vice-president.

Annuities, Bounties and Chinese Immigration.

Report of the Department of Trade and Commerce for the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1909. Part IV, Canadian Trade. Miscellaneous Information. Ottawa: King's Printer, 1909. Page, 87.

Part IV of the report of the Department of Trade and Commerce for the last fiscal year, deals with a number of mis-

cellaneous subjects which come under the purview of the Department. These comprise Annuities, Bounties, Chinese Immigration, Revenue and Expenditure of the Department, Statistical Record of the Progress of Canada, Tonnage Tables, the Trade Commissioner Service.

It is stated that during the seven months (approximately) ending July 31, 1909, the Canadian Government issued 288 annuity contracts, aggregating $65,022.80 and the purchase money received on account thereof was $206,410.15. There were forty-four immediate annuities totalling $11,121.80 at a cost of $108,923.80, and 244 deferred annuities amounting to $53,901.00 on which $97,486.35 had been received in premiums.

There were paid in Government bounties during the last fiscal year, $693,423 on pig iron, $838,100 on steel, $333,091 on steel manufactures, $307,434 on lead, $34,561 on manila fibre and $260,698 on crude petroleum.

The Chinese immigration during the ended March 31, 1909, amounted to 695 persons exempt from taxation and 1,411 who paid the tax. The revenue derived from the tax amounted to $713,131.00. and the refunds to $67,500.00. The sum of $318,750.00 was paid to the provinces as their share of the capitation tax.

Criminal Statistics.

Report of the Minister of Justice as to Penitentiaries of Canada for the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1909. Ottawa: King's Printer, 1909. Page, 215. Price, 15 cents.

In the annual report of the Inspectors of Penitentiaries of Canada it is stated that the average daily population of the penitentiaries during the fiscal year 1908-1909 was 1,625, compared with 1,418 in the previous year, an increase of 14·6 per cent. A noticeable feature is the large proportion of convicts from urban centres as compared with rural districts, Montreal contributing seventy-seven per cent. of the population of St. Vincent de Paul penitentiary, and Winnipeg eighty per cent. of that of Manitoba. Of the 1,765 prisoners in custody on March 31, 1909, 1,046 or 59 per cent. were Canadian born, and twenty-three per cent. were foreigners. Ten per cent. were under twenty years of age, fifteen per cent, were unable to read or write. Seventeen per cent were total abstainers, and forty per cent. were intemperate.

The success of the parole system of dealing with prisoners is shown in statistics covering the ten years in which it has been in operation in Canada. During that period 1,516 paroles were granted from the penitentiaries and 999 from prisons, jails and reformatories. Of this number 1,483 prisoners completed their sentences on parole, 879 were still reporting and only fifty-four licences were forfeited by subsequent conviction and ninety-nine were forfeited for non-compliance with conditions. In the opinion of the Inspectors the work of supervision is now too great for one officer, and it is suggested that the various provinces be requested to make immediate provision for the supervision of such as may be released on parole from provincial institutions.

The principle of indeterminate sentences for habitual offenders is advocated in the place of sentences for a definite term, on the expiry of which unreformed criminals are let loose to prey once more on the community.

With reference to prison labour, the inspectors point out the need of deciding upon some solution of the problem without delay. Labour being imposed as part of the sentence is obligatory, but the work required to maintain the institutions provides employment for only one-half the prison population. It is suggested that the other half might be occupied in making articles for the various departments of the Government, which they consider a better plan than the other alternative of establishing industries and disposing of the products in the open market.

Coal Fields of Western Canada.

Department of Mines, Geological Survey Branch. The Coal Fields of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and Eastern British Columbia. By D. B. Dowling. Ottawa: King's Printer, 1909. Page, 109.

In a report on the coal fields of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and Eastern British Columbia, issued by the Geological Survey Branch, an estimate is

given of the total area of these fields and their probable content of coal. This estimate gives an approximate area of 22,506 square miles, containing 143,490,000,000 tons of coal. The various classes of coal occur in the following proportions:

	Tons.
Anthracite	400,000,000
Anthracite and semi-anthracite	860,000,000
Bituminous and semi-anthracite	43,070,000,000
Coal and lignite coal	21,000,000,000
Lignite	78,160,000,000

The output of the mines in the Crow's Nest district of British Columbia, increased from 230,000 in 1900 to 876,731 tons in 1907, and the coal production of the provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan, increased from 1,590 tons in 1881 to 1,555,582 tons in 1906.

Iron Ores of the Ottawa Valley.

Report on the Iron Ore Deposits along the Ottawa and Gatineau rivers, by Fritz Cirkel, M.E., Ottawa: Mines Branch, 1909. Page, 147.

The iron ores of the valleys of the Ottawa and Gatineau rivers have been the subject of an investigation by Mr. Fritz Cirkel, M.E., for the Mines Branch of the Department of Mines and his report has just been published. After describing in detail the various iron deposits in this region, the writer concludes that many of them would yield ores which could in all probability be treated profitably in the electric furnace, and it is stated in the report that this method of reducing the iron ores can compete with the blast furnace for the production of pig iron, when electrical energy can be developed at a low cost. The great water powers available in the Ottawa and Gatineau valleys would render electrical smelting very feasible. Large quantities of power could be developed at Paugan Falls, Cascades, Chelsea rapids, Great Falls, Coulonge river, Roche Fendue, Calumet Falls, and Chats Falls.

The report is illustrated by five plates, fifteen drawings and two maps, and forms a valuable addition to the series of bulletins on the mineral resources of Canada issued, under the direction of Dr. Eugene Haanel, by the Mines Branch of the Department of Mines.

ONTARIO REPORTS.

The Dairying Industry.

Appendix to annual reports of the Dairymen's Associations of the Province of Ontario. List of Cheese Factories and Creameries in operation in Ontario during the summer of 1909. Toronto: King's Printer, 1909. Page, 56.

In an appendix to the Annual Reports of the Dairymen's Associations of Ontario it is stated that during the season of 1908, 1,661,039,751 pounds of milk were delivered at cheese factories, from which 120,624,436 pounds of cheese were manufactured, with a total cash of $13,106,919.95. The creameries of the Province of Ontario manufactured 9,895,109 pounds of butter, with a total cash of $2,355,170.43. During the summer of 1909 there were in operation in Ontario, 1,177 cheese factories and ninety-seven creameries. Provision has been made for the registering of all factories and the granting of certificates to makers, the former to come into operation at the beginning of 1910, and the latter at the beginning of 1911.

BRITISH REPORTS.

Wages and Hours of Labour.

Report on Changes in Rates of Wages and Hours of Labour in the United Kingdom in 1908, with comparative Statistics for 1899–1907. London: Wyman & Sons, 1909. Page, 192. Price, 9d.

According to the report of the British Board of Trade on the Changes in Wages and Hours of Labour in the United Kingdom, a decline in wages began about the third month of 1908, and there was a steady downward movement from that time until the close of the year, which continued during the first six months of 1909. Over 963,000 workpeople out of nearly 10,000,000 had their wages changed during 1908, the net result of all the changes being a decrease of £59,200 per week. Taking into account the various dates at which the changes came into operation, the net decrease in the year's wages bill due to the changes in the rates of wages was estimated at £873,800 as compared with increases of £5,821,000 in 1907 and £1,419,000 in 1906. Of the 963,000

workpeople affected by changes in rates of wages during 1908, advances were received by 119,000 including 57,000 employed by public authorities, 12,000 in the textile trades, 11,000 in the printing and allied trades, and 9,000 in the building trades. The number who sustained decreases was 464,000, including 283,000 employed in coal mining, 83,500 in engineering and shipbuilding, and 69,000 in the manufacture of pig iron and iron and steel. The wages of the remaining 380,000 were at the same level at the end as at the beginning of the year.

The number of workpeople whose changes in rates of wages were preceded by a stoppage of work was only 1·9 per cent. of the whole. The proportion whose changes were arranged by conciliation, wages boards, arbitration, etc., was 62·4 per cent. changes affecting 6·5 per cent. took effect under sliding scales, and in the case of 31·1 per cent. the changes were arranged by direct negotiations between employers and the employés or their representatives. The hours of labour of 23,000 workpeople were reduced, out of 26,500 whose hours were changed. The net effect of all the changes was a reduction of nearly 38,400 hours in the weekly working time of the people affected

OTHER REPORTS RECEIVED.

Canada.—Report of the Commissioners of the Transcontinental Railway for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1908.

Steamboat Inspection Report. Supplement to the Forty-Second Annual Report of the Department of Marine and Fisheries for the fiscal year, 1909.

Evidence taken before the Marine and Fisheries Committee respecting the lobster industry during the Session of 1909.

The Whitehorse Copper Belt, Yukon Territory, by R. G. McConnell. Department of Mines, Geological Survey Branch.

Reports on a portion of the Algoma and Thunder Bay Districts, Ontario. By W. J. Wilson, and on the region lying north of Lake Superior between the Bic and Nipigon Rivers, Ontario, By W. H. Collins.

Census and Statistics Bulletin IX. The Beet Sugar Industry.

Ontario.—Annual report of the Bureau of Industries for the Province of Ontario. 1908.

Detailed report of the Inspector of Insurance and Registrar of Friendly Societies. Transactions for the year 1908.

Great Britain.—Royal Commission on the Poor Laws and Relief of Distress. Report on Scotland.

Report of His Honour Judge Ruegg, K. C., as to the Application of the Factory a and Workshop Act 1901 to Florists' Workshops.

RECENT LEGAL DECISIONS AFFECTING LABOUR

The following synopses of recent cases affecting labour are based upon the latest reports of legal proceedings and other legal records of the different Provinces of Canada.

NOVA SCOTIA CASES.

The Chinese Immigration Act.

A number of Chinamen had been clandestinely landed on the shore of Cape Breton. The customs officer, at Sydney, detailed the defendant to look after the matter and the defendant, with the aid of the Sydney police, rounded them up and put them in prison. Their names were unknown and no warrant had been issued. Subsequently, a warrant was issued, but, no offence having been disclosed, the prisoners were discharged. Another information was then laid and the same men were again put in custody and the County Judge convicted them, but the Supreme Court of Nova Scotia discharged the prisoners. In an action by eight of them against the defendant for false imprisonment (no malicious prosecution being alleged), damages were awarded the plaintiff.

(Chen Fun and others v. Campbell, 7 Eastern L. R.,147)

QUEBEC CASES.

Constitutionality of Provincial Sunday Observance Law.

In a number of cases pending before the police magistrates of the City of Montreal, against the proprietors of several moving picture shows, on account of the moving pictures being open to the public on Sundays, proceedings were taken, during the past month, to test the constitutionality of the provincial law under which the prosecutions were carried on. In one of these cases a petition was presented before Mr. Justice Guerin for a writ of prohibition to three of the police magistrates, a constable, and the attorney-general of the province, restraining them from further proceeding with the case. An injunction was also asked to enjoin them against taking any further actions. It was argued for the petitioners, that the accusations were made under a provincial statute regarding Sunday observance which was *ultra vires* of the provincial legislature, unjust and oppressive, and, therefore, essentially null and void and without legal existence. It was contended that the passing of laws regarding Sunday observance pertained exclusively to the Dominion Parliament, and, therefore, that the police magistrates could not act under provincial law which had no legal force. A writ of prohibition and a writ of injunction, pending the final judgement in the present test case, were asked for. The learned judge granted the application for the writ of prohibition, but refused the injunction and reserved the question of costs. The effect of the decision will be that further proceedings will be stayed in all the cases now pending before the police magistrates until the conclusion of the appeal to the Superior Court, where the constitutionalty of the Provincial Court will be determined; but the police authorities will not be prevented from taking new proceedings for new offences.

The Early Closing Law in Montreal.

In the city of Montreal, there have been a number of cases before Recorder Dupuis charging some thirty merchants with infractions of the early closing by-law. Among these were several defendants charged with having kept their drug stores open during prohibited hours. The defendants pleaded guilty, but judgement was reserved by the Recorder. Counsel for the accused quoted authorities which, it was alleged, showed that the Provincial Legislature had no power to authorize the city to pass such a by-law. He also claimed that the resolution restricted the liberty of the subject and was discriminating and injurious to the interests of tradesmen. Referring to the druggists the recorder remarked, that all drug stores came under the law the same as other prescribed places. They must close their doors, and the only sales permitted would be medicines, and such articles in cases of emergency. The Montreal Pharmaceutical Association thought the matter of sufficient importance to call a meeting at the College of Pharmacy to consider the ruling that drug stores were not exempt from the operation of the by-law. About a dozen business men of the city testified that they were paying taxes and rent to the city, that one-third of their business was done in the evenings and that the by-law would be ruinous to their business. In two cases, where the questions were asked, it was mentioned that assistance had three nights off each week. In almost all the cases witnesses stated, that much of their business was done with tourists who went for a walk in the evenings, with the intention of purchasing things at the stores, and that, if they were compelled to close on Tuesday and Wednesday evenings, it might mean ruin to them. It has been stated in the Montreal press, that a previous early closing by-law was quashed as illegal and *ultra vires*, in consequence of which the city had to pay heavy damages to the merchants who were convicted under the provisions of the by-law and this is said to be the reason why the Recorder reserved judgement in the cases. If his decisions were upset either by the Superior Court or the Privy Council, the city might be again placed in the position of having to pay heavy damages, hence

the delay. A decision, in one case, would not involve much risk, but in the large number of cases in question the damages might be heavy.

NEW BRUNSWICK CASE.

Workmen's Compensation.

In the Supreme Court chambers on November 27, Mr. Justice McKeown in the matter of the petition of J. Frederick Baxter, of this city, machinists, for claim under the Workmen's Compensation for Injuries Act and amended acts, vs. the Minas Basin Steamship Company, delivered judgement in favour of the plaintiff, and awarded him $650 damages for the loss of his index finger of the right hand, sustained while placing a propeller on the S. S. Brunswick, the defendants' steamer, April 5th last. The amount is to be paid in weekly payments of $6.50. The case was heard on October 4th., last and Mr. A. A. Wilson, K. C., appeared for the plaintiff and Mr. W. H. Harrison for the defendant. The act provides that there shall be no appeal.

ONTARIO CASES.

Death of Electrician—Unsuccessful Claim for Damages.

The plaintiff, the widow and administratrix of Alphonse Paquette, claimed damages for the death of her husband, an electrician in the employ of the defendants, who was thrown from a high ladder while repairing an electric light, in the centre of defendants' rink, by reason of a boy skating against the ladder. Plaintiff alleged that her husband's death was due to defendants' negligence, in that the ladder supplied by defendants was not properly constructed for the purpose for which it was used, and was unsuitable for such purpose, being defective in design and manufacture. Upon the findings of the jury, at the trial before Mr. Justice Anglin, the action was dismissed. The Divisional Court, on appeal, ordered a new trial. The Court of Appeal reversed the judgement of the Divisional Court, and restored the judgement at the trial on the ground, that the unsuccessful party (in this case the plaintiff) must be able to point to something like a mistrial or perverse or unreasonable conduct on the part of the jury, in order to attack a verdict for his opponent and this had not been done.

(Paquette v. The Rideau Skating Club, 14 Ontario Weekly Reporter, 845.)

Municipal Lands Exempt From Mechanics' Lien.

Upon a motion to vacate a lien registered by the plaintiffs, a contracting company, against the lands of the defendants, the corporation of the city of Ottawa, under the provisions of the Mechanics' and Wage Earners' Lien Act, it was held by Judge McTavish, judge of the county court of the County of Carleton, that the lands of a municipality actually required for the use of the municipality such as fire halls, police stations, &c., are exempt from the operation of the Act, on the grounds of public policy and public convenience. In his judgement on the case, the learned judge said that it had been "held that the lands of a railway company were exempt from the operation of the Act on grounds of public policy and public convenience. (R. v. Alford, 1885. 9 O. R., 643.)

The test which was applied in that case, if applicable to this, would be decisive against the plaintiffs' right to enforce their lien. Executions against railway companies and against municipal coporations for the recovery of ordinary debts, have to be enforced in a certain specific manner prescribed by the legislature. An ordinary debt against a municipality cannot be enforced by sale under execution of the property of the municipality, and it seems to me that if the legislature intended that municipal property actually could be sold by this process, that right would appear in more definite terms. It is surely in the public interest that public buildings, such as police stations, fire halls, &c., should not be sold under this summary process. It may be that the Act would apply to such lands of a municipality as are not actually required for the uses of the municipality, but the enforcing of mechanics' liens

against such public buildings as are in question here would very seriously interfere with the convenience and rights of the public. I am asked to decide this question, which is one of very great importance, in this summary way. In the absence of express authority covering the point at issue. I am bound to give effect to my own opinion, and that is, that the plaintiffs are not entitled to the lien claimed."

The judge made an order vacating the lien registered by plaintiffs, but without prejudice to any other action which plaintiffs might see fit to take and gave defendants costs of the motion, but with permission to plaintiffs to appeal, if they so desired.

(General Contracting Company v. City of Ottawa, 14 Ontario Weekly Reporter, 749.)

Damages by Coke Worker Against Gas Company.

Charles Latham, a coke worker employed by the City Gas Company, of the City of London, sued the Company for damages alleged to have been sustained under the following circumstances: Plaintiff was carrying a pail of hot water up a ladder, on the Company's premises, when he slipped and fell a distance of twenty -five feet, breaking his left leg and ankle, and spraining his right ankle. He claimed that the defendants were responsible for the accident, on account of the defects of the arrrangement of the ways and works and machinery in use on the Company's premises. The jury awarded the plaintiff $1,000 damages.

Mechanics' Lien—Claim for Damages for Delay.

Plaintiff brought action to establish and enforce his lien under the Mechanics' and Wage Earners' Lien Act, which arose out of two contracts in writing, and for additional work. Defendant denied that the work was authorized in writing or properly done, or done in the time specified, and claimed $500 as liquidated damages for each week of delay. The referee before whom the matter came, gave judgement for plaintiff for $3,250.21, and dismissed defendant's claim for damages. Upon an appeal by the defendant (the owner) from this judgement and a cross-appeal by the plaintiff (the contractor) from the same judgement, both appeals were dismissed by the Divisional Court, and the judgement of the referee affirmed.

(Hutchinson v. Rogers, 14 Ontario Weekly Reporter, 768.)

MANITOBA CASES

Questions as to a Company's Indemnification Against Loss.

The Court of Appeal has held that it is improper for plaintiff's counsel, at the trial before a jury of an action by an employé of a Company for damages for a personal injury suffered by him in the course of his employment, to ask a witness for the defendants if the Company is indemnified against loss in the event of an adverse verdict. The mere asking of such a question, though the witness be not required to answer it, and does not answer it, is sufficient to warrant the court in setting aside a verdict for the plaintiff and ordering a new trial. The Court, in this decision, followed the judgements on the point in Longhead v. Collingwood Shipbuilding Company, 16 Ont. L. R. 65, 21 Ont. W. R. 697; Col. v. Van Why, 3 American and English Annotated Cases 552, and Casselman v. Dunfie, 65 North Eastern Reporter 494.

YUKON TERRITORY CASE.

Wages for Work Done as a Miner.

Action for work done by plaintiff as a miner. Plaintiff had worked for a Society organized in France to mine in Alaska. Subsequently this Society sold out to a Company also organized in France. Mr. Justice Craig who tried the action held that there was no novation, namely, there was no transfer to the *Company* of an obligation to pay the debt incurred to the plaintiff by the *Society* for whom the plaintiff had previously worked. The defendant Company had

not authorized its manager to assume payment of plaintiff's debt owing by the Society. Plaintiff was given judgement for the work done for the defendant Company in 1907, but it was held that he could not collect for work done for the Society in 1906.

(Demesmay v. Société Minière du Klondike, 11 Western L. R., 377.)

BRITISH CASE.

A Curious Compensation Claim.

At Stockport, on Friday, Louis Heywood a spinner, sued the Broadstone Spinning Company, Limited, for compensation under the Workmen's Act.

It was stated that the employés at the mill were allowed to bring refreshments to quench their thirst whilst following their employment. On March 19th this year, the applicant was getting hold of a herb beer bottle, when it burst and injured his left eye. He was treated at the Manchester Eye Hospital, and the eye had to be removed. On August 16th he returned to work and is working at present. The room was very hot, and caused a severe thirst. The firm knew the herb beer was taken there and he contended that the risk of the accident was a risk which was incidental to his employment and if it was with their consent, then they were responsible for any accident that might occur. The application was for compensation at the rate of £1 per week for eleven weeks and for a declaration of liability.

Several witnesses were called in regard to the custom and practice in mills and it was stated that eleven out of twelve minders in this room had herb beer.

For the firm it was submitted that the accident did not arise out of or in the course of his employment. If the applicant was thirsty he could get a drink of water and that he took the beer at his own risk.

His Honour said the employés supplied themselves with moderate and reasonable refreshment in order to better enable them to perform their work. It was a very hot room, where men would be likely to requir a liquid refreshment. He did not think any court had yet decided any case on similar lines to that and probably the Court of Appeal would either in that case or some other case have to give its decision. He found the practice was allowed and one which was to their benefit, in so far as their workmen were able to do their work better. He must make an order for £1 per week for the eleven weeks and also a declaration of liability in this case.

Counsel remarked that the case raised an interesting point and asked for stay of execution if an appeal was made, which was granted.

THE
LABOUR GAZETTE

JANUARY, 1910.

INDUSTRIAL AND LABOUR CONDITIONS DURING THE MONTH OF DECEMBER, 1909.

I.—GENERAL SUMMARY.

THE December holiday trade, which is generally regarded as a fair indication of economic and industrial conditions for the year, largely exceeded in volume that of the preceding year and in many sections was reported heavier than in any previous season. This was in part the result of favourable weather conditions, a period of mild weather in the opening weeks of the month having been succeeded by snowfalls which provided excellent winter roads and enabled the farming community to reach the markets with a minimum of effort. The underlying cause, however, was the increased agricultural yields of the past season, the value of which, according to the latest estimate, will exceed that of the previous year by over $100,000,000. Especially noteworthy in connection with the Christmas trade were the superior quality of the goods demanded and the abundance of ready money. General industry, as well as the trade of the country, has received from the same cause a pronounced stimulus, and for some months past a steadily increasing degree of activity has been reported in the lumbering, mining, manufacturing and transportation branches. This tendency was further accentuated during December. In the lumbering industry, the general demand has increased, prices have been upward, and the outlook is for a large cut during the coming winter. In the mining industry, the collieries have steadily increased their outputs, and the metalliferous mines are in a more favourable position than for some time past. The manufacturing industry was still more active than in November; staffs were being increased in many localities and a scarcity of skilled hands was reported in certain branches. There has been a resumption of the expansion in plants and equipment which was so pronounced a feature in this industry during 1906 and 1907. Railways have been exceptionally busy, the larger companies reporting a marked increase in earnings and in the number of hands employed. Navigation closed at an unusually late date, after an exceptionally busy autumn season, and the outlook is that the winter port business of 1909-10 will largely exceed that of the preceding year. The fishing industry was quiet from seasonal causes. The mild weather of the first half of the month enabled outside operations in connection with railway construction, civic improvements and building to be unusually prolonged. Later, large numbers of men were laid off in these branches. From the standpoint of unemployment during the winter, the situation at the close of the month was much more favourable than for several years past, no reports of widespread distress having been received from any centre of population. The outlook for the industrial season of 1910 is on all sides regarded as most favourable, in

The LABOUR GAZETTE, in its accounts of proceedings, abstracts of reports, legal decisions, quotations or other records of matters of concern to labour is not to be regarded as necessarily endorsing any of the views or opinions which may be expressed therein.—Ed.

view of the large amount of railway construction and other building projected, the increasing growth of immigration, and the marked industrial and trade buoyancy resulting from the favourable crop returns of 1909.

Changes in Wages and Hours of Labour.

The following is a statement with regard to the various changes in wages and hours of labour, information concerning which was received at the Department during November:—

Metal trades.—The wages of iron moulders were increased at Brantford, Ont., and decreased at London, Ont. (*)

Civic employés.—A revised and increased schedule of salaries for employés in the Public Library at Toronto will go into effect from the beginning of 1910.

Railway employés.—Machinists (100), blacksmiths (6) and locomotive firemen (50) in the employ of the Père Marquette Railway Company received new schedules, involving in the case of the two first mentioned a reduction in hours and an increase in wages from January 1, and in the case of the last mentioned an increase in wages from December 15 (**). Telegraphers and station agents in the employ of the Temiscaming and Northern Ontario Railway Company obtained an increase, in the case of the latter from $55 to $60 per month and in the case of the former from $53 to $58 per month.

Prices—Cost of Living.

A noteworthy feature of the month of December was the exceptionally high prices at which poultry, eggs, butter and other farm produce were sold during the holiday season. This was followed by a recession, insofar as poultry was concerned, in the closing days of the month, but the bulk of the holiday trade was transacted on very high price levels. Hogs were also very high in price. Grains remained firm to upward, but fodder prices were easy. Grocery prices were generally steady, with flour markets inclined upward. An advance in the price of brooms has taken place. Lumber prices remained very firm. Metals have been firm with a strenthening tendency. Hides and leather prices showed strength, hides being nearly four cents per pound higher than in 1908. Raw cotton still remained higher in price than at any time since 1903. Rubber goods remained very high.

The tenders for supplies to provincial institutions in Ontario showed an advance in the price of butter, flour, meat, milk, oatmeal, etc., of approximately five per cent. compared with the quotations secured last year.

Interruptions to Industries.

Among industrial establishments, etc., destroyed by fire or through other causes during December, as reported in the press of the Dominion, the following may be mentioned:

Nova Scotia.—Chair factory at Bass river, loss $23,000, 300 men thrown out of employment; ferry steamer *Halifax*, at Halifax, loss $20,000; business block, at Halifax, loss $28,000; dry goods store at Windsor, loss $15,500.

In the beginning of the month heavy rains caused considerable damage in Nova Scotia, washing away tracks and bridges. On December 27, a severe storm off the Atlantic coast caused heavy damage to shipping; among other accidents the schooner *A. K. McLean* was wrecked.

New Brunswick.—Business block (partial) at Fredericton, loss $1,000; business block at Hampton.

On December 15, shore ice carried away $4,000 worth of fishermen's nets; part of these were subsequently recovered.

Quebec.—Store at Chenneville, loss $2,000;business block at Cowansville, loss $15,000; hotel at Huntington; convent at La Tuque, loss, $12,000; tenement at Mile End, loss $10,000; monastery at Mistassini. At Montreal, store, loss $15,000; store, loss $1,500; railway offices; tobacco factory, loss $6,000; foundry and hat factory, loss $70,000; leather fatcory, loss $2,000; clothing store (partial) loss, $1,000. Railway workshop at Point St. Charles; business block at St. Hyacinthe, loss $5,000; business block at St. Hyacinthe, loss, $24,000; convent at St. Agathe, loss, $15,000; foundry at Valleyfield.

Ontario.—Stable and contents at Belleville; electric light plant, flour mill and sash factory at Essex, loss, $50,000; store at Galt, loss, $8,000; furniture store at Guelph, loss, $20,000; town hall and store, loss, $2,000; store at Kingston, loss, $5,000; post office (partial) at Lakefield; grocery store at London. At Ottawa, bakery and two stores, loss, $5,000; orphanage, boiler explosion, loss, $3,000; seven stores, loss, $8,000. Flour mill at Niagara Falls, loss, $50,000; theatre at North Bay, loss, $2,000; boarding house at Port Dover; plumbing establishment at Peterborough, loss, $8,000; tug *Auguste* at Port Dalhousie; hotel at Parry Sound, loss, $1,400; railway station at Parkdale, loss, $5,000; machine works at Ridgetown, loss, $25,000; business block at Sudbury, loss, $125,000; portion of gas works at Catharines, loss, $4,000; business portion of Thessalon, loss, $100,000; fruit warehouses at Toronto, loss, $150,000; rooming

*See reports of local correspondents.

**See article on Recent Industrial Agreements elsewhere in the present issue.

house at Toronto, loss, $1,000; clothing factory (partial) at Toronto, loss, $2,000; boarding house at Woodbridge.

Barns at Deseronto, Dundonald, Panryn and South London.

Manitoba.—Business block at Altona, loss, $60,000; outbuildings and dwelling at Portage la Prairie. At Winnipeg, furniture factory, loss, $100,000; dairy building of Agricultural College, loss, $55,000; hotel; newspaper office and steel works, loss, $50,000.

British Columbia.—Hotel at Salmo, loss, $8,000; lumber mill and boarding house at Seal Cove, loss, $190,000; cannery at Skeena, loss, $20,000. High water damaged the power plant at Vancouver to the extent of $8,000; at the same place the yacht club building was burned, loss, $50,000.

Floods in the beginning of December caused heavy damages to railways in British Columbia; the Vedder river bridge was carried away causing a loss of $10,000. On December 17, the schooner *Lulu* caught fire off Prince Rupert and became a total loss.

Conditions in the Industries and Trades

Conditions of employment during December in the several industries and groups of trades throughout Canada, as indicated by reports of correspondents of the *Labour Gazette* and by information received at the Department of Labour from other sources, may be briefly summarized as follows:—

Agriculture.

The mild weather which prevailed during the first half of the month enabled stock in several localities to be kept in the fields, thereby effecting a considerable saving in fodder. Later, the good winter roads and exceptionally high prices of the second half of the month made Christmas marketing very profitable for the farming community. The same conditions facilitated the cutting and marketing of cordwood. Apart from these activities, and the caring for stock, the month was a quiet one for agriculturists.

The final estimate of the quantity and value of the field crops of Canada during 1909, as given by the Census and Statistics Branch of the Department of Agriculture, Canada, placed the total acreage under crop at 30,065,556 acres compared with 27,505,603 acres last year, and the total value of the product at $532,992,100, an increase of over $100,000,000 as compared with last year. The total value of the wheat harvest in the Western Provinces is estimated at $121,560,000 compared with $72,424,000 last year.

The condition of the new crop of fall wheat during December was placed at ninety-three per cent. compared with seventy-five per cent, last year There has been an increase of twenty-one per cent. in Alberta and nine per cent. in Ontario in the acreage compared with the preceding year.

The dairy season of 1909 as compared with that of 1908 showed a slight increase in exports of cheese but a considerable decrease in the exports of butter due to an increase in home consumption. Prices were lower for both butter and cheese than in 1908.

The final bulletin of the Manitoba Department of Agriculture estimates the total yield of the crop during 1909 at 113,514,482 bushels, compared with 113,058,168 bushels in 1908. The total acreage under crop was 4,777,210 acres. Nearly 22,000,000 bushels of wheat had been marketed on December 1. The production of wheat and barley fell off in 1909, but potatoes and fodder showed a heavy increase. The stock raising branch reported favourable conditions, except in the sheep raising department. It was stated that $2,589,780 were expended for farm buildings during the year.

The annual report of the Secretary of Agriculture for Nova Scotia showed that the season has been one of the best experienced by the farmers of that Province. The following is a copy of the official return:—

Crop.	Acreage.	Yield per Acre.	Total.
	Acres.	*Tons.*	*Tons.*
Hay	640,000	1.5	960,000
	Acres.	*Bus.*	*Bus.*
Oats	138,000	30	4,140,000
Wheat	20,600	20	412,000
Barley	10,600	23	243,800
Buckwheat	18,000	26	468,000
Beans	3,100	20	62,000
Peas	1,500	24	36,000
Potatoes	45,500	200	9,100,000
Turnips, mangles, carrots	20,000	515	10,300,000
	Acres.	*Tons.*	*Tons.*
Forage crops and fodder corn	3,300	11	36,300

Apples for home and foreign consumption 725,000 barrels.

With regard to labour conditions the majority of the Department's corres-

TABLE SHOWING STATE OF EMPLOYMENT IN

This table is based largely on the reports of the correspondents of the *Gazette* as published in the present issue several trades and industries throughout the Dominion. The table has references only to the amount of employment headings in the *Gazette*. In tabulating the information in question, the terms employed are divided into two groups, the very active, (2) quiet and very quiet.

City and district of correspondent.	Agricultural operations.	Fishing.	Lumbering (including sawmilling.)	Mining.	Manufacturing.	Railway construction.	Building trades.
Nova Scotia—							
1—Sydney	.....	.....	.....	Active	Very active	.....	Quiet
2—Westville	Quiet	.....	Active	Very active	Active	.....	Active
3—Halifax	Active	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Active	.....	Quiet
4—Amherst	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active
Prince Edward Island—							
5—Charlottetown	Active	Active	.....	.....	Active	.....	Active
New Brunswick—							
6—Moncton	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
7—St. John	Active	.....	Active	.....	.....	.....	Quiet
8—Newcastle	Quiet	Quiet	Active	.....	.....	Active	Active
Quebec—							
9—Quebec	Active	.....	Active	.....	Active	.....	Quiet
10—Sherbrooke	Active	.....	Active	.....	Active	.....	Quiet
11—Three Rivers	Active	Quiet	Active	.....	Active	Quiet	Active
12—St. Hyacinthe	Active	.....	.....	.....	Active	.....	Active
13—St. Johns and Iberville	Active	.....	.....	.....	Very active	.....	Quiet
14—Maisonneuve	Active	.....	.....	.....	Active	.....	Quiet
15—Montreal	Active	.....	.....	.....	Active	.....	Active
16—Hull	Active	.....	Active	.....	Very active	.....	Very active
Ontario—							
17—Ottawa	Active	.....	Very active	.....	Active	Active	Very active
18—Kingston	Quiet	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active
19—Belleville	Active	Quiet	Quiet	Active	Very active	Active	Very active
20—Peterborough	Active	.....	Active	.....	Active	.....	Active
21—Toronto	Active	.....	.....	.....	Active	.....	Active
22—Niagara Falls	Quiet	Active	.....	.....	Very active	Active	Active
23—St. Catharines	Active	.....	.....	.....	Active	.....	Active
24—Hamilton	Active	.....	.....	.....	Very active	Active	Active
25—Brantford	Active	.....	.....	.....	Very active	.....	Active
26—Guelph	Active	.....	.....	.....	Active	.....	Quiet
27—Berlin	Active	.....	.....	.....	Very active	.....	Quiet
28—Woodstock	Active	.....	.....	.....	Very active	.....	Active
29—Stratford	Active	.....	.....	.....	Active	.....	Quiet
30—London	Active	.....	.....	.....	Active	.....	Quiet
31—St. Thomas	Active	.....	.....	.....	Active	.....	Active
32—Chatham	Active	.....	.....	.....	Active	.....	Quiet
33—Windsor	Active	.....	.....	.....	Active	.....	Active
34—Sault Ste. Marie	Active	.....	Very active	.....	Very active	.....	Active
35—Port Arthur & Fort William	Active	.....	Active	.....	Active	Active	Quiet
Manitoba—							
36—Winnipeg	Active	.....	Active	.....	Active	.....	Active
37—Brandon	Active	.....	.....	.....	Active	.....	Active
Saskatchewan—							
38—Regina	Active	.....	.....	.....	Active	.....	Active
39—Moose Jaw	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Active
Alberta—							
40—Calgary	Active	.....	.....	.....	Active	.....	Active
41—Edmonton	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
British Columbia—							
42—Nelson	.....	.....	Active	Quiet	.....	.....	Quiet
43—New Westminster	Active	Very quiet	Active	.....	.....	.....	Active
44—Vancouver	Active	Quiet	Active	.....	.....	.....	Active
45—Victoria	Active	Quiet	Active	.....	Active	.....	Active
46—Nanaimo	Quiet	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	Active

CANADA DURING THE MONTH OF DECEMBER, 1909.

and is intended to present, in brief and accessible form, a generalized statement as to the state of employment in the prevailing, no account being taken to wage changes, trade disputes and kindred phenomena treated under separate order indicating in each the degree to which general conditions were favourable or unfavourable, as follows: (1) active

	Metal, engineering and ship-building.	Wood-working.	Printing and Allied trades.	Clothing.	Food and tobacco preparation	Leather.	General transport.	Miscella-neous.	Unskilled labour.
1—	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	Active	Active	Active
2—	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Quiet
3—	Active	Active	Active	Quiet	Active	.....	Active	Active	Quiet
4—	Active	Active	Active	Very active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Quiet
5—	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
6—	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Very active	Active
7—	Active	.....	Very active	Quiet	Very active	.....	Very active	Active	Active
8—	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Quiet	.....	Quiet
9—	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active	.....	Quiet	Active	Very quiet
10—	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active
11—	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Quiet
12—	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
13—	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	Active	Quiet	Quiet
14—	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Quiet
15—	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
16—	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....	.....	Active	Active	Active
17—	Active	Active	Very active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Quiet
18—	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
19—	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
20—	Active	Active	Active	Active	Very active	.....	Very active	Active	Active
21—	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Quiet
22—	Active	.....	.....	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active
23—	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Quiet
24—	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Quiet
25—	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Quiet
26—	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Quiet
27—	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
28—	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....	Active	Active
29—	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Very quiet
30—	Active	Active	Very active	Active	Very active	.....	Active	Active	Quiet
31—	Active	.....	Active	Active	.....	.....	Active	.....	Quiet
32—	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	Active	Quiet
33—	Active	Active	Active	Very active	Active	.....	Active	Very active	Active
34—	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Very active	Active	Active
35—	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Quiet	.....	Active
36—	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....	.....	Very active	.....	Quiet
37—	Active	.....	Active	Active	Very active	.....	Very active	Active	Quiet
38—	Active	.....	Very active	.....	Active	.....	Active	Active	.....
39—	Active	.....	Active	.....	Active	.....	Very active	Active	Active
40—	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
41—	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Very active	Active	Quiet
42—	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet
43—	Active	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	.....	Active	Active	Very quiet
44—	Active	Active	Quiet	Quiet	.....	.....	Active	Active	Quiet
45—	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Quiet
46—	Active	.....	Active	.....	.....	.....	Active	.....	Active

pondents stated that more help was needed. Wages were about the same as last year, this is, from $12 to $25 per month with board on yearly engagements, and from $25 to $35 with board for summer engagements.

The Guelph, Ont., winter fair and the Maritime winter fair of Amherst, N. S., were held during December, and were both in point of attendance and the number and quality of exhibits a pronounced success. A number of most interesting and valuable lectures were delivered by agricultural experts, and several meetings of agricultural associations were held. Among important meetings which took place during December were, the thirty-first annual meeting of the Ontario Agricultural and Experimental Union, the annual meeting of the Ontario Apple Shippers' Association and the annual meeting of the Maritime Fruit Growers' Association. Another important meeting of the month was that of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association held at Brandon, Man., at which the main subject of discussion was the government ownership of elevators. It was announced during the convention that the Government of Manitoba would establish a line of internal grain elevators as a public utility to be owned and operated by the public and was prepared to co-operate with the Association in working out a plan to that end. A committee was appointed to discuss the matter in detail with the Government. It was decided to admit women to membership in the association.

Fishing.

The month was quiet. Smelt fishing opened in the Maritime Provinces; catches were fair and prices high, especially during the closing week of the month. The opening of the lobster season in Nova Scotia on December 15, gave employment to a considerable number of men, though catches were generally light. The coastwise fisheries were dull. In British Columbia, preparations in connection with the herring season at Nanaimo were very active, but no large takes were reported up to the close of the month. The sealers at Victoria were beginning to sign their crews for the season of 1910.

Lumbering.

The mild weather which prevailed throughout Ontario and the Eastern Provinces up to the middle of December was unfavourable for work in the woods. A heavy rainfall in the Maritime Provinces made the forwarding of supplies unusually difficult and operations were correspondingly delayed. In the latter half of the month, however, the freezing of the swamps and an abundant snowfall facilitated the work. The outlook is that the cut will exceed that of the season of 1908–09. Work in the sawmills had entirely ceased by the middle of the month, the season having been prolonged to an exceptionally late date. Market conditions were favourable, with prices upward in tendency. In Western Ontario and the Northwest Provinces the outlook is for a busy winter in the woods. Some heavy contracts for railway ties are being carried out. In British Columbia general conditions continued to improve. The mills were well employed, with a good demand for product. The logging camps were quiet, on account of weather conditions, but the outlook is for an increased production.

A feature of the month was the holding of a lumberman's convention at Vancouver, B.C., forty lumbermen from Western Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia being present. The regulation of prices was discussed. The consensus of opinion was that the outlook for the industry for the coming year was very favourable. It was suggested that a similar meeting should in future be held annually.

The Canadian Forestry Association, of which the membership is now 2,250, an increase of 275 over last year, will hold a special convention in New Brunswick during 1910, and its annual business meeting at Ottawa on March 11.

It was announced that the Province of Quebec would send experts to Europe in order to make a report on the preservation of forests and water power.

Mining.

In Nova Scotia the collieries were working steadily except in localities affected by labour disturbances. The Dominion Coal Company stated that the strike for some weeks past had had little effect on output, the Company having made increased shipments to several customers and having already begun banking. Up to December 20, 11,830 tons had been banked. For the four weeks ended December 18, 1909, the Company's total output from the mines was 207,021 tons, compared with 148,484 tons in the corresponding weeks of 1908. Banking has been begun by the Company at least two months earlier than usual. The collieries of Alberta and British Columbia had a busy month, some shortage of fuel at points in the Northwest Provinces having stimulated the demand.

The metalliferous mines had a good month throughout Canada. The output of asbestos was well maintained in Quebec, and shipments from the Cobalt and other mining camps of Ontario were heavy. In November, the total shipments from Cobalt amounted to 2,447 tons, being the product of seventeen mines. The various camps in British Columbia were producing steadily, the output showing an advance compared with the corresponding period of 1908.

Manufacturing.

The manufacturing industry was much more active than at the corresponding period of 1908. A large number of establishments took on additional hands and in several localities advertisements for help in manufacturing establishments appeared in the press. Female help for whitewear factories was reported scarce at Toronto, Berlin and other points. The cotton mills remained quiet, but there was a revival of activity in the woollen mills. The iron and steel trade has been very active and the outlook is for still more active conditions resulting from the busy conditions prevailing in the construction trades and the proportionate increase of metal consumed.

The Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Company reported as follows for the calendar year 1909:

	Tons.
Coal mined and shipped	830,000
Iron ore mined and shipped	460,000
Coke made	85,000
Limestone and dolomite mined	70,000
Pig iron made	62,000
Steel ingots made	63,000
Blooms and billets cogged	54,000
Finished materials, bars, plates and forgings shipped from New Glasgow	53,000
Amount of freight paid to the Intercolonial Railway	255,000
Freight carried by Sydney Mines Railway of the company exceeded	1,400,000
Coal and ore freighted by boats owned or time chartered by the company	925,000

The total wages paid by the company during the year was nearly $2,500,000. With the single exception of coke made, the figures named above all show very substantial increases over the past year.

Further negotiations looking to the completion of the amalgamation of the Dominion Coal and the Dominion Iron and Steel Companies were held during December.

The installation of transformer stations and other equipment for the use of Niagara power was in progress at several points in Southwestern Ontario.

Railway Construction.

Winter conditions went into effect in the closing weeks of the month and a considerable number of men were discharged from the various camps. In the Northwest Provinces the return of these to the cities considerably swelled the number of unemployed. Work, however, was continued to an unusually late date, and the winter promises to be very active on rock cutting, bridge building, the forwarding of supplies and other employment possible at this season.

The completion of the large bridge over the Pembina river, about sixty-six miles west of Edmonton on the Grand Trunk Pacific line, will considerably facilitate the laying of steel.

Some large contracts for the supply of ties, bridge timber, fence posts, &c., were awarded by the Alberta and Great Waterways Railway Company at the end of December.

About 450 men and 400 teams have

been employed throughout the past year on the Canadian Pacific Railway Company's Bow Valley Irrigation system. The construction of the eastern section of this system will be commenced in 1901.

Tenders for the removal of the wreckage of the Quebec bridge were under consideration during December.

An additional report was presented by the Honourable the Minister of Railways to the House of Commons giving details of the result of the survey of the proposed Hudson Bay Railway. It is noted in the report that Nelson is a better harbour than Churchill and the line to that point is sixty-seven miles shorter than to the latter. It is estimated that 64,000,000 bushels of wheat may be marketed annually by the road.

The provincial agreement to be entered into by the Government of British Columbia with the Canadian Northern Railway Company binds the Company to build a line of railway through the Yellow Head Pass to the coast south of the Fraser river, to establish a ferry service between that point and Victoria, to build a line of railway from Victoria to Barclay Sound, and to employ no Asiatics on construction work, the entire work to be constructed and to be sufficiently equipped within four years. In return the Province agrees to guarantee the bonds of the Company to the extent of $30,000 per mile, to exempt the railway from taxation for ten years and to give the railway Company right-of-way over provincial lands with the usual privileges of taking from them timber and gravel. The Company agrees to indemnify the Province from any payments under its guarantee and to make the same a charge upon the whole Canadian Northern Railway system. The agreement with the Kettle River Valley Railway Company looks to the construction of a line of railway from the Boundary district to the coast cities by as direct a route as possible. The line is to be built from Grand Forks twenty miles up to the North fork of the Kettle river, a line from Midway to Penticton and a line from Penticton to the Nicola, Kamloops and Similkameen Railway near Nicola; no Chinese nor Japanese persons are to be employed on the work and fair wages are to be paid to workmen, the whole to be finished within four years.

The Grand Trunk Pacific Branch lines Company is asking authority by legislation to construct the following lines:

1. From a point on the western division of the G.T.P. between the east limit of range twelve, and the west limit of range seventeen west of the third meridian, thence, in a southwesterly and westerly direction to a point in the vicinity of Calgary or to a point on the line which the company is authorized under paragraph fourteen of clause eleven of said chapter, to construct to Calgary.

2. From a point on the proposed line mentioned in paragraph one between the east limit of range twenty, and the west limit of range twenty-eight west of the third meridian, thence in an easterly and southeasterly direction to Regina or to a point in the vicinity thereof.

3. From a point in the proposed line mentioned in paragraph two between the east limit of range twenty-four, and the west limit of range twenty-seven west of the second meridian to Moose Jaw or to a point in the vicinity thereof.

4. From a point on the western division of the Grand Trunk Pacific between Artland and Wainwright, thence in an easterly and southeasterly direction to a point on the line which the company is authorized to construct to Battleford.

5. From Regina or a point in the vicinity thereof, thence in a southeasterly and westerly direction to Lethbridge or to a point in the vicinity of Lethbridge on the line which the company is authorized to construct from Calgary to the boundary of the province of Alberta, at or near Coutts, authorizing the issue of bonds to the extent of $30,000 a mile of the said lines of railway and comprising the said lines, within what are defined as the Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta extensions.

According to a report issued by the Warehouse Commissioner at Winnipeg, Man., with regard to interior, terminal and eastern transfer elevator capacity, there has been a marked increase in capacity during the past twelve months. In Manitoba there are in all 312 stations having elevators with a capacity of 21,624,500 bushels, an increase in capacity during the year of 772,000 bushels. In Saskatchewan seventy-six stations have been added to the list, making a total of 330 points at which elevators have been erected. The storage capacity in this province has increased from 17,924,500 to 24,279,000 bushels. In Alberta there are 121 points at which elevators have been erected, compared with sixty-five last year; their capacity has almost doubled during the year being now 8,050,400 bushels. Altogether, there are in Western Canada 769 stations at which 1,763 elevators are in active operation, having a storage capacity of 54,234,900 bushels.

General Transport.

Railway employés had a busy month. Freight traffic showed an increase in volume compared with December, 1908, and the holiday passenger trade was heavy. Railway earnings continued to show large increases compared with the corresponding period of 1908. Railway shop employés also became more active during the month.

The first train over the line of the Canadian Northern Railway between Quebec and Ottawa arrived at the latter point on December 5.

It was announced that the Canadian Northern Railway Company would erect repair shops and a roundhouse in Toronto during the coming year.

According to a Detroit, Mich., despatch navigation on the Great Lakes for the year 1909, closed on December 6. Referring to the disasters of the season the following statement was given out:

Twenty-five vessels with a total tonnage of 30,146, and valued at $1,144,000, have been wrecked the past season, and of those who operated these boats sixty-two have perished. Chief among the causes of disaster has been fog. Twenty-four collisions are recorded, and at least fifty per cent. of these were caused by fog. Last year's record was: Sixteen vessels lost, valued at $631,000, with a total tonnage of 26,250; total loss of life, thirty-three.

The Commissioners of the Port of Montreal have outlined arrangements looking to the carrying out of the following improvements:—

1. To double the capacity of the port.
2. To lessen St. Mary's current so that water portage from one end of the harbour to the other will be possible.
3. To give and all year round railway service from Point St. Charles to Bout de l'Isle, open on equal terms to every railway doing business in Montreal.
4. To create manufacturing and warehousing sites possessing:
(*a*) Direct rail connection over all lines with every part of the continent.
(*b*) Deep water wharfage available to all ocean lines coming to the port.
(*c*) Water access by way of the canal system to Western Canada and the United Sates.
5. To create low priced power for the movement of harbour equipment, grain elevators, etc.
6. To reduce the handling charges on every ton of freight coming into the port.

Tonnage through the Canadian locks at Sault Ste. Marie this year will exceed 25,000,000 tons. The following is a comparison of the months of 1909 with last year:—

	1908. Tons.	1909. Tons.
April	85,208	96,566
May	527,968	1,723,492
June	988,384	1,742,015
July	1,815,567	4,613,744
August	1,924,388	5,009,468
September	2,122,903	4,790,188
October	2,557,260	4,507,247

Street railway employés had a very active month. Earnings of companies were satisfactory and a considerable increase in the number of employés took place during the past year.

The British Columbia Electric Railway Company's annual statement shows an annual revenue of £123,400, an increase of £2,400. The directors have decided to extend the system with a view to allow for a larger population than at present.[1]

Under date of December 13, the Board of Railway Commissioners for Canada notified the different railway companies that an investigation will be held during January as to whether brakemen shall be allowed to ride on the top of trains.

With the closing of navigation, longshoremen, ship labourers, &c., entered upon their period of dullness. The winter ports of Halifax, N.S., and St. John, N.B., however, were very busy, and anticipate a much heavier movement of traffic than last year.

The annual report of the Canadian Pacific Railway steamships line showed a shrinkage in net revenue of $700,000.

The Canadian Northern Railway Company has announced that on the opening of navigation next year it will inaugurate a passenger and freight service between Canada and Great Britain, two twenty-knot steamers having been purchased.

According to reports received by the Department of Trade and Commerce 95,000,000 bushels of wheat will be available for export from Canada this year. Up to the close of November there had been received at Fort William 56,479,211 bushels of wheat, being 13,963,932 bushels more than at the same date last year. Lake shipments totalled 45,718,683 bushels, an increase of 12,419,641 bushels over last year.

[1]For a statement relating to the distribution of bonus to employés of this Company see the report of the New Westminster correspondent.

The Trades.

Building.—Outside operations had for the most part ceased, but the mild weather allowed an exceptionally large amount of work of this kind to be performed in many localities. Bricklayers, masons and builders' labourers were dull. Plumbers were active, as were carpenters in many places. The outlook is for an active winter on inside work.

Metal and woodworking.—The month was active for those employed in manufacturing establishments, though there was a falling off of employment in some sash and door factories. Electric workers and linemen had a good month. The winter promises to be an active one for ship builders on repairs. The demand for cooperage stock was somewhat light, the fall rush being over. Owing to the light apple crop in some sections the demand for barrels was below the normal during the past autumn.

Printing.—The month was very active for printers, pressmen, electrotypers, bookbinders, &c.

Clothing.—Journeymen tailors were busy during the first half of the month, but were quiet towards the close, and will remain so for a period. Garment workers and hat and cap makers, etc., had a busy month. Boot and shoe workers continued quiet, though sorting orders were satisfactory. Furriers were very busy.

Leather.—A fair month was reported by leather workers, with tanners and curriers somewhat dull.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers and confectioners had a busy month on holiday goods. Cigar makers and tobacco workers were also more active.

Miscellaneous.—Retail clerks, delivery employés, hotel and restaurant employés, etc., were very busy in connection with the holiday trade.

Unskilled labour.—From the standpoint of unemployment, reports from all of the larger centres showed that there were fewer men out of work in the closing days of the year than at any similar period for some years past. The unemployed were made up for the most part of recent arrivals. With the close of outside operations, a considerable increase in the number of those out of work took place, but a much more favourable winter than last year or the year before is anticipated. The scarcity of domestic servants continued.

Canadian Trade and Revenue.

Foreign trade.—During November, 1909, the total value of imports entered for consumption was $35,434,039, compared with $24,706,349 in November, 1908. For the first eight months of the fiscal year ending November 30, 1909, the total value of imports entered for consumption was $240,108,031, compared with $194,827,463 in the corresponding period of last year. The total value of domestic exports during November, 1909, was $35,315,713, compared with $21,672,224 in November, 1908. The total value of domestic exports during the first eight months of the fiscal year ending November 30, 1909, was $183,050,727, compared with $168,080,487 in the corresponding period of last year. The grand total of Canadian trade for November, was $73,151,731, compared with $59,514,256 in November, 1908. For the first eight months of the fiscal year ending November 30, 1909, total Canadian trade was $439,959,213, as against $377,921,241 in the same period of 1908.

According to reports of Trade Commissioners received at the Department of Trade and Commerce, Canada, a considerable demand for British Columbia herring has sprung up in the Orient. Imports of machinery into Japan have also in recent years shown a phenomenal increase. Chinese imports of feathers have increased.

Imperial trade.—In Great Britain and the different dominions of the Empire openings for Canadian products were reported as follows: For Canadian leather at Glasgow; for maple and street railway supplies at Leeds and Hull; for agricultural machinery in India; for motor vehicles, agricultural implements, carriage and wagon building material and railway material in South Africa, where trade generally is improving.

Domestic trade.—From all sections of the country reports indicate a heavy increase in the volume of retail holiday trade as compared with that of 1908. Weather conditions were very favourable, excellent snow roads having enabled farmers to reach their markets with a minimum of effort. Money was apparently plentiful, and the favourable outlook, following upon the bountiful crop returns imparted a buoyancy which was felt in almost every branch of trade and industry. The sorting trade among wholesalers was active but stocktaking was for the most part in progress in this department. Bank clearings showed a heavy increase compared with the corresponding period of 1908.

The bank statement for November showed a continuance of the large increases previously recorded in deposits and loans. There was a slight decrease in circulation owing to a lessening of the demand in connection with the crop movement. Current loans in Canada for November showed an increase of nearly two per cent. for October and a gain of fourteen per cent. over the returns for November, 1908. Deposits advanced by over $25,000,000 during the month.

Commercial paper was exceptionally well met in Section fourth. At the ninety-second meeting of the Bank of Montreal, it was stated that deposits had increased by $36,000,000 during the past year. The net profits of the Merchants' Bank for the year ended November 30, 1909, were $831,159, compared with $738,597 in 1908. The business of the Bank of Ottawa increased during the year, the circulation having exceeded that of 1908 by $327,580 and deposits by $4,690,777; the bank opened seven new branches during the year. The Bank of Toronto reported a decrease of $3,000 in profits due to low money rates. The Union Bank of Canada has had a successful year, $100,000 having been added to reserve fund and nineteen new branches or agencies opened. The Bank of Ottawa reported an increase of over $4,690,000 in deposits and over $327,000 in circulation. The rest fund was increased by nearly $300,000 and the capital by a like amount. The Bank of Toronto added $250,000 to rest account and nearly $8,000,000 were added to deposits, while loans increased by $4,000,000.

Canadian revenue.—The Honourable the Minister of Finance for Canada in delivering the Budget Speech in the House of Commons estimated a revenue of $98,000,000 for the current fiscal year and current expenditure of $81,000,000.

According to the annual statement of the Provincial Treasurer of Saskatchewan the total revenues of the present fiscal year amounted to $3,355,679. It is expected to carry forward about $100,000 to the next fiscal period.

Notes.

The Workmen's Compensation Commission of Manitoba continued its sessions during December.

The Merchants' Bank of Canada has applied for the incorporation of a pension fund for its employés.

The annual meeting of the union of British Columbia Municipalities was held at North Vancouver, B.C.

The Early Closing Association of Montreal, Que., was re-organized, with Mr. J. B. E. Poirier as President and Mr. Edward Hardy as Secretary.

A farm of over 600 acres has been purchased by the Government of Ontario in the vicinity of Guelph, Ont., for the purpose of establishing a new Central Prison thereon.

A deputation representing the proposed Canadian International Exposition and Selkirk Centennial to be held at Winnipeg, Man., waited upon the Government of Canada with a request for a grant of $2,500,000 towards the project.

The Montreal Branch of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association and the Montreal Builders' Exchange held their annual banquets during December. The Honourable the Minister of Labour was present at the latter and spoke with reference to industrial accidents, technical education, trade disputes, and conciliation and arbitration, and kindred subjects.

An inter-provincial conference on uniform regulations for the construction and

inspection of boilers was held at Regina, Sask. The deputy minister of public works for Manitoba, was elected chairman of the conference.

The following is a statement of the affairs of the People's Bank of St. Maurice, Que., on December 1, 1909, after three and one-half months operation.

Number of members	150	
Paid up capital		$2,395.95
Entrance fees		56.20
Cash assets:—		
Loans		6,069.20
Cash		3,029.19
		$9,098.39
Profits for three months		$ 85.82
Expenses		37.93
		$ 47.89
Interest on deposits		13.98
		$ 33.91
Provident and reserve fund 30%		01.17
		$ 23.74
Members profits 6%		23.45
Balance of reserve fund		$ .29

The Ontario Provincial Council of the International Bricklayers' Union held its annual session at Toronto, President Chamberland, of Guelph, presiding. About fifty delegates were present. The past season, it was reported, has been a very profitable one to bricklayers, and in several places wages have been increased. The membership of the union in Ontario is estimated at 2,500. A number of resolutions were passed for presentation at the Biennial conference of the union to be held at Boston, Mass., in January.

The report of the committee appointed by the Board of Education of Toronto to visit a number of cities in the United States to procure information regarding technical education, formed a basis of a conference between the members of the special Committee of the Board on Technical Education and representatives of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, the Board of Trade and the District Trades and Labour Council. The special committee appointed by the Board to consider the advisability of opening manual training and domestic science classes in the eastern and western sections of the city at nights, recommended that classes be opened in Queen Alexandra and Dawson Street schools three nights a week, for boys and girls, who have never had such lessons, and for Public School pupils who wish to take the more advanced work in these classes.

The organization was announced of the Quebec Railway, Light, Heat & Power Company, Limited, being a merger of the Quebec Railway, Light & Power Company, the Quebec Gas Company, the Frontenac Gas Company, the Jacques Cartier Light & Power Company, and the Canadian Light & Power Company of Levis. The new company will have a capital of $10,000,000, in twenty-year five per cent. bonds, and $10,000,000 in common stock. The amalgamating companies comprise the tramway, light, heat and power companies of Quebec and vicinity, including the electric line at Montmorency Falls and Ste. Anne de Beaupré. The Jacques Cartier Gas Company, immediately prior to the amalgamation, distributed $4,000 among its employés, numbering fifty persons. The money was distributed *pro rata* according to salaries and length of service, and a further sum of $500 was given to the widow of an employé who was accidentally killed three years ago while in the service of the company.

At the second annual general meeting of the Civil Service Savings and Loan Association of Ottawa, Ont., the financial statement showed 371 shareholders and over six thousand dollars out on loans to 162 persons, the smallest loan being $2 and the largest $364.14. It was decided to pay a dividend at the rate of five per cent. per annum for the first six months of the year, upon all shares paid up at the end of that period, and also to recommend to the board of administration the advisability of paying interest on deposits at the rate of four per cent. per annum for the coming year.

A prize competition and sale instituted by the Canadian Handicrafts Guild was held at Montreal during December. This is not an exhibition in the usual sense, but a display of handiwork sent in from all parts ofthe Dominion, in competition for prizes offered by friends of the Guild. It was wider this year in scope than was

attempted previously. As an experiment to discover if workers in the various crafts need, and desire, a place of sale for their products, it was stated to have been successful, as was proved by the response received from every province.

The annual meeting of the Commercial Traveller's Association of Canada was held at Toronto. The treasurer's statement showed receipts for the year of $123,817. Of this amount $53,992 went in mortuary benefits, and $71,275 to surplus allotment account. After general expenses had been met, a balance of $45,196 remained to be placed to permanent reserve. The surplus is now $687,372. The membership last year was increased by 686, and now totals 9,326.

A dividend to the workmen at the rate of nine per cent. in addition to their wages, was recently announced as the result of the first nine months' working of the co-partnership plan instituted by Sir Christopher Furness at West Hartlepool. The scheme was started in order to avoid the trade disputes which had been so frequent and so ruinous, and the idea of giving the men a direct interest in the concern was received with hearty co-operation by the workers. It is considered as demonstrated that the arrangement provides a permanent guarantee against strikes, which in the case of a firm whose contracts are often time-limited under heavy penalties embarass the directors continually. Under the new conditions, operations at the shipyards have preceded with satisfaction to all concerned. The board recently announced that every steamer built and repaired since the commencement of the co-partnership scheme has been delivered in strict accordance with the terms of the contract.[1]

[1] A special article giving details with regard to the arrangement was published in the *Labour Gazette* for December, 1908, page 613.

II.—REPORTS OF LOCAL CORRESPONDENTS.

DURING the month of December, Mr. J. Markey, of Woodstock, Ont., was appointed correspondent of the *Labour Gazette* for Woodstock, Ont., and district, in the room of Mr. W. H. N. McElheran, resigned. Mr. Edwin Howell of Calgary, Alta., was appointed correspondent for Calgary, Alta., and district in the place of Mr. George Howell, resigned.

SYDNEY, N. S., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. John Moffatt, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Labour conditions continued active throughout December, and apart from the district of Glace Bay industrial activity exceeded that of past years. In the strike district conditions improved and a record output was made in the early part of December. The steel industry continued active, while construction work at the Sydney plant gave employment to a large number of men. The merging of the Dominion Steel with the Dominion Coal Company will have a beneficial effect upon the business of the district, and is looked upon by the business public with satisfaction.

The output of the Dominion Coal Company ranged between 8,000 and 10,000 tons per day, and on the 16th., 11,022 tons were produced. Shipments of coal will be continued from Louisburg and International Pier while the season is open. A few thousand tons have been placed in the heaps at two of the Collieries.

General activity prevailed at the Nova Scotia Steel Works. With the exception of Sydney No. 2, Colliery which had broken time in the latter part of the month, all the other collieries were very busy. The Steel Department of this Company was very busy.

All departments of the Sydney Steel Works were continuously employed during the month. The yards are well stocked with supplies of ore and limestone for the winter months. Prospects

for the steel industries of Cape Breton are said to be bright.

Transportation by rail was heavy, but the closing of the St. Lawrence for the year affected shipping.

The building trades had a fair month, although the weather interfered with outside work to a large extent. Other skilled trades were active and unskilled labour was well employed.

The usual activity of the holiday season prevailed in wholesale and retail trade.

INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS.

In the early part of the month, Cape Breton was visited by a violent wind storm from the east accompanied by heavy rain. Considerable damage was done to shipping and piers. A large part of the S. & L. Railway was washed away. Temporary repairs were affected within a week, but it is the intention of the Coal Company to move the roadbed in that section more inland. Thousands of lobsters were thrown up on the beach by the violence of the storm.

WESTVILLE, N. S., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. T. Hale, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The condition of the labour market was active, although heavy snow storms interfered somewhat with work in the collieries. During November the mines worked full time, the Acadia Coal Company's collieries producing some 28.000 tons and the Intercolonial Coal Company's mine about 23,000 tons, being altogether an increase of 6,000 tons compared with last year. Shipments of coal from this district for the eleven months ending November 30, 1909, were about 435,000 tons. The shipments for the whole Province during the same period were 3,679,130 tons. Trade generally was active and there was no unrest in labour circles.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Farmers were quiet, being engaged in marketing their produce, which brought good prices. The butchers found cattle scarce and have to import in quantities. Eggs and butter were in demand.

Lumbering.—Conditions in this industry were very favourable, and the cut is expected to be large.

Manufacturing.—With the exception of the Sutherland Rifle Sight Company which was quiet, manufactories in general were busy.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Plumbers were fairly active; other branches of the building trades were quiet. The metal trades were generally active. Satisfactory conditions were reported in the clothing, food and tobacco preparation, miscellaneous, and transport trades. The supply of unskilled labour exceeded the demand.

HALIFAX., N. S., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. A. J. Smith, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The general condition of the labour market during the month has been fair. While building and repairing contracts were not as active as during December, 1908, there was increased activity in other lines, notably among freight handlers and longshoremen. The mild weather which prevailed during the greater portion of the month enabled an amount of work to be carried on building operations which is not usual in December. Indications for 1910 at present are not bright for the building trade. During the past year there has been a large falling off in the issuing of permits as compared with 1908. Permits issued for the first eleven months of the year totalled 529, with a valuation of $616,034 as against 605 permits, with a valuation of $805,175 for the first eleven months of 1908. The figures of last year, however, were the largest for some years.

Work along the waterfront, while but fair during the first week of the month, increased greatly as the month progressed, and sent the record for December above that of the corresponding period of several years. In addition to the extra demands on the longshoremen for shipments of grain and apples, the S.S. Corinthian stranded on George's Island in the harbour on the 19th inst., and the greater part of her cargo of grain, lumber, etc., had to be removed.

The boilermakers, iron ship builders and helpers of Halifax and Dartmouth have organized a union.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Fishing.—Fishing has been for the most part light during the month so far as local fishermen were concerned, while along the coast in the vicinity of Shelburne the catches have been but small and irregular. The lobster season opened on the 15th December and while some fairly large fares were taken by local fishermen, no large exportations are reported. In Yarmouth however, on the 20th inst., one of the largest shipments on record was made, when 100,000 crustaceans were shipped to the Boston markets.

Manufacturing has been fairly active during the month, with *mining* and *lumbering* dull.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Bricklayers and masons were dull. Carpenters were fairly well employed during the first half of the month, but were dull towards the end. Lathers were dull, with plasterers fairly busy. Painters, decorators and paper hangers were dull, but plumbers were busy and gas and steam fitters had a fair month. Stone cutters and builders' labourers were dull. Electrical workers had a fair month. Horseshoers were dull. Printers and pressmen had a busy month. Bookbinders were fairly busy. Tailors experienced a dull month, which is attributed mostly to the mild weather. Bakers and confectioners were busy. Butchers and meat cutters had a good month. Furriers were busy. Maintenance of way employés and railway clerks had a fair month. Freight handlers and longshoremen experienced the best month for some time. Unskilled labourers were fairly well employed. Other lines were about up to the average for the season.

AMHERST, N. S., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. A. D. Ross, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Taking weather conditions into consideration, labour has been fairly well employed. At the Canadian Car & Foundry Company, formerly Rhodes Curry & Company, the largest industry in town, work has been slack, but large quantities of iron material have been pouring in to the plant and the officials state that in a few weeks the shops will be running full time. In all the other industries work has been more brisk and everything points to an era of industrial expansion.

The McLean Milling Company's new quarters have been about completed and operations will be begun in January. This Company will manufacture different kinds of feed and flour.

Business both in the wholesale and retail trades was reported good.

The Maritime Winter Fair which was held here on December 6-10, brought a large number to the town and stimulated retail trade.

Wages remain about the same. There have been no strikes or disturbances of any kind other than that at Springhill which continues without apparent change.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Produce commands very high prices. The price of hay is steadily advancing and large quantities are being shipped to Newfoundland.

Lumbering.—The lumber industry is having a remarkable revival, especially among the smaller operators.

Manufacturing.—All industries, with the exception of the car works, were well employed.

Mining.—Mining was brisk except at Springhill where the strike still continues.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Bricklayers were fairly busy during the open weather that prevailed the first of the month, but are now idle and will probably continue so until the end of the winter. Steam fitters and plumbers were very busy. Moulders were busy in the majority of the shops. Machinists were well employed, with boilermakers busy and horseshoers very busy. Woodworkers were fairly well employed and upholsterers reported business dull. Car builders were largely out of employment, but pattern makers were very busy. Printers had a busy month. Tailors were well employed, with garment makers, boot and shoe workers, and trunk and bag workers very busy. Stenographers were well employed, and furriers were all working overtime. There were a number of unskilled labourers out of work or on odd jobs only.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. F. J. Nash, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The general condition of the labour market during December, was the same as in November, with the supply somewhat less than the demand. Outdoor work was closed down for the season. In Charlottetown, the finishing touches were given to the new railway round-house, the Canadian Bank of Commerce and a number of lesser contracts. The usual volume of business was done during Christmas week, a timely snowfall having improved the travelling, thus improving trade in city and country. The shipping of produce was ended for the year, with the exception of that carried by a few steamers. Merchants, and bankers reported collections up to the average.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Conditions were normal. With high prices for almost every product the farmers had reason to view the situation optimistically.

Fishing.—The exceptionally mild weather during the greater part of the month was not favourable for the shipment of smelts and eels, a business which is carried on extensively during the winter. Frost at the close of the month came to improve the situation in this respect.

Manufacturing.—The few factories in this almost exclusively agricultural province, were conducted under usual conditions.

Railroad construction and employment.—With the exception of a short period near the close of the month, when the trains were delayed by a snow storm, there was no interruption to regular employment.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Bricklayers and masons, lathers and plasterers, painters, stone cutters and builder's labourers had a dull month, but carpenters and joiners, plumbers, gas and steam fitters, were active. Other skilled trades were active and the demand for unskilled labour was well maintained.

MONCTON, N. B., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. J. C. Graves, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Labour conditions during December continued in a healthy and active state. Mild weather the first half of the month favoured outdoor operations, and a large amount of inside finishing work on uncompleted contracts gave carpenters and builders a steady month. Ninety-one building permits valued at $185,000 were issued during the year for fifty-four dwellings, nine stores one bank and twenty-four other building; 164 plum-

bing plans were also passed. In the suburbs about twenty-five dwellings were erected. The dearth of houses existing the past three years is thus relieved and rents are easier, with a better choice of houses. Manufacturing concerns are all in operation and with full staffs of operatives except some which are closed for annual stocktaking and repairs. The Enterprise Foundry Company, Sackville closed for stocktaking December 22nd, and will resume work June 3rd, 1910. This foundry was destroyed by fire July 1908, but was rebuilt on an enlarged scale and opened February 1909. The plant is one of the largest and most modern in the Maritime Provinces, special attention being given to labour saving devices and arrangements contributing to the employés' comfort. About 125 names are on the payroll which amounts to $5,000 per month. Nearly all work in this factory is done by the piece and relations between management and operatives are cordial. The Charter held by the Moncton Electric Railway Heat and Power Company, has been sold to another company for $10,000, and the building of a street railway is expected in the spring. The Customs returns showed imports for November at $92,295 as compared with $44,935 in November, 1908, and duties collected at $7,599 against $8,445 in 1908. Payments for construction on the National Transcontinental in New Brunswick for November amounted to $376,564. The month was quiet, and certain branches of the work will necessarily be discontinued during winter; 141 miles of steel track are now laid on the various contracts, being about half of the New Brunswick mileage. On the International Railway about 1500 men have been employed and track is laid to the eighty-first mile. Retail trade has been good and wholesale fair the Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employés numbering about 3,000, employed mainly upon the Intercolonial Railway have decided to amalgamate with the Canadian Federation of Labour. The Brotherhood will continue its organization under their old name but will pay a per capita tax on each member to the Canadian Federation.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Caring for stock and marketing produce occupied the farmers, attention this month. Prices in all lines of produce ranged high, except for potatoes. Hay is plentiful, but the demand so far has been light. Pork sold at 10 cents per lb; chicken, 18 cents per lb; turkey, 24 to 28 cents; geese 20 cents per lb; dairy butter, 25 to 28 cents; creamery, 30 cents. Farmers' help was scarce. Youths who could adapt themselves to farming life would readily find work in the farming localities here.

Fishing.—Smelt fishing season opened December 1st, and some good catches were made along the shores and in the Miramichi waters. The outlook is much better than last season, which was a total failure. Prices are 5 to 6 cents per lb.

Lumbering.—Mild weather with much rain and lack of snow interrupted operations the first three weeks of the month. Snow falls since have much improved prospects and a cut equal to last season's is expected. Men were only fairly plentiful at wages $24 to $28 per month.

Mining.—The Maritime Oilfields Company Limited, while prospecting for oil sank two wells on the Albert Company's side of Petitcodiac River twelve miles from this city and at a depth of 750 feet struck natural gas. A mercury gauge adjusted to a two-inch stand pipe with a steady flow of gas registered 1,000,000 cubic feet in twenty-four hours from one well and 300,000 cubic feet from the other. Operations are suspended for the winter.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Carpenters and masons were in fair demand, with plumbers busy and stone cutters slack.

Artisans in the various metal trades all reported an average month, with fairly active conditions.

Employés in the various woodworking factories were all busy during the month replenishing stock for next season's work. Upholsterers were busy, also varnishers and polishers. Carriage and wagon makers were dull. Barrel Factory employés were slacker.

Active conditions prevailed in the printing and clothing trades.

Bakers and butchers were very active.

Leather workers were busy.

Barbers and clerks were active. Theatre employés and laundry workers were very busy.

General passenger traffic being heavy and much special freight traffic moving created a good demand for train crews, and good time was made by many men. Telegraphers were busy, also carters, teamsters and expressmen.

Unskilled labour was in good demand owing to the mild weather and but few unemployed were noticed. Wages were $1.30 to $1.50 per day.

ST. JOHN, N.B., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. W. H. Coates, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The labour market improved during December, especially along the water front. Several of the mills have closed down for the winter, but a majority of the employés are working as ship labourers. Up to December 18, there were filed at the Custom House cargoes for twelve steamships, and the valuation totalled, $2,097,588. Of this $1,529,408 was the value of Canadian goods. The wheat shipments by the above vessels were 584,088 bushels, and the cattle shipments 1,238 head of Canadian cattle and sixteen head of American cattle. Bank clearings for the four weeks ending December 23, were $6,184,160, and for the corresponding period last year $5,574,288, being $809,872 greater in 1909 than in 1908, and $1,611,951 less than during the five weeks ending November 25, of the current year. The receipts at the Savings Bank during the month of November were $50,938.27, and the withdrawals $69,692.97. City employés and officials were paid $20,480 by the city cashier for the four weeks ending December 24.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Beef cattle have been in great demand, but the supply has been equal to it. The price has been from $6 to $7 per hundred pounds live weight. Dressed beef has been selling from five cents to seven cents per pound by the carcass, while local butchers charge fourteen cents per pound for steak and nine cents for roasts. Poultry has been plentiful and the prices good. Turkeys sold at twenty-eight cents per pound during the Christmas season, while the farmers received eighteen to twenty-three cents. Chickens have been netting the poultry men ten to twelve cents, ducks and geese brought twelve to sixteen cents. Beef hides are high, ten and one-half cents per pound being readily paid. Butter has remained steady at twenty-two to twenty-three cents. Eggs retail at twenty-eight cents. The price of potatoes is low, being in Hartland seventy-five cents per barrel and in Aroostook $1 per barrel. Large quantities of hay are being shipped from Hartland and the price is $10.25 to $11.25 per ton. Oats remain at thirty-five cents per bushel.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

The building trades were from quiet to dull, except in the case of plumbers who were active. The metal trades were active or busy. The printing and food trades were busy, but the clothing trades were quiet. Railway employés and longshoremen were very busy, as were street railway men, teamsters, etc. Unskilled labour had a good month.

NEWCASTLE, N.B., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. James Falconer, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The labour market has been active, though nearly all outside work for the present is about completed. The repairs to Harkin's Academy are about finished; in the vicinity of $40,000 were put on it. Outside work has been very much delayed on account of wet weather. The river is still open, which is very un-

usual at this time of the year. A new curling and skating rink has been built this fall, and is now ready.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—There is not much activity at this season of the year, but prices for all kinds of produce have been high.

Fishing has not been very active, as there has not been enough frost. Only those who had scows could work. A number of nets went adrift, entailing a heavy loss to the fishermen. The price of smelts is high, the buyers paying from five to six cents per pound. A few fishermen have made good winter's wages already.

Lumbering.—The season has not been very good for operating. It has been almost impossible to get supplies in either for men or horses. The low ground is still too wet to work on.

QUEBEC, QUE., AND DISTRICT.

Messrs. E. Little and *P. J. Jobin, correspondents,* reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The month was somewhat duller for labour than November. Two heavy snowfalls gave a considerable amount of employment to snow shovellers and carters who would otherwise have been out of work. Navigation closed on or about December 5. The steamer *Sundt* with a cargo of coal from Cleveland, Ohio, arrived on December 1 and was the last steamer from up the river. The last steamer for Europe left on December 3, and the last of the Nova Scotia colliers on the fourth. The steamer *Montcalm* left for Seven Islands on the eighteenth returning on the twenty-third. The keels have been laid for the construction of two steel ferry boats to ply between Quebec and Levis. Several iron vessels were in the docks for repairs; the iron shipbuilding trade will accordingly be fairly active until the spring. The merger of the gas, electric light and power companies will throw a number of men out of work. The price of gas was advanced from $1.20 to $1.50 per 1,000 feet. Work has been started on the approaches for the Quebec bridge. Employés of the Jacques Cartier Gas Company and the Frontenac Gas Company were presented with a bonus amounting to $4,000.

About 100 labourers, in the employ of the Harbour Commissioners, were discharged on the twenty-seventh instant. Some of these men have been working for the commission for nine years past.

The result of the two day's voting in Limoilou on the By-Law for the annexation of that Municipality to the City of Quebec was concluded on the thirtieth instant. The total vote polled was 439, and of these 308 were in favour of annexation and 131 against.

The price of provisions in this City are high at present: Turkeys,24 to 25 cents per pound; fowl, 90 cents apiece; eggs, 50 cents per dozen; butter, 28 to 30 cents per pound; potatoes, 50 cents per bushel.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Market prices were very high, turkeys bringing 22 cents per lb.; hogs, dressed, $12 to $13 per cwt.; beef, per quarter, 7 to 8 cents per lb.; mutton by the carcass, 10 to 12 cents per lb.; eggs, 60 cents per dozen; butter, from 26 to 30 cents per lb.

Lumbering.—The snowfall has rendered conditions very favourable for logging.

Railway construction.—The extension of the Quebec Central Railway in Beauce and Dorchester counties was completed and inspected prior to being opened for traffic in January. The extension is over twenty miles long.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

The building trades were dull, though carpenters and painters had a good month. The metal trades were generally quiet; boilermakers, shipbuilders, electric workers and linemen were active. The printing and clothing trades were from active to busy. Food and tobacco preparation trades were busy, but ice

cutters were still dull. Furriers, delivery employés, etc., were very busy, but hotel, restaurant and laundry workers were quiet. Railway employés had an active month, with street car employés quiet and cab drivers, hackmen, etc., dull. The supply of unskilled labour was in excess of the demand.

THREE RIVERS, QUE., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Joseph J. Ryan, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The labour market was fairly active during December, wholesale and retail merchants being well employed. The building trades continued active on account of the fine weather prevailing. Trade in general was fairly good. Rates of wages remained the same, and the best of understanding prevailed between employers and employés.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Farmers were busy selling and carting farm and dairy produce which sold well at good prices.

Fishing.—The "Tommy" cod has not made its appearance yet.

Lumbering.—The lumber mills were closed, but sash and door factories were running to full capacity as a consequence of the activity in the building trade.

Manufacturing.—Factories were well employed.

Railroad construction.—Railroad construction was rather quiet this month.

The Canada Iron Corporation has decided to rebuild its large foundry burned down last month, and has succeeded in getting a reduction in taxes from the city.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Bricklayers and masons, carpenters and joiners, lathers and plasterers, painters, decorators and paper hangers have been very busy, also plumbers, gas and steam fitters and builders' labourers.

The metal trades had a quiet month, except blacksmiths and horseshoers who were active.

Woodworkers and carriage and wagon makers were busy.

The printing and allied trades had a rather quiet month.

Journeymen tailors, garment workers and glove makers were busy, but boot and shoe workers were not quite so busy as the others though they had a fair month.

Bakers and confectioners, butchers and meat cutters and cigar makers were well employed, but ice cutters and drivers have not yet begun work this winter.

Barbers were kept busy. Clerks, stenographers, delivery employés, furriers, hotel and restaurant employés and laundry workers had all plenty to do.

Railroad employés reported a fairly busy month. Cab drivers and hackmen report a quieter December than last year, but teamsters and expressmen were well employed.

There was less demand for unskilled labour than during the previous month, but about the same as last December.

SHERBROOKE, QUE., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. H. Logie, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Business generally has been very good during the month of December. There was a certain amount of broken time with those on outside work, but not nearly so much as in past years, the weather being very mild until the last of the month. The machine shops and all other industries are running full time, and the Jenckes' Machine Company has orders now in hand which will keep it going all winter. Prospects are far better than at the same period last year. The secretary-treasurer of the city is several thousand dollars ahead of the same period last year. This is an excellent indication of working conditions, as there are few cities of its size where more property is held by the working men than in Sherbrooke.

A by-law will be submitted to the people whereby the city enters into an agreement with the Sherbrooke Street Railway for a period of forty years. The city will give exemption from taxes for twenty years and at the end of that period has the option of taking over the road. If the measure meets with the approval of the citizens, the company will extend its system in the city and to outside points. It is the intention to spend about half a million dollars next summer on the road.

Christmas trade was very good, and retailers reported a good turnover.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Lumbering.—The demand for pulp wood is not so good as was anticipated at the beginning of the season, but there are a number of men employed in the woods.

Manufacturing.—All branches were fully employed. The woollen mills are advertising for help and the carpet company has just secured several large orders.

Railroad construction.—Work is at a standstill.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

The building trades were quiet, though carpenters and joiners were active on inside work. Machinists, moulders and iron workers were busy. Woodworkers, upholsterers and carriage makers were active, with pattern makers busy. Printers and book binders were active, and journeymen tailors and garment workers were busy. Bakers and confectioners busy, with cigar makers active. All miscellaneous trades were active. Railroad men, especially freight handlers were quiet, but street railway men busy. Unskilled labour was in good demand.

ST. HYACINTHE, QUE., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. V. Phaneuf, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The labour market was active in December and industrial conditions were excellent. The fine weather prevailing during the greater portion of the month permitted outdoor work to be continued much later than usual. The building trades, which at this season of the year are generally quiet, were more active than in the corresponding months of former years. Sash and door factories were fairly active. The work on the cathedral was being actively pursued, a considerable number of workmen being employed. Conditions were quiet in the metal trades. The musical instrument factory had a busy month. The leather industry was very active. Garment working and woollen factories worked with full staffs. Negotiations were in progress looking to the opening of a new boot and shoe factory. Wholesale and retail merchants reported a good month. Banks reported a fair month with easy collections. There were no changes in wages nor hours.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Favourable conditions prevailed. Farm products sold well with stiffening prices. Butter was sold at from twenty-six to twenty-seven cents per pound and eggs at from thirty-five to forty cents per dozen. There was an abundance of farm work, and farm hands were busy, but the supply was equal to the demand.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Plasterers, painters, plumbers, gas and steam fitters were active; the other branches of the building trades were well employed. The metal trades were busy and the woodworking trades active. A satisfactory month was reported by the printing trades. The clothing, food and tobacco preparation, leather and miscellaneous branches had an active month. Railway employés were fairly busy. Unskilled labour was fairly well employed, there being very little idleness.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Sorel.—The steamers *Montmorency, Maisonneuve, Alpha* and *Hosanna* of the fleet of the Department of Marine were

docked at St. Joseph and will undergo repairs during the winter. Messrs. Beauchemin and Sons have built an important addition to their establishment, and are installing a foundry plant. A large parcel of land was purchased by this firm and over $40,000 will be expended on machinery. A large steel stone lifter is being built by the Marine Department. This vessel will be furnished with powerful machinery enabling it to break shale and rock in the bed of the river at a depth of forty-five feet. A new steel dredge was also commenced in the yards of the Department. It will be of steel, 180 feet long by forty in width, and fourteen feet in depth. All of the dredging fleet of the Department have gone into winter quarters at Sorel and over 600 men are employed on repairs,

ST. JOHNS, QUE., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. A. D. Pepin, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

On the whole activity prevailed. Work on the Canadian Pacific Railway bridge went forward briskly. The Government shipyards were busy repairing the dredges to be used in deepening the Richelieu river. Building operations slackened somewhat, but conditions were more favourable than at the same time last year. The Standard Drain Pipe factory worked five days per week overtime and this will continue in order to replenish stock. At the potteries also overtime was worked. No holidays will be given this year in these establishments which were running to full capacity. Merchants reported more business than last year, and banks had a good month. No changes occurred in wages or hours, and friendly relations existed between capital and labour.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Farmers were busy marketing their produce which brought high prices. During the Christmas season turkeys were selling at from 27 to 30 cents per lb; chickens from 90 cents to $1.00 per pair; beef from $7.50 to $8.00 per 100 lb; fresh pork from $12.50 to $13. per 100 lb; fresh eggs 40 cents per dozen; butter 27 cents per lb; potatoes from 50 to 60 cents per bag; apples from $3.50 to $4. per barrel.

Manufacturing.—The canning factory became more quiet but on the other hand the Molleur factory engaged all the young girls and women who worked in the cannery, and overtime was being worked in this establishment.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Carpenters, joiners, painters, paper hangers, plumbers, gas and steam fitters had a fair month but the other building trades were dull. Electrical workers and linemen were quiet; the other metal trades were active, with woodworkers very active. The printing and allied trades had an active month. More satisfactory conditions than were prevalent during December, 1908, were reported by the clothing trades. The miscellaneous and transport trades were well employed, no hands being idle.

MAISONNEUVE, QUE., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. J. F. Girard, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Activity in the labour market was well maintained during December, especially in the building trades, in which all branches except stone masons' (who nevertheless had a better month than in the corresponding period of 1908) were very active. Workers in the other trades appeared satisfied, having been well employed with the exception of day labourers. With the last class inactivity prevails every winter, not so much on account of the scarcity of labour as owing to the large number of labourers who work outside of Montreal and Maisonneuve during summer and return to these localities in the winter. A viaduct which will give employment to a number of men has been

commenced in St. Louis. Builders' labourers had their wages decreased by two cents per hour during Christmas week.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

With the exception of stonemasons, whose quiet season had commenced, the building trades generally were well employed. Moulders, iron workers, machinists, electrical workers, blacksmiths, roofers and horseshoers were well employed. Shipwrights were active; the other branches of the metal trades were quiet. Active conditions were reported by woodworkers and by the printing trades. Workers in the clothing trades were in demand. An increase in activity was reported by those engaged in food and tobacco preparation. The leather, miscellaneous and transport trades were well employed. Unskilled labour was quiet.

MONTREAL, QUE., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. G. Audet, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Trade and commerce during December were active; an increase of twenty-five per cent. in turnover was reported over that of the corresponding period of 1908.

The annual report of the Building Inspector showed an increase of $3,055,320 in building operations in 1909 compared to 1908. The number of building permits was 2,359 in 1909 against 1,756 in 1908. In the month of November 1909, 124 building permits were issued valued at $425,855' compared with 103 permits valued at $264,610 in the same month last year.

The statistics of the Lachine Canal again show an increase in traffic. The number of vessels visiting this port have doubled; 23,000,000 bushels of wheat were carried. The returns show that a total tonnage of 1,790,056 tons passed through the canal this season.

The fire department has published its report showing that the firemen answered 1,689 alarms during the calendar year. Nine people lost their lives in fires during 1908.

During the seven months of navigation, between May and November the receipts derived from customs duties on imports showed an increase of $2,012,005 compared with the corresponding period of 1908.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—The month was one of the best of the year insofar as the sale of farm products was concerned.

Manufacturing was generally active.

Railway construction was quiet.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

The building, woodworking, printing, clothing, leather and miscellaneous trades were active. Ship builders and shipwrights were dull; the other branches of the metal trades were well employed. Cigar makers had a good month. Railway and street car employés were active, as were also hackmen, carters, etc. Unskilled labour was quiet.

HULL, QUE., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Rod. Laferriere, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The labour market in the month just past has been very active, judging by the demand for additional labour. Factories were working full time and there was a scarcity of hands in several large establishments. The Woods Company was in need of 200 girls at from $5 to $10 per week. The Laurentide Mica Company was also short a couple of hundred hands at from 60 cents to $2 per day. The only ones without work at the close of the season were the shipbuilders at the Ottawa Transportation Company's yards, about a dozen men all told. There were no repairs and no new construction on hand, and for the first time in many years the men were laid off, but only for about one month. Although the season

has not given the customary employment to snow shovellers, there does not seem to be an oversupply of men in that class. At the Eddy shop, contrary to the usual custom at this time of the year, very few of the workingmen have been laid off, and those secured employment elsewhere.

The general condition of affairs in this city may be exemplified by giving the opinion expressed by leading business men, bankers and others to the correspondent of the *Labour Gazette*. Mr. J. A. Pharand, said that his cash business so far is 33 1-3 per cent. ahead of last year. Caron, Carriere and Company, dry goods merchants, stated that the month of November was well ahead of last year's but that the mild weather at the end of the year caused the high average to decline in December; however, they noticed that there was plenty of money in circulation and that there was plenty of labour for all who cared to work. Messrs. P. D'Aoust & Company, grocers, stated that business was much better than last year at this time. Mr. Martel, grocer, was of the same opinion. Bankers as well as the City Treasurer, declared that collections have been easier and in excess of last year at the same date. The St. Vincent de Paul society and other charitable institutions have so far had practically no cases for support.

Several corporation contracts were under way giving employment to a couple of hundred hands at high wages. Construction trades were generally busy, several buildings being under way.

OTTAWA, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. W. Gilchrist, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The amount of money paid out by the Ottawa Electric Railway Company, and the corporation of Ottawa for snow shovelling was much smaller in December than in the corresponding month of the previous year. One storm, on December 14, necessitated an expenditure of $5,000 by the street railway and $500 by the city, but the absence of snow storms was not regretted by nearly so many job seekers as would have been the case in most years. The last sawmill did not close until December 4. Mills of the Ottawa valley ran five or six weeks later into the season than they did in 1908. Money was plentiful for Christmas buying. The satisfactory condition of the people was reflected in City Tax Collector's annual statement of receipts, which showed only $11,834 arrears. Ninety-two per cent. of the general taxes and 95 ninety-five per cent. of the water rates were paid up promptly enough to secure the discount provided. Merchants report the month exceptionally favourable for collections and the increase of several thousands of dollars in the revenue of the Ottawa Customs port showed an improvement in trade over the Christmas period of last year. A representative week's bank clearings were $3,430,896 or $300,000 more than the corresponding days of 1908. Though the farmers spent money with caution this was due more to their desire to recover completely from losses sustained during the trade depression preceding the last season than to any present stringency. Commercial men of Ottawa report the financial situation satisfactory for both the past month and the past year.

The Upper Ottawa Improvement Company which has charge of the drive on the Ottawa river and its tributaries reports the season of 1909 to have been the largest on record for the handling of sawlogs and pulp wood.

Allowing for the set back to manufacture caused by floods during six weeks of the early summer, the production of lumber in the Ottawa valley is at least as large as in 1908. This is approximately 500 million feet. With prices ranging from $5 to $8 higher for the upper grades of white pine the cut is worth considerably more. All the best classes of white pine sidings, shorts and strips are sold up as well as telegraph poles and railway ties. The only lumber held in large quantities is box and cull varieties so there is encouragement for extensive operations in the woods. The usual large exodus of men from the

shanties occurred at Christmas, but most of them were replaced. The wages did not alter materially but lumbermen had a chance to pick their hands.

Mr. J. R. Booth has completed a cardboard mill at a cost of $235,000 with a capacity of forty tons per day. It will begin operations about the middle of January. He is also building a new pulp mill to contain twelve grinders which will eventually increase his output eighty per cent.

The weather has been favourable for the work on the Grand Trunk Railway station and hotel where 225 men are employed. This is the chief source of extra employment compared with last winter. It is stated that the station will be ready next autumn and the hotel a year later.

The Carleton council at its December meeting arranged to begin work in the spring on the improvement of 300 miles of road in the county. The intention is to spend $30,000 a year of the $300,000 which is to be laid out. The provincial government pays one-third of the cost.

The strike of seventy leather workers affecting four Ottawa shops which began on October 4, continues. The Local International Union which declared the strike claims that only five men have gone back to work and the employers state that their business is not seriously affected. The union reports the receipt of $3,000 in strike pay from international headquarters. The Hugh Carson Company one of the harness makers was prosecuted in the police court for an alleged violation of the Alien Labour Act, based on the charge that it had imported from New York, an American leather worker to fill the place of one of the the strikers The case was dismissed by Magistrate O'Keefe on the ground that it was not shown that any contract of a binding nature had been made with the workman before his arrival in Canada. The workman had come as a result of correspondence with the Company's representative, but having learned of the strike refused to take the position.

A strike of one day's duration occurred in the foundry of MacFarlane and Douglas when some fifty or sixty men stopped work as a protest against a worker whom they said was behind in his union dues. The employer stated that he was asked to deduct the union fees from the worker's wages but refused.

A strike declared by the local stage hands union in the Grand Opera House against the wages paid by the lessee came to an end January 1st, when the theatre passed over to new management. The union stated that five employés were called out. The stage hands were receiving from $6 to $10 per week, while the union wage is from $10 to $16. The employer denied that he had refused any demand of the union either as to wages or class of help.

An evidence of the friendship existing between the workmen and employers was shown at Christmas when the Ottawa Electric Railway Company gave to each of its men, chiefly motormen and conductors, a present of $2, and larger gifts to the higher officers.

The Trained Nurses Association of Ottawa, including eighty-three members, has increased rates from $15 to $18 per week, claiming that this is the scale in most other cities. Some twenty other nurses will be benefited by the change.

The civic corporation closed a contract for its supply of coal for $6.65 a ton with the Connell Coal Company, compared with $7.15 with another company last year. For private consumption the price is $7.25 a ton, the same as last year.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—The farmers employed the agreeable weather during December in marketing produce. Butchering was general in the Ottawa district. Butter and meats are at the same prices as a month ago except that turkeys fluctuated from 20 cents to 25 cents per pound retail at Christmas. Fresh eggs sold at fifty cents per dozen, and are very scarce. The mild weather has been favourable to dairy cattle, and milk is more plentiful than a year ago.

Lumbering.—Road making for the hauling of lumber was delayed in the woods by lack of frost. For the same

reason repair work on the Ottawa river improvements for driving purposes was hindered as workmen never begin until the river freezes over. Anchor ice and snow hindered shipping and manufacture at some of the pulp and paper plants but shanty operations generally were helped by the light winter.

Manufacturing.—The manufacturing of men's rough clothes created a demand for factory girls in Ottawa. Other lines of manufactures are steady.

Railroad construction and employment.—The Canadian Northern Railway Company has begun running trains into Ottawa connecting the city with Quebec. The Christmas passenger traffic was heavy on all the railways. Railway companies are busy repairing damage caused by the November storm which destroyed several thousand telegraph poles. The demand for these poles has increased prices a dollar each.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Plumbers and steam fitters were busy. Other building trades were quiet. Electric workers and linemen were busy. Other metal trades were steadily employed. Jewellers were very busy. Woodworking trades were steadily employed. The printing trades were busy. Machine operators on men's and women's clothes were busy. Butchers and ice cutters were busy. Other food trades were quiet. Clerks were busy, stenographers quiet. Furriers rushed and theatre employés quiet. Railway employés were well employed and street railway hands were busy. Delivery employés were busy. Unskilled labour was quiet.

KINGSTON, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. William Kelly, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

December 1909 was a very active month from an industrial standpoint n Kingston. Merchants, encouraged by the steady growth of business, made extra large importations, and reported large sales as a result, According to reports from reliable sources the Christmas trade of this year was much better than that of 1908. The people not only bought more largely, but called for superior goods, and did their buying much earlier this year. Farmers and others encouraged by the cheap holiday rates on the various lines came to the city in large numbers and made heavy purchases. At the general post office the Christmas Day mail was twenty-five per cent. greater than that of a year ago. The carriers also had double loads on the following Monday.

The passenger traffic over the Canadian Pacific Railway, the Grand Trunk Railway, the Bay of Quinte and Kingston and Pembroke railways during the Christmas rush was very heavy.

The following are the student registrations in the various facilities of Queens University for the season of 1909-10 as compared with the session of 1908-09:

	1908–9	1909–10
Undergraduates, Arts (in attendance)	439	475
Post graduates, Arts, (in attendance)	19	30
Undergraduates (Extra normal)	318	410
Post-Graduates, Arts, (Extra normal)	21	28
Candidates for B. Paid and D. Paid	25	14
Students, Theology	29	25
Students, Practical Science	292	310
Students, Medicine	210	218
Students, Education	56	43
Registered in two faculties	56	56
Total students	1,351	15,17
Increase over preceeding year		166

The continued fine weather during almost the entire month, allowed building operations to be continued without interruption. Reports from the City Engineer, and assistant City Engineer indicate that during 1909, nearly half a million dollars worth of building construction was undertaken in Kingston. The City Engineer reported that from January 1st to December 1st, the number of permits issued from his office was 476, permits for new buildings 106, plumbing permits 242, plumbing fees collected $360; drain permits issued 158. In all 875 permits were issued during the eleven months, and 600 inspections were made. The estimated cost of construction was as follows: New buildings, $375,000; rebuilding, $50,500, additions $9,250; re-

pairs $12,945; total $447,695. This estimate is said to be low, and that the actual cost would easily total $500,000. In 1908,, there seventy-eight new buildings as against 106 in 1909. The engineer again recommended that hereafter a fee be charged for building and drain permits and also that contractors be required to file a statement as to to the estimated cost of each structure. He also recommended that a plumbing inspector be appointed.

On the 17th of December, the Board of Works held its final meeting. Seven and one-eighth miles of concrete walks were laid during the year at a cost of $5.000,. Less than six and a half miles were laid last year. Half a mile of limestone macadam road was constructed out of the year's appropriation.

It was decided to buy necessary land for street extensions. The engineer not only presented a comprehensive report of the year's work on the streets but also recommended that the land breaking of stone by poor men in the city during the winter be continued, as hand broken stone is better than machine broken stone. One mile of road was treated with three coats of oil (1,500 gallons), at a cost of $131.52 and the results proved very satisfactory. He advised that all recently reconstructed roads be treated with oil having an asphaltic base during the coming year. The cost would be $300 to $400 more than to use water, but the dust nuisance would be abated to a greater extent, and the wear and tear would be reduced. In Kingston the total mileage of walk is fifty-five. There are now forty-one miles of permanent walks, so that only fourteen miles of boardwalk remain to be replaced. There were twenty-six asphalt crossings constructed during the year and considerable other asphalt repair work was done.

At a joint meeting of the City Council and the Board of Trade they decided to co-operate in the expenses of interviewing manufacturers with a view to securing the location of new industries here.

The manager of the city light, heat and power works, reported that this year there were 248 new gas services installed, the largest number in one year since the plant was started. There were 10,490 feet of mains laid. The number of new electrical services installed this year was 112. The business of the plant had increased rapidly during the year 1909. The manager also drew attention to the fact that within a few months a by-law will have to be sanctioned by the ratepayers for the expenditure of $30,000 for renewals to the plant.

At a meeting of the waterworks committee the superintendent was authorized to call for tenders for timber for repairing the waterworks wharf, the committee decided to do the repairs by day labour under the direction of the superintendent.

Marine transportation continued until near the end of the month. By the end of the month nearly every boat was tied up, and large numbers of mariners had returned home for the holiday season. Nearly all reported a successful and profitable season. The management of the local transportation company's report a very good season, notwithstanding the summer shortage in grain. The fall shipments turned out large. Package freight was heavier this year than ever before. The coal trade closed during the month, after a successful season, navigation on the Rideau canal also closed during the month. The various boats reported a fair season.

The following are the total quantities of grain, coal, ore, flour, merchandise, etc., that arrive at the port of Kingston by vessel during the season of navigation in 1909 up to December 1st.

Grain from the west, 10,906,784 bushels, or over 3,000,000 less than last year. Coal, 17,295 tons; iron ore, 1,824 tons. Flour, 1,349 tons; mill products, 245 tons; salt, 65 tons; merchandise, 129 tons. Tonnage of vessels from Kingston to Montreal: steam 27,990 tons; barges 115,528 tons.

The above quantities of materials constitute 303 cargoes.

During the month the Dominion Government granted a lease of its dry-dock at Kingston, to the Kingston Shipbuilding Company (recently organized). The Company will have a capital of $500,000. It will pay a rental of $10,000 a year for the dock, and the lease will run for twenty-one years. The lease of the dock will be a decided advantage to Kingston. It is expected that very shortly there will be

fifty men at work, and that in a year or two the staff will number from two to three hundred men. Although the lease does not commence until April 15th, 1910, the Company will begin at once to install a new plant. At least $50,000 will have been expended by next summer and when the work is completed in a couple of years, it is expected the plant will be worth $150,000 in addition to the original cost of the dry-dock, and former equiping.

The hope of the Company is to develop a business here which in the past has been impossible for want of proper repairing facilities. For instance, the package freighters alone should help support the dock. There are now thirty or forty of these large freighters running from the upper lake ports to Montreal and they are a class of vessel that are in more danger than any other. Kingston is the right place to receive and repair them.

Under present arrangements at the government dry-dock the superintendent reports that more work will be done to the government boats this winter than usual. The government is rebuilding a dredge, two scows and a tug. Twenty men will be employed all winter, at the various trades.

The prices quoted on the Kingston market for Christmas produce were as follows:—

Eggs—new laid, 40 to 50 cents per dozen; butter, 23 to 25 cents per pound, farmers' butter, in prints, 25 cents; packed 24 cents; rolls, 24 cents; tubs, 23 cents.

Vegetables.—Carrots, 50 cents a bushel; apples, $1 a bushel; turnips, 65 cents a bag; cabbage, 50 cents a dozen; onions, $1 a bag; potatoes, 50 cents per bag. Beef, by carcass, 14½ to 15½ cents; cuts, 6 to 15 cents; pork, 11½ cents by carcase; lamb, 10 cents by carcass; live hogs, 8 cents per pound; turkeys, 17 cents to 25 cents per pound; chickens, 60 cents to $1.25 per pair; mutton, 9 cents per pound; lamb, 12 to 14 cents per pound; ducks, $1.00 to $1.65 per pair; geese, $1.00 to $1.50 each.

Grain.—Oats, 39 to 40 cents; local wheat, 98 cents; buckwheat, 70 cents; barley, 55 to 70 cents; rye, 65 cents; peas, 85 cents; old corn, 80 cents; flour, baker's $3.00 to $3.40; farmers, $3.00 to $3.15; Hungarian patent, $3.10 to $3.30; oatmeal and rolled oats, $3.40 to $3.50; cornmeal, $2.00 to $2.10; bran, $24 per ton; shorts, $26 to $27 per ton; straw, $10.00 to $11.00; hay, loose $14.00 to $15.00; pressed $14.00 to $15.00; salmon trout, 12½ cents per pound; skinned Digby herring, 20 cents per pound; whitefish, 12½ cents per pound; pike, 10 cents per pound; Chinook salmon, 30 cents per pound; kippered herring, Yarmouth bloaters, 40 cents per dozen; perch, 30 cents per dozen; frogs' legs, 40 cents per dozen; Altantic salmon, 30 cents per pound; salt codfish, 7 to 15 cents per pound; halibut, 20 cents per pound; fresh haddock, 10 cents per pound; bullheads, 12½ cents per pound; red herring, 20 cents per box; mackerel, 15 cents per pound; lake herring, 8 cents per pound; finnan haddie, 10 to 12½ cents per pound; fresh lobsters, 25 cents per pound; sea bass, 12½ cents per pound; pickerel, 12½ cents per pound; mackerel, 15 cents per pound.

Commencing on January 18th, 1910, the leading stores of the city are to close each day, with the exception of Saturday, at 5 o'clock. This is to be given a trial until the end of March, and if found to be satisfactory will be carried out all through the year.

There were no changes in the rates of wages or hours of labour and no strikes or lockouts reported. The strike reported between A. McMahon and Company and eight painters was finally settled, the firm agreeing to employ union men upon its contracts. One employé who remained at work during the difficulty paid into the union a fine of $25.00 and back dues, etc., amounting to $10.00 or $15 as part of the settlement.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Farmers were rather quiet having largely disposed of their crops at good prices. The work of the month consisted largely of hauling wood, lumber, hay, grain, etc., to market and getting out wood for next year's consumption. A number of successful agricultural, dairying and other society meetings were held during the month.

Fishing while not an important factor was slightly improved as compared with last month.

Lumbering was more active. A number of gangs of choppers etc., having been organized for the woods.

Manufacturing, railroad construction, mining and other industries were fairly active.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

The building, metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades were more active than at the corresponding period last year. Woodworkers and furnishers reported a busy month. Printers and pressmen had an active month. Journeymen tailors were quiet, but ready-made clothiers reported an active month. Bakers, butchers, cigar makers, tanners, barbers, broom makers, clerks, delivery

employés, furriers, hotel, restaurant, laundry employés and all branches of transport business as well as unskilled labour reported an active month.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Frontenac.—During the month the county council instructed the treasurer to write off his books all accounts in dispute with township councils regarding the county poor in the city institutions.

The same grants were made to the Kingston charitable institutions as last year, as follows:—General Hospital $1,000; Hotel Dieu $700; Infants' Home $150; Orphans Home $100.

Newborough.—With respect to the summer trade in this locality it is stated on reliable authority that tourist's left over $40,000 in the village last season. This is but one of many resorts in this district.

BELLEVILLE, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. H. C. MacDiarmid, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The month of December this year was the best for labour in many years. There were very few idle men to be seen. The weather was mild and most favouralbe for outside work. Not a factory or workshop closed down during the month but on the contrary all were working full time with a full staff of workmen. It is conceded by all that the city and district were never in a better condition. The Belleville Hardware Company had to work three nights a week to keep up with orders. Several other industries had their staffs working overtime. Both the cement plants were working full time giving employment to a large force of men. The rolling mills were very busy. Building operations were brisk, the $45,000 addition to the county court building gave employment to many skilled and unskilled men. Merchants generally reported a splendid business. It might be mentioned that not a failure has taken place here during the past year. Banks report the money market excellent. There were no strikes or changes in wages.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—The farmers are now devoting their time to butter making and getting in their winter's supply of fuel.

Fishing was dull, only rough fish being caught.

Lumbering was inactive in this district.

Manufacturing was active in all local branches.

Mining was very active throughout the county.

Railroad construction was dull.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Those employed in the building trades had an unusually active month as the mild weather permitted outside work to proceed.

Iron moulders, iron workers and helpers, machinists, electrical workers, brass workers, blacksmiths, boilermakers and horseshoers all had an active month.

All branches of the woodworking trades were fairly employed, all the factories running full time. Outside orders were plentiful.

Both news and job printers had a very busy month owing to the Christmas advertising. Machine men, pressmen and bookbinders were also busy.

Journeymen tailors were all very active and many shops worked overtime to fill Christmas orders.

Bakers and confectioners, butchers and meatcutters and cigar makers had an active month.

Harness makers were all employed.

Bakers, clerks, stenographers, delivery employés, furriers, hotel, restaurant, theatre employés and laundry workers had a very active month.

Railway conductors, engineers, firemen, switchmen and freight handlers were all engaged. Cab drivers, hackmen, carters, draymen, teamsters and expressmen were all active.

Unskilled labour was in good demand.

PETERBOROUGH, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. J. Arthur Sharp, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Labour generally was well employed during the month, being more active than at the corresponding month last year. The mild weather during the first part of the month was favourable to the building trades, which were unusually active for the season. Indoor workers will have employment the greater part of the winter. Last month showed a falling off in permits for building over the same month last year. November 1908, saw building permits issued to the amount of $25,525, while this year the amount was only $15,275. During the past year five new churches have been erected or were begun; a rough estimate of the cost of these buildings is $155,000. The Wm. Hamilton Company has been awarded the contract for a new set of pumps for the City of Hull. The Colonial Wearing Company has received two car loads of new machines and will add considerably to the capacity of its factory.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Farmers were busy with fall ploughing the first part of the month and later with shipping grain. They got very good prices for fowl. Turkeys sold for 30 cents per lb, and geese and chickens were correspondingly high.

Lumbering.—Fairly active conditions prevailed.

Manufacturing.—The factories were all running steadily with full staffs of employés.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

The building trades had a fairly good month though no very large operations were going on.

Iron moulders had a fair month. Machinists, engineers, electrical workers and brass workers were busy.

Woodworkers, upholsterers, varnishers and polishers, carriage and wagon makers were active. Coopers were busy.

Printers and bookbinders were active and journeymen tailors were busy.

Bakers and confectioners had a very busy month.

Railroad employés were well employed as is usual at this time of the year.

Unskilled labour has been active until the latter part of the month.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Cobourg.—M. Jex & Company began work on a one hundred and thirty-five foot addition to the Provincial Steel Company's plant here.

A small army of men are now engaged in construction work on the new Canadian Northern Railway line east of here, and the work is being rapidly pushed.

TORONTO, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Phillips Thompson, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

During December skilled labour generally was in active demand and few out of employment excepting those whose occupations are suspended during the winter. A large number of labourers engaged in street paving and sidewalk construction were laid off early in the month, and outdoor work on buildings was generally discontinued. The unemployed are much fewer than during recent winters, and the problem of providing for cases of hardship will be considerably less difficult. The Christmas trade was unusually heavy and put much money in circulation, as well as affording temporary employment to a large number as extra help.

Building permits were issued during November to the number of 650, representing an approximate value of $1,940,-650 as against 412 permits, representing an approximate value of $1,359,749 for November 1908.

The Toronto General Trusts Corporation has obtained a permit for an eight-storey office buildings 104 feet high, and another has been granted to the Standard Bank for a seven-storey bank and office building, 103 feet high. The Board of Control granted these permits on the condition that the buildings are to be constructed with metal sashes and frames and furnished with auxiliary pumps and special fire extinguishing appliances.

The Board of Education has established night classes for manual training and domestic science which are open two hours for three nights each week, in Queen Alexandra and Dawson street schools, the teachers being paid $2.25 per night for the extra service.

The Toronto Ferry Company has given a contract to the Polson Company for a large new ferry boat, 185 feet in length by forty-four feet beam, to carry 2,200 passengers. The cost will be about $80,000.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Farmers were occupied mainly with the care of stock and marketing produce. Before Christmas unusually high prices were obtained for turkeys and other fowl, and market conditions generally throughout the month were very favourable.

Manufacturing.—Factories have as a rule been busy with plenty of orders and prospects of steady work for some time to come. The good harvest in the West and the continued influx of immigrants has had a stimulating influence upon manufacturing industry.

The city has awarded a contract for 2,000 lengths of twelve-inch cast iron pipe at $16.75 per length or $33,500 in all, to the Canada Foundry Company. The Canada Foundry Company is building an addition to their machine shop on King street East, to cost $12,000.

The Toronto Bolt and Forging Company is included in the merger of several bolt and nut companies representing in all, about $1,000,000 capital under the name of the Canada Bolt and Nut Company Limited. As a result of the merger it is proposed to make extensive additions to the Swansea plant.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

The building trades were generally quiet, owing to the season, but a number of unfinished contracts will give employment for some time to indoor workers. The Slate & Tile Roofers Union has been organized in affiliation with the American Federation of Labour.

Blacksmiths, boiler makers, moulders, machinists, structural steel workers and electrical workers had plenty of work. Jewelers and silversmiths were busy.

Furniture workers, cabinet makers and upholsterers were active. Carriage makers, coopers and piano workers had steady work.

Printers and allied trades were well employed. The Pressmen's Union organized by seceders from the International body has been recognized by the latter as an independent organization.

Custom tailors, garment workers, furriers had and cap workers and boot and shoe workers had a busy month.

The provision trades were active. Cigar makers had a good month.

Leather workers had continuous employment.

Hotel and restaurant help, barbers and laundry workers were busy, especially during the holiday season. Clerks, salesmen, bookkeepers, delivery men and all connected with the retail trade were very busy.

Railway and street railway men, expressmen and teamsters were busy.

Unskilled labour was not so well employed as last month, many being out of work.

NIAGARA FALLS, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Hewlett Green, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The year closed with conditions generally satisfactory in industrial circles and a very good outlook for the new year.

The Ontario Power Company further increased the number of labourers employed on its extension works. The Hydro-Electric transforming station was made ready for the roof. The new library building was practically finished. Architects report much building in prospect for 1910. Retail merchants expressed some disappointment at the volume of holiday trade.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Manufacturing.—Manufacturing concerns were generally active. Iron working plants were busy. The new corrugated paper factory, now ready to commence work, will employ a considerable number of men and an extension of the plant is planned.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

There was a temporary demand for bricklayers, but employment for this class of men will be less active before Spring. Carpenters, and plumbers were active, painters and builders labourers quiet.

Work was plentiful in the metal and engineering trades. Electrical workers and linemen were busy.

Salespeople, office workers and delivery employers were facing a dull period Hotel and restaurant employment was scarce.

Railways experienced an increase of freight traffic when lake navigation closed. Holiday passenger traffic was heavy. Teamsters were busy.

Unskilled labour was well employed.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Chippewa.—Commencement of the construction of the steel plant here has been followed by general prosperity. It is expected that the Welland river will be dredged to accommodate lake-draught vessels next spring. Preliminary work was under way.

Port Colborne.—Heavy up-lake shipments just before the close of navigation emptied the cement company's storehouses and the plant will probably run all winter. A storm did considerable damage to the harbour works.

Welland.—The metal working trades were very active. A large steel scow was launched at the Beatty works. The Page-Hershey Company, let the contract for a coal shed to hold 200 cars and the whole tube plant will be completed in February. The business of the Ontario Iron and Steel Company was increasing rapidly and an enlargement of the foundry was commenced. A number of dwelling houses were being erected. Crowland township voted to fix assessment on the proposed plant of the Electro Steel Company.

ST. CATHARINES, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Jas. A. Wiley, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

December maintained the record of general activity in all branches of industry in this vicinity.

Building operations were quiet at the opening of the year, but with the advent of spring became active to busy and closed with better prospects for employment than for two seasons past. During the year about seventy new buildings were erected; of these sixty were residences for working men. Considerable additions and repair work was done. Plans for next season's work include the erection of from thirty to forty houses for working men's families. This is owing to the steady growth of the city and to meet a long-felt need.

Civic improvement work was extensive this year, and was an important factor in the employment of labour. Next season a new water supply main will be laid from the reservoir to the city, a distance of three miles, at an estimated cost of $150,000. The supply pipe will be twenty-four inches in diameter and will increase the city's supply 2¼ times. The main will be in addition to the one already in use and will give ample pressure for fire purpose as well as for domestic and factory purposes.

Christmas trade proved fully up to last year's, the purchases consisting largely of useful articles. Merchants generally were well satisfied.

This year proved a very busy one for the Welland Canal; about 400 more vessels were locked through than last year and about double as many as two years ago.

Up to December 15th, when navigation closed 2,412 vessels had passed through the canal as compared with 2,028 in 1908 and 1,303 in 1907. A majority of the boats carried grain this year, some of them with cargoes as great as 80,000 bushels. This outstrips any previous year's carrying on the Welland Canal.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—The fruit growers and farmers are well satisfied with the past season's crops and results. An estimate of the growth of this industry may be made from the fact that 480 cars were shipped by the Cold Storage Company, Limited, of St. Catharines alone, each car being worth $400 to $600. Queenston, Jourdan, Beamsville, Grimsby and Winona would each about equal the shipments made from St. Catharines and the above does not include shipments made by boat and to canning factories, of which there are eight in the district doing a large business. The fruit growers are increasing their acreage and claim the industry is but in its infancy.

Railroad construction.—The Northern, St. Catharines and Toronto Railway have about completed the line through Welland to Port Colborne. When completed the line will give convenient service from Lake Ontario to Lake Erie, connecting Pt. Colborne and intermediate places with the boat service from Pt. Dalhousie to Toronto.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

The buildings trades were active to busy, with conditions quieting down at the close of the month owing to weather conditions. All branches of the metal and engineering trades were from active to busy. McKinning Dash factory was still working a night shift of thirty hands in the chain department. The woodworking and furnishing trades were active. The allied printing trades were busy. Journeymen, tailors boot and shoe workers were active. Bakers and confectioners, butchers and meat cutters, were busy. Cigar makers and tobacco workers were active. The leather trades were active. Barbers, clerks, stenographers, delivery employés furriers, hotel and restaurant employés were busy. Laundry workers were active. All lines of transportation were active. Unskilled labour was well employed the first half of the month but was quiet towards the close.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Thorold.—Business generally was good and labour well employed.

Merritton.—The condition of the labour market was satisfactory.

Pt. Dalhousie.—Favourable conditions for the employment of labour prevailed. The Canadian Maple Leaf Rubber Company, advertised for hands.

HAMILTON, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. P. Obermeyer, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The active conditions reported for November continued during December. The building trades were all fairly well employed, and though cold weather interfered with outside operations early in the month the trades had more work than in the corresponding period last year. Prospects are very encouraging.

Retail merchants reported an exceptionally busy month, the Christmas trade in almost every line showing marked improvement over last year.

The city council having agreed to take 1,000 horse-power from the Hydro-Electric Commission for use in operating the waterworks and sewage disposal plants, placed orders on December 21, with the Canadian Westinghouse Company for two motors and two transformers for the

Beach pumping station. Two new 3,000,000 gallon pumps were also ordered from the same firm, and two 6,000,000 gallon pumps from the McDougall Company. The total consumption of water in November was about 200,000,000 gallons.

There were 100,685 square yards of macadam roadway laid during the year, about twice as much as in any previous year. It cost 25 cents a square yard. Of cement walks 126,168 square feet were laid at an average cost of 10.70 cents per square foot. Last year cement walks cost 41.1 cents per square foot.

On December 10, the failure of the supply of electric power, due to slush ice in the flume at DeCew Falls caused a temporary paralysis of business throughout the city. The trouble was overcome the next day.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Exceptionally large markets were the rule during the month. The supplies of turkeys were slow in arriving, but came with a rush a few days before Christmas, when there were more than enough for everybody. The price did not break to any extent, as it did last year, remaining at from 20 to 25 cents per pound. Christmas beef brought 9½ to 10½ cents per pound by the quarter. The display was the finest in many years. New laid eggs commanded 50 cents per dozen.

Manufacturing.—The Canadian Westinghouse Company is experiencing the busiest period in its history.

Railroad employment.—The Hamilton Street Railway Company, increased the number of cars on its Barton street line. The traffic on the suburban lines and the steam roads was very heavy.

The Hamilton Steamboat Company, announces that the season of 1909 was the most successful in its history.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Busy conditions continued in all the trades. Exceptional activity was experienced by sheet metal workers, tinsmiths, boot and shoe operatives, the allied printing trades and workers in the transportation lines. The demand for extra salesmen and saleswomen during the holiday season was in excess of the supply. Some factories were shut down toward the end of the month for stock-taking and repairs, but will reopen at the beginning of the year. This condition is not unusual but the period of idleness will be rather shorter than usual in other years.

Unskilled labour was fairly well employed but the slack season for this class of workers has now set in.

BRANTFORD, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. J. C. Watt, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Labour generally was well employed during December. The iron trades were exceptionally busy, and the building trades were also busy for the season of the year. The past year was favourable to all classes of labour, and there are indications that 1910 will be even more favourable. The Waterous Engine Works Company is asking the city council to close Jex street to enable an extension of the works. The Plough factories were exceptionally busy, considerable overtime being worked; large extensions are under consideration. The Nail Company finds present premises too small and will move to larger quarters. The Slingsby Fabric Manufacturing Company, has acquired additional premises and the Watson Underwear Manufacturing Company is enlarging its operations. The Western Counties Electric Company is erecting a reinforced concrete transformer station, which will enable them to receive 40,000 horse-power of electric energy direct from the DeCew Falls. The value of building permits issued by the city engineer during the month, shows an increase over the corresponding month of last year of $112,000 and the increase for the year over 1908, is $149,030, the total value of permits for the year being $438,885. Twenty-five machine moulders received an increase in wages of

from 15 to 25 cents per day. In several of the factories, the employés received gifts from the management at Christmas. In one factory about 300 turkeys were distributed.

The following prices prevailed at the Christmas markets: Turkeys, 22 to 25 cents per lb; geese $1. to $1.35 each butter, 26 to 28 cents; eggs (fresh) 35 to 40 cents a dozen; beef 8 to 12 cents lb; pork, 12 to 14 cents lb; potatoes, 65 cents per bag.

Merchants reported trade backward up to the 17th; after that it was exceptionally brisk. The value of the Merchants' Protective Association is shown in the report of the collector, who in the past seven months collected $2,000 bad debts for members of the association. About eighteen miles of concrete sidewalk, sewer, pavement, and storm sewer were constructed by the City Engineer's department during the year.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Farmers were active, chiefly on the care of stock and the marketing of produce.

Manufacturing.—Manufacturers were busy and in several instances very busy. Large additions to several factories are being arranged for.

The large factory for the Shoe Manufacturing Company, recently located here, is being rushed to completion.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Bricklayers and masons were busy, when the weather was favourable. Lathers, plasterers, painters, plumbers, gas and steam fitters were busy. Carpenters and joiners were busy nearly all the month.

Iron moulders, coremakers, machinists, engineers, electrical workers, linemen, metal polishers, buffers and platers were busy. Stove mounters were not very busy. Blacksmiths, boiler makers, sheet metal workers and horseshoers were busy.

Woodworkers, carriage and wagon makers, pattern makers and coopers were busy.

The printing and allied trades were busy.

Tailors and tailoresses were busy.

Bakers and confectioners were busy. Cigar makers and tobacco workers, were active.

Leather workers and saddlers were from active to busy.

Barbers, clerks, delivery employés, furriers, hotel and restaurant employés and laundry workers were busy.

Railroad trackmen were active. Freight handlers were busy. Teamsters and carters were active, as were hackmen. Draymen were busy.

There were some unskilled labourers toward the close of the month unemployed.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Paris.—The fabric mills were busy. The Sanderson-Harold Company has commenced operations in its new factory. The Plough factory has been closed for several weeks. There are a few unemployed in the town.

GUELPH, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Wm. Drever, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Labour conditions during December continued active, though building operations were practically at a standstill, with the exception of the Hydro-Electric power transforming station, on which there are still a number of men employed. The large addition to the Provincial Winter Fair building was completed and the fair, which was held from the 6th to the 10th of December, proved to be the best on record, both in point of attendance and number of exhibits, the horse show proving a great attraction. The different associations holding their annual meetings at the same time were all largely attended.

The Ontario Provincial Government has decided to locate the new Central Prison or Reformatory, outside the city limits, having purchased about 500 acres of land. The government will erect buildings thereon at an estimated cost of

$500,000, but most of the construction work will be done by convict labour.

Owing to the Winter Fair and the Christmas trade, wholesale and retail merchants reported a very good month.

Customs returns for November were $20,731.09 as compared with $12,303.67 for the corresponding month last year.

Twenty-eight Brussels carpet weavers employed by the Guelph Carpet Mills Company Limited went out on strike on December 11th. They wanted extra pay for overtime and better working conditions. No settlement has yet been reached.

Manufacturing plants were generally busy with orders ahead in most cases and prospects of an active winter.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

All employed in the building trades reported a quiet month, though plumbers had an active month. Tube mill workers were very busy. Iron moulders, reported an active month, some shops taking on additional men. Coremakers, machinists and engineers were well employed.

Electrical workers and linemen were active. Blacksmiths and horseshoers had a good month. Woodworkers in sash and door factories and piano makers reported an active month. Carriage and wagon makers were fairly well employed. Pattern makers were busy. Printers and allied trades had a good month. Journeymen tailors were slack, but garment workers were active.

Bakers, confectioners, butchers, barbers, also hotel and restaurant employés, reported a very active month. Street railway employés and expressmen were also very busy. There was little demand for unskilled labour.

BERLIN, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. R. F. Gofton, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Factory employment was very busy, during the month, being more active than during the corresponding month of last year. Bricklayers, masons, builders' labourers and unskilled labourers were somewhat inactive since winter set in. At the C. A. Ahrens Shoe Factory a couple of shoe makers and a sole cutter were wanted. Girls were wanted at the Hagen Shirt and Collar Factory, by the Stir White Wear Company and by the W. G. & R. Shirt and Collar Company. The building of the Niagara Distributing Power Plant was completed during the month. Good progress was made on the I. S. K. Weber block. The foundry of the J. E. Shantz estate was closed on the 11th. Both wholesale and retail trades was reported very good. There were no changes in hours of labour or rates of wages.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Farmers were somewhat quiet during the first half of the month, but during the latter part of the month become active teaming wood, saw logs and building stone, and marketing farm product. Butter was selling at 28 cents per pound; eggs at 36 cents per dozen; turkeys at from 22 to 25 cents per pound; geese from 14 to 15 cents per pound; ducks at 50 and 60 cents each; Chickens at 50 cents; beef, front quarter at 6½ cents per pound; hind quarter at 7½ cents per pound; dressed hogs at $11. to $11.50 per hundred; potatoes at 75 cents per bag; apples at $2.50 per barrel.

Manufacturing establishments were very busy, with many of the industries working overtime. The C. A. Ahrens Shoe Company moved into its new factory the first of the month. Another new industry, the Berlin Fuel Savers Company has leased part of the market building and began operation the first of the month, employing ten men.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Bricklayers and masons were inactive, with carpenters and joiners active and lathers and plasterers quiet.

The painting, decorating and paper hanging branches were somewhat inactive. Plumbers, gas and steam fitters were active, with stone cutters and builders' labourers inactive.

Iron moulders, iron workers and helpers, coremakers, machinists, steam engineers, electrical workers and linemen were busy. Metal polishers buffers, platers and brass workers, stove mounters, blacksmiths and boilermakers were also busy, as were tool sharpeners and horseshoers.

The woodworking and furnishing trades were very busy.

Printers, pressmen were busy.

Journeymen tailors, garment workers, hat makers and glove makers were busy, with boot and shoe workers very busy.

Bakers and confectioners, butchers and meat cutters, cigar makers and tobacco workers were busy.

Tanners and curriers, leather workers, saddlers, trunk and bag makers were active.

Barbers, broom makers and clerks were busy, as were shirt and collar makers and shirt waist makers.

Busy conditions were reported among transportation employés.

Unskilled labour was somewhat inactive.

WOODSTOCK, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. John Markey, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

In practically all lines conditions have been unusually active, and the outlook is most promising. Nearly all the factories were working full time with full staffs, some working overtime. The prospects are that these or similar conditions will continue through the winter. Some establishments report the best business in their history for the year just closing. The two organ and piano factories were working to full capacity, and expect to keep it up. The same was true of the two wagon factories. The furniture factory was running with practically a full staff, and expects to continue so. The cereal mill was running night and day. The wire fence business was also very active and a local concern engaged in the manufacture of school desks was very busy. This was the off month in the stove business; but the season has been an unusually good one and prospects are excellent. There was a good demand for female labour. A knitting factory employing 100 girls has work for twenty-five more. A biscuit and confectionery factory employing many girls reported trade active. Retail trade has been very good. There have been no complaints of want of employment.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Farmers have had a good season. There is a good demand for produce at high prices.

Manufacturing.—Conditions have been more satisfactory during the past season than for some years; the indications are that these conditions will continue.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Bricklayers and masons have had a good season and an unusually long one. Carpenters and joiners have been busy, and there is still considerable work. Lathers and plasterers have also some work still. Builders' labourers and many of those having trades for which this is the slack season are finding employment in the factories.

Iron workers and moulders have had a good year. December is a slack month in the stove business, but in other lines of foundry work, employment has been steady.

Woodworkers, upholsterers, varnishers and polishers, wood carvers, carriage and wagon builders have been busy, with good prospects.

Printers and pressmen, tailors and garment workers were busy.

There was little or no unskilled labour seeking employment.

STRATFORD, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Jos. T. Carlin, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

All classes of labour were busy during December and conditions compared fa-

vourably with the preceding month, employment being more plentiful than in the corresponding month of last year. The supply of labour, however, was equal to the demand, as nearly all outside work in the building trades was at a standstill. Gangs of men were engaged on the erection of the building of the Niagara power transformer station. The city council has decided to submit a by-law to the ratepayers in January to provide the sum of $10,000 to complete the Victoria improvement. All the factories reported business very good, especially the woodworking establishments. Wholesale and retail merchants reported a good trade especially during Christmas week. No changes in rates of wages or hours of labour, and no disturbances in the labour market were reported.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—The farmers were busy feeding cattle and marketing produce. The price of poultry was higher this season than for some time. The Swift Company, of Chicago, has opened an agency and has shipped three carloads of dressed fowl from here to the West. Turkeys sold from 20 to 23 cents a lb. for the Christmas holidays.

Manufacturing.—All branches were busy and all factories running full time.

CONDITON OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Most of the building trades were at a standstill, as is usual at this season of the year. Iron moulders, workers and helpers were busy. Machinists, blacksmiths and boiler makers were active. Woodworkers, carriage and wagon makers were active. Coopers were busy. Printers were busy. All the clothing factory workers were busy.

Bakers, confectioners and butchers were very busy; cigar makers were steadily employed. Harness makers reported business very good. Barbers, clerks, and delivery employés were busy. Hotel restaurant and laundry workers were active. All railroad employés were active, especially freight handlers. Cab drivers, draymen and teamsters were busy. Unskilled labour was dull.

LONDON, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. A. Woonton, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Local conditions for the mass of the workers showed a decided improvement over the same period last year. The retail houses did a heavy Christmas trade. At Hyman's tannery a new warehouse is in course of erection, to accommodate increasing trade. A number of sewers are being put in, making considerable work for labourers. A number of the large manufacturing concerns shut down between Christmas and New Year for stocktaking and repairs to machinery. The coal carrying barge *Bessemer II.* went down on Lake Erie, with thirty-two members of the crew. This boat handled the bulk of the soft coal used here. At McClary's Foundry, the moulders, who formerly received a bonus of 25 cents on board prices, had the bonus taken off at the first of December, which had the effect of a twenty per cent. reduction in their wages. The Trades and Labour Council has named twelve delegates to attend the Civic Federation meeting, the second Monday in January.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—The weather conditions up to the middle of December saved thousands of dollars to the farmers in this locality, as they were enabled to leave their cattle in the pastures, thereby saving feed. Turkeys brought from 18 to 22 cents per lb. for the Christmas trade.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

In the building trades a large number were idle, bricklayers were employed only to about half their number, but plumbers were fairly busy.

Stove moulders reported trade slack, while in the foundries business was fair. Iron workers and bolt and hinge makers were busy. Machinists reported trade fair. Electrical workers and linemen were very busy and brass workers and polishers busy.

Upholsterers were not busy; not much of this work is done here now. Carriage and wagon workers reported trade fair. Car builders and coopers were busy.

Printers and pressmen continued busy.

Journeymen tailors reported trade poor. Garment workers were busy. Boot and shoe workers were exceptionally busy, and were working overtime.

Bakers and confectioners had an exceptionally busy month. Cigar makers reported trade fair.

Tanners were busy.

Train crews reported an exceptionally good month. Teamsters were slack.

Among *unskilled labourers* but few were without work, and conditions are much more hopeful than last year.

DISTRICT NOTES.

The worst sleet storm in years visited Western Ontario the latter part of November, and created a great amount of damage to wires and poles. The Bell Telephone Company had fifteen gangs out for two weeks repairing, besides loaning fifty men to the Canadian Pacific Railway Company for the same work.

ST. THOMAS, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. J. A. Killingsworth, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The general condition of the labour market during the month of December was very favourable notwithstanding the advent of cold weather. Work in the building trades continued active throughout the month and those who desired work had no difficulty in procuring it. The work chiefly consisted in finishing contracts of the past season. On the railways the month was a good average, all hands being well employed. There was an increase in the number of crews put in service. Railway shop employés were busy, with the demand for skilled workers slightly in excess of the supply. During the month, Pere Marquette Railway machinists, blacksmiths and locomotive firemen were notified of an increase in wages. The increases were the result of conferences with the officials. The representatives of the men were generously dealt with by the officials and the best of feeling prevails. The increases mean a great deal to this city and show a desire on the part of the company to have its employés well paid. Merchants reported the Christmas trade exceptionally heavy and many additional clerks were employed to handle the business. There was plenty of money in circulation, which indicated general prosperity. The city assessor reports that from indications the population will show a decided increase with the completion of the census. Municipal skating rinks, on vacant city property, were thrown open to the children and are being well patronized by all classes. The rinks are well looked after by the city and the experiment is a decided success. The supply of unskilled labour was slightly in access of the demand, but no extreme cases of want have been reported.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—The city markets have been well attended with buyers and sellers. Turkeys sold at from 18 to 20 cents per pound and were in good demand.

Manufacturing.—Local industries report the month a good average.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Work in the building trades continued throughout the month, the work done being chiefly indoor work. Metal workers, in the railway shops were well employed. Tailors reported the month quiet.

CHATHAM, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Alex. Gregory, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Labour, skilled and unskilled, was fairly well employed during the first part of the month but showed a falling off

towards the last. The building permits issued by the chief of the Fire Department totalled $26,000 in value, but a number will not be proceeded with for a time. The Wagon and Carriage Company has been exceedingly busy and the Gananoque Spring and Axle Company has been working fourteen hours a day in order to keep up with orders. The McKeough & Trotter Machine Company who on November 1st, began on short time had on the 20th of the month to resume full hours. Park Bros., Machinists and Foundrymen reported trade better than in 1908, and were working full time with a larger staff. Planing mills showed signs of slackness towards the middle of the month and a number closed down during the holidays to resume on the 3rd of January. Dry goods merchants reported the Xmas trade in excess of that of 1908, and merchant tailors stated trade has been the best in twenty years.

A new industry has been secured viz. the Modern Malleable Range Company captalized at $40,000.

The city milkmen on December 20th, raised the price of milk from 6 cents to 7 cents.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Farmers and market gardeners reaped a rich harvest during Christmas week. Poultry reached the highest price in the history of Chatham; turkeys ranging from $2 to $6; geese $1.75 to $2; ducks 60 to 85 cents; chickens 25 to 60 cents; live hogs $8 per 100 lb; dress $10 to $11; hay, $13 to $14 per ton; butter 25 to 28 and 30 cents per lb; eggs, strictly fresh, 35 cents per dozen.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Bricklayers and plasterers were very quiet, but carpenters and joiners were fairly well employed on short hours. Painters were slack, but plumbers were busy, and gas and steam fitters very busy. Builders' labourers were dull.

Iron moulders, iron workers and helpers, machinists, sheet metal workers and linemen were quiet. Blacksmiths and horseshoers were busy.

Woodworkers and upholsterers were fairly busy and carriage and wagon makers were exceedingly busy.

Printers reported a fair month, but bookbinders were somewhat quiet.

Journeymen tailors reported trade brisk, many working overtime. Boot and shoe workers were busy.

Bakers and confectioners reported trade far in excess of last year. Cigar makers were busy.

Barbers, clerks, stenographers, delivery employés and laundry workers were very busy during the latter part of the month.

Cab drivers and hackmen were busy.

Unskilled labour reported a few idle at the last of the month.

WINDSOR, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. D. Mitchell, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

All classes of labour were well employed. The Windsor Gas Company is digging up its pipes and repairing them; this is giving employment to about 100 men and if the weather permits it will last into the new year. In 1909 there were 176 building permits issued during the first eleven months to the value of $421,385; in 1908, 163 were issued with a total value of $297,780. The Board of Works have spent this year $32,000 on sidewalks, streets and curbing. A Scale Company of Toledo, has leased a building for a term of years and is having it fitted up for the manufacturing of scales; this will give employment to twenty-five hands to start with. A new company has been formed called the Canadian Safe Company, and will start building as soon as it can locate a site; the Company expects to give employment to seventy-five hands.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

As the weather pemitted, the building trades were all working. All connected with the iron trades were fully employed. The woodworking and furnishing trades were working full time with the

exception of one planing mill. Printers and pressmen were very busy and journeymen tailors were working overtime. Garment workers are in demand. Bakers, butchers and tobacco workers were very busy on the Christmas trade. Leather trades were busy. Barbers reported a quiet month on account of the weather. Clerks, delivery employés, hotel and laundry workers were fully employed. All connected with transportation were fully employed. Unskilled labour was well employed.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—The farmers are about through with their season's work, with the exception of hauling produce to market. Prices were as follows:—Apples $1.10 per bushel; potatoes 60 cents per bushel; eggs 35 cents per dozen; chickens $1 to $1.25 per pair; ducks $1.25 to $1.50 per pair; butter 28 to 30 cents per lb; turnips 40 cents per bushel; carrots 40 cents per bushel; onions $1 per bushel; celery 35 cents per dozen; beets 40 cents per bushel; parsnips 40 cents per bushel; squash 5 and 10 cents apiece; cabbage 5 cents per head; cauliflower 10 cents per head; hay $12 per ton; and straw $5 per ton.

Manufacturing.—Manufacturers were very busy, some of them running overtime.

SAULT STE. MARIE, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. F. A. Denman, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Labour was well employed during December, except during the last week when the steel plant closed down for necessary repairs and improvements. Merchants generally reported a good holiday trade. The general outlook is favourable.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Normal conditions prevailed.

Lumbering.—This industry was very busy. A scarcity of men for the woods was complained of.

Manufacturing.—The charcoal plant has commenced operations under new ownership after a lengthy idleness. The Standard Chemical Company has purchased this plant from the Lake Superior Corporation. The Lake Superior Corporation has a large staff engaged enlarging docks and erecting a new blast furnace and rolling mill for structural shapes and bars in connection with the steel plant. It is the intention of this Corporation to greatly enlarge its sphere of operations during the coming summer, a coking plant being among the proposed new works. At the annual municipal elections by-laws were voted on for the construction of about $25,000 worth of cement walks and $6,000 for sewers; these both carried.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Plumbers were busy; the other building trades reported normal conditions. Normal conditions were also reported in the other groups of the skilled trades.

PORT ARTHUR AND FORT WILLIAM, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. F. Urry, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

With the closing of navigation this district has entered on a quiet period. December has been a quiet month in contrast to the last, but was much busier than the same month last year. No new work has been started and much building work has been closed down for the winter. With the closing of navigation the freight handlers have had to seek other work and as the lumber camps are not very busy this season there are a good many canal labourers and building operatives out of work or employed on short time. Wholesale trade has been fairly busy, but a falling off has caused a slight stoppage of workers

in warehouse work, taken on for the busy season. All wholesale houses are keeping on their regular staffs and are doing a better business than at the same time last year. Retail trade has been good and the merchants express themselves as well satisfied with the Christmas trade.

The labour market on the whole has been in a quiet, healthy state. No interruptions caused by strikes or lockouts, and no friction has been reported.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Comparatively few men have been engaged in the cities, settlers in the district are being employed in small lumber and tie camps.

Railroad construction.—The camps have taken some of the idle freight handlers and building labourers from the cities.

The western dry dock at Port Arthur has been busy preparing for spring operations and a large number of labourers have been employed there.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

All the building trades except painters, plumbers and steam fitters have been quiet, the three trades named have had a busy month.

Electrical workers and linemen on street railway extention have been fully employed.

The printers and allied trades have had a very busy month, owing to extra Christmas advertising, special numbers of local papers and the election literature.

Journeymen tailors were very busy till Christmas.

All the miscellaneous trades were kept busy until Christmas.

Traffic on the railways has been heavy, railway workers well employed.

Unskilled labour has been quiet and there is more than enough to meet all demands.

WINNIPEG, MAN., AND DISTRICT

Mr. John Appleton, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

As is usual at this season of the year the supply of labour exceeded the demand. Compared with previous years the number of unemployed was less. The existence of distress was less marked than it has ever been. Following the activity of Christmas week there is usually a large number unemployed and they remain so until spring.

Retail trade during December was much more extensive than ever before in Winnipeg. Wholesale trade during the year has expanded by about twenty-five per cent. In staple lines such as hardware and wholesale groceries and in fancy goods and luxuries the increase has been approxmately fifty per cent.

The factories of the city as a whole were kept fairly busy, but some slackness is expected in January.

Bank clearings for the year 1909, amounted to $770,649,322 or twenty-five per cent. more than the total of the year previous.

Building permits for the past ten years were as follows:—

Year.	Permits.	Buildings.	Cost.
1900	530	658	$1,441,863
1901	630	820	1,708,557
1902	822	973	2,408,125
1903	1,227	1,593	5,689,400
1904	1,768	2,268	9,651,750
1905	3,349	4,099	10,840,150
1906	3,487	4,204	12,625,950
1907	2,433	2,827	6,309,950
1908	1,544	1,769	5,513,700
1909	2,497	2,942	9,226,325

The prospects for the ensuing year are that there will be continued activity in the erection of new buildings.

There have been no changes in rates of wages or hours of labour.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Grain receipts were heavier towards the close of the month and prices have gained slightly. It is still the opinion of many bankers that

only about half the crop has been marketed.

Transportation.—The changes in the railroad mileage of the Canadian West during the year 1909, are as follows:—

Canadian Pacific—		
Mileage at the beginning of 1909	5,693	
New steel in 1909	404	
Mileage at the beginning of 1910		6,097
Canadian Northern—		
Mileage at the beginning of 1909	3,250	
New steel laid in 1909	250	
Mileage at the beginning of 1910		3,500
Grand Trunk Pacific—		
Mileage at the beginning of 1909	982	
New steel laid in 1909	403	
Mileage at the beginning of 1910		1,385
Great Northern—		
Mileage at the beginning of 1910	460	
Total mileage in the provinces at the beginning of 1909		10,415
Total new steel laid in 1909		1,057
Total mileage in the provinces at the beginning of 1910		11,472

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

A more than usually large number of men are being employed finishing the many new buildings that were advanced to a sufficient extent to permit of their being covered in for the winter. The amount of building in the several cities of the west is having the effect of keeping Winnipeg mechanics better employed than is usually the case at this season of the year. Plans for new structures to be erected in the course of the year indicate some heavy demands upon the local foundries in the early spring.

The printing and allied trades in comparison with conditions in the corresponding month of last year were exceptionally busy. The plant of the Voice Publishing Company was destroyed by fire and damage to the extent of $20,000 resulted.

During the month of December the traffic on all the railroads was exceptionally heavy, though the weather was unfavourable. The grain movement was steady and passenger traffic abnormally large.

BRANDON, MAN., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. E. Fulcher, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The labour market during December was quiet. Nearly all exterior building operations have ceased for the winter, with the result that members of the building trades were unemployed, excepting plasterers and carpenters engaged on interior finishing. The railroads were still very busy, the full complement of men being employed. The Hanbury Manufacturing Company was still working overtime, and business was brisk with other manufacturing companies in the city. Advertisements appeared in local papers for unskilled labourers; and so far, no cases of anyone being unable to obtain work have been heard of. The general condition of wage-earners in the city is much better this year than last. No cases of distress were yet reported. Certain differences occurred between members of the cigar makers union and J. Dillon, cigar manufacturer, resulting in the former being locked out. The Manitoba Grain Growers Association, held a very successful convention in the city during the third week of the month, over 500 delegates being in attendance. Resolutions favouring government ownership of internal elevators and terminals were adopted. Brandon was again chosen as the place of meeting. Wholesale and retail business during the month was very good. The weather has been extremely severe, and the snowfall heavy; but so far the railroad companies have been able to keep the roads clear, and there is no danger of the serious fuel famine of three years ago being repeated.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Bricklayers and masons were idle, but carpenters and joiners were fairly busy on interior finishing and factory work. Lathers and plasterers were active, and stone cutters and monumental masons were busy, with builders' labourers dull. Machinists, engineers, and electrical workers were busy. The printing and allied trades were busy and the clothing trades were active. Bakers, confectioners and butchers were very busy, with cigar makers fairly busy. Railroad transport men were busy, and unskilled labour fairly busy.

REGINA, SASK., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Hugh Peat, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The general condition of the labour market was fairly active. Considering the season of the year, artisans in the building trade found fair employment. Bricklayers were quiet, but carpenters, painters, plasterers and others found no great scarcity of employment, and the demand for labour would have been greater if the weather had been more favourable for building operations. Altogether, the season of 1909, has been a very good one; many large business blocks and residences have been erected, whilst the work on the new Parliament buildings has afforded employment to a large number of men.

Retail merchants reported a year of exceptional activity, with receipts from the Christmas trade exceeding those of the previous year.

The month of December was marked by exceptional activity in real estate circles, 275 feet of frontage on Scarth Street and Cornwall Street changing hands for the sum of $119,750; another twenty-five feet on Scarth Street was sold for $16,000.

Post Office returns for 1907 (nine months ending March 31) were: $35 925.25
1908..... 61 000.04
1909..... 71 662.00

The Regina Clearing House figures for the week ending December 16th, were $1,603,625; this will give some idea of the volume of business transacted in the city.

The Health and Relief Department report that there are practically no cases of distress, only three cases for relief having come before its notice; these were all cases of widows with children to support.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Normal winter conditions prevail. There has been a fairly good fall of snow which has made the roads good for sleighing and the farmers have taken advantage of it to do necessary hauling.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Bricklayers and masons were dull; carpenters and joiners, and painters and decorators were fairly active; plumbers were busy; builders' labourers were quiet.

Electrical workers had a very busy month, sheet metal workers were quiet.

The condition of the printing trade was good, and was a marked improvement on the corresponding period of last year. Linotype operators and job compositors were in demand. A new weekly paper under the title of the "Saturday Spectator" made its first appearance during the month, and will be issued every Saturday from the offices of the University press. Bookbinders had a busy month.

Cigar makers were fairly active. Barbers and laundry workers were active.

MOOSE JAW, SASK., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. F. Backus, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The labour market during the past month was active. Notwithstanding some severe weather, outdoor workers found employment. The month has been a notable one in so far as business activity is concerned. The Christmas trade furnishing a new record in volume.

A review of the building permits for the nine months of the present year, from April to December, discloses some interesting figures. The most noticeable fact is the number of large residences erected; thirty-six of these cost from $3,000 to $10.000 each. The total cost of the buildings erected this year amounts to $675,440 as against $430,925 last year. The grand total for the past four years is two million dollars. The prospects for next year are for a still greater amount of building. As regards large

buildings, there are already in sight the Lands Titles Office, an Armoury, a new post office, a new grocery, warehouse and two banks. The bank of Montreal opened a branch in temporary quarters during the past month and will build next year. The lack of a commercial spur track alone prevented the erection of warehouse accommodation by a number of retailers and with the completion of this spur many such buildings will be proceeded with next spring. Hotel accommodation is one of the present needs of the city.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Printers and pressmen have been very active during the past month, also bakers, confectioners, butchers, ice cutters store clerks and hotel employés. Railroad employés in the transportation department have all been well employed as were also laundry workers, hackmen, draymen, carters, etc.

EDMONTON, ALTA., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. P. C. Foley, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The general labour market during December has shown a considerable decrease in activity, but compared favourably with December 1908, A large number of labourers have been employed on the construction of the Grand Trunk Pacific bridges west of the city, and the clearing of the right-of-way of the Alberta and Great Waterways railway, the latter road has also let a contract for $200,000 worth of bridge timber and ties, which will provide employment for a large number of men. Building operations have been quiet during the month owing to the cold weather.

Statistics for the month of November are as follows: Customs, November 1908, $10,622, November 1909, $15,806; building permits, November 1908, $80,505, November 1909, $60,260; Bank clearings, November 1908, $4,117,188, November 1909, $5,422,881; post office returns, November 1908, $5,400, November 1909, $6,300.

On December 1, the trouble between the mine operators and their employés was amicably adjusted, the miners receiving an increase in wages amounting to 2½ cents per car of coal, and recognition of the union.

On the 26th inst, the ratepayers voted the sum of $246,000 as the city's share of the traffic section of a high level bridge to be built by the Canadian Pacific Railway. The unions of the building trades have organized a local council of the American Federation of Labour. Wholesalers reported trade fair and retailers reported trade much better during the holiday season than it has been for a number of years. No changes in wages or hours of labour were reported during the month.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

With the exception of carpenters, painters and plumbers, the building trades were very quiet. The printing and allied trades reported trade fair. Cigar makers were employed. The number of unskilled labourers is steadily increasing as outside work is being completed.

NELSON, B. C. AND DISTRICT.

Mr. A. B. Docksteader, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The general condition of the labour market throughout the Kootenay district during December was quiet, though coal mining and lumbering showed a considerable improvement as compared with the same month for the past two years. Nelson has about sixty unemployed and the quartz mining camps have all a slight surplus of miners.

The Imperial Bank has built a new office itself at Moyie, B. C. The December pay day at Moyie amounted to about $34,000. The upper workings of the St. Eugene Mine at Moyie have been shut down for the winter, reducing the number

of men employed by about eighty and leaving on the pay roll at present slightly over 300 men. The "Society Girl" and "Anoroa" mines at Moyie employ about fifteen men each on development work and from present appearance will soon be producing.

The most of the lumber mills have shut down for the winter, though a slightly increased force of men are employed in the woods in comparison with last winter, about 600 men being employed at the several camps to the south of Elko in East Kootenay.

The tonnage produced by the Crow's Nest Pass Coal Creek Collieries is increasing, about 1,300 men being on the pay roll at that camp. There are practically no unemployed coal miners within the Crows Nest Pass district at present. The Hosmer Mines have recently increased their working force by about 100 men making their pay roll total over 500 men. The Crows Nest Pass Coal Company Limited, disbursed $170,000 on its December pay day.

Fernie has about forty unemployed carpenters and builders, which number may be slightly increased next month until spring.

The Kootenay Motor Boat Company Limited, of Nelson, B. C., which started about a year ago has manufactured and sold over $10,000 worth of motor boats during 1909, and plans to more than double production during 1910.

NEW WESTMINSTER, B. C. AND DISTRICT.

Mr. D. J. Stewart, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Labour conditions were quiet, although they compared favourably with the corresponding month of last year. At present there are a considerable number of idle men, principally labourers and carpenters. Conditions are not likely to improve in any of these lines for some months or until the spring opens up. Work is being continued on the electric road to Chilliwack but progress is slow, owing to the wet weather which is also interfering with street and sewer work being carried on in the city.

The employés of the British Columbia Electric Railway, some nine hundred (900) in number, have each received a cheque for the sum of $58.10, representing one-third of the amount available for dividends, after a payment of four per cent. has been made on the common stock of the Company. Each employé who has served the Company without a break from the 1st of July of the previous year to the date of distribution is entitled to participate in the bonus. The gross amount available for this purpose this year is greater by $5,000 than last year, but owing to the large increase in the number of employés the net amount available for each is less than last year.

The Great Northern Railway Company has agents making arrangements for acquiring the right-of-way for the extension of the railway from Hope to Abbotsford, and it is expected that work will be under way on construction early in the new year.

A Company composed of Alberta and British Columbia capitalists has been organized to build grain elevators in this city, Vancouver and Prince Rupert for the handling of the grain from the Prairie Provinces.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Conditions were active owing to the approach of Christmas, and good prices prevailed, particularly for fowl. Farmers generally report the past season as the most successful for a number of years, as good prices and a ready market prevailed.

Fishing.—Conditions were very quiet and will continue so for some time, until the season for spring salmon opens up.

Lumbering was active and a heavy demand was made on the log market which is reported as being brisk. Shipments to the North West continue heavy, in addition to which a large quantity is being shipped to foreign ports.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

The building and metal trades were active, but woodworkers printers and

tailors were quiet. Barbers, clerks and stenographers were quiet, with laundry workers active. Steamboat men, and street railway men were active, with unskilled labour dull.

VANCOUVER, B. C., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Geo. Bartley, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The general condition of labour was unchanged, the year, ending with general activity, outdoor trades excepted, on account of the wet weather.

Merchants reported that the trade this month has been in volume twice that of the corresponding month of last year. The cold weather strengthened the price of eggs and butter. Local grown vegetables became scarce and importations from California began to come in.

Building prospects are exceedingly bright.

In addition to the Canadian Northern Railway and the Kettle River Railway bills to come before the next session of the Legislature there will be eleven other railway bills.

The recent advance announced by the railways in the freight rate per hundred pounds on shingles to eastern points in Canada aroused vigorous protests from the manufacturers.

Advices state that mining investments will have the almost exclusive call on eastern money within the next few months. Pronounced activity prevails in the mining districts of Northern British Columbia and Queen Charlotte Islands, miners being demand.

The ugly weather around the northern halibut fishing grounds proved disastrous to the fishing steamers returning to the city with minor catches.

Shipping business on the waterfront was at a standstill during the end of December, owing to the heavy fogs and Xmas holidays, although there were several large craft in the harbour.

The Board of Trade passed a strong resolution favouring a Board of Control instead of the city council handling civic affairs.

A meeting will be held on January 31, 1910, to form a British Columbia Agricultural Association to arrange dates for the fairs which will be held in the province next year.

The money by-laws to be submitted to the civic electorate on January 13th, 1910, amount to $1,546,400 or $170,000 more than recommended by the Finance Committee.

The Property Owner's Association resolved to request the City Council to pass a by-law limiting the height of buildings to 150 feet.

The "Vancouver Shipping Gazette" a daily paper devoted exclusively to shipping interests began publication.

The Trades and Labour Council decided to urge the city to make one year's residence a qualification for voting in municipal elections. The council will ask the city council to take a plebiscite on the eight-hour day for civic employés, with a nine-hour wage, in January next. Last January the eight-hour a day plebiscite carried, but the council refused to pay a nine-hour wage.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Bricklayers and stone cutters were dull, other branches of the building trades were quiet, though carpenters and painters on inside work were fairly active. The metal trades were well employed. Electrical workers and linemen were active. The printing trades were active. Retail clerks and delivery employés were very busy, but restaurant employés were quiet. The supply of unskilled labour was greatly in excess of the demand.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Prince Rupert.—Citizens sent a deputation to Victoria to urge the government to install an electric lighting plant in Prince Rupert. When the city is incorporated the tax-payers propose to make the undertaking a municipal owned matter. Tenders were wanted for sewerage works.

Skidegate, Queen Charlotte Islands.—

A shipment of 50,000 feet of spruce lumber was sent to England, via the Suez canal. Activity in lumbering prevails.

NANAIMO, B. C., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. A. E. H. Spencer, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The condition of the labour market in this district has been active for the time of year, there being very few idle men. There was exceptional activity in the coal trade. Wholesale and retail merchants reported business very active. There have been no changes in hours of labour or rates of wages.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Fishing.—Herring fishing is in progress although as yet the fish have not come inside in large quantities. There are more engaged this year than ever before and the new cannery is in active operation.

The Whaling station on the gulf is having very good success. The stations on the outside coast are not in operation at this time of the year.

Lumbering.—The sawmills were working full time, the demand for lumber being good. The logging camps are not doing much at this time of year owing to the weather, which has been very wet.

Mining.—Work in the coal mines is being pushed to full capacity. Some of the companies have lost some time owing to the heavy rainfall causing washouts on the railways. One of the largest companies, that at Extension, having been idle over two weeks but they are all now working. Some new mines are being opened up on the north end of the Island with very fair prospects. Railroad construction is being pushed as fast as the weather will admit. The local sandstone quarry is being worked, but not on an extensive scale.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Bricklayers and masons were quiet, but carpenters have been active for the time of year. Painters and paper hangers report work as quiet, with plumbers, blacksmiths and carriage makers active. Printers also have been active, and teamsters and expressmen have had a very fair month. Unskilled labour has been exceptionally well employed for the time of year, owing principally to the damage done to the railroads and streets by the exceptionally heavy rainfall during the first part of the month.

THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT, 1907—PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE ACT DURING THE MONTH OF DECEMBER 1909.

DURING the month of December two applications were received for the establishment of Boards of Conciliation and Investigation, as follows:—

1. On behalf of telegraphers and station agents employed on the lines of the Grand Trunk Railway Company east of Detroit, the dispute affecting, it was alleged, 760 employés.

2. On behalf of James W. Blain, of Strathcona, Alta., coal mine operator, contractor for the output of the Cardiff Coal Company, Limited, of Cardiff, Alta.

Other Proceedings Under the Act.

In the application of the telegraphers and station agents employed on the lines of the Grand Trunk Railway Company east of Detroit, for the establishment of a Board, it was stated that the differences in question related to a demand on the part of the employés for an increase of wages, extra pay for Sunday work, and annual vacations without loss of salary, also to the advertising of vacancies and to the incorporation of the wage scale in the schedule of agreement. It was stated also that conferences had been held between the managing officials and the committee of employés in October and November, 1909, but that no agreement had been reached. The number of employés affected by this dispute was stated to be 760. Mr. Wallace

Nesbitt, K.C., of Toronto, and Mr. W. T. J. Lee, of Toronto, were appointed by the Minister as members of the Board on the recommendation of the employers and of the employés respectively, and in the absence of any joint recommendation from the foregoing, the Board was completed by the appointment by the Minister of Labour, of Mr. J. E. Atkinson, of Toronto, as Chairman.

The application of Mr. James W. Blain, of Strathcona, Alta., contractor for the output of the Cardiff Coal Company, Limited, of Cardiff, Alta., was received in the Department on December 2, and related to certain differences between the employer and the employés of the Cardiff Coal Company's mines, the latter numbering seventy-five in all, which had arisen through a demand on the part of the employés for certain changes in the wage scale. The Department was subsequently advised of the withdrawal of this application, and of the termination of the dispute in question.

Reports Received.

During the month reports were received of two Boards of Conciliation and Investigation established under the Act, as follows:—

1. Report of Board to which had been referred certain differences between the Intercolonial Railway of Canada and its machinists and fitters, members of the International Association of Machinists.

2. Report of Board to which had been referred certain differences between the Edmonton Standard Coal Company and its employés.

I.—REPORT OF BOARD IN DISPUTE BETWEEN THE INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY OF CANADA AND ITS MACHINISTS AND FITTERS.

ON December 8, the Minister received the report of the Board established in the matter of differences between the Intercolonial Railway of Canada and its machinists and fitters, members of the International Association of Machinists. The report in question was signed by the three members of the Board, viz., His Honour Judge John A. Barron, of Stratford, Ontario, Chairman; Mr. James H. Gilmour, of Brockville, Ontario, member appointed on the recommendation of the employer; Mr. J. G. O'Donoghue, of Toronto, Ontario, member appointed on the recommendation of the employés.

In the application for the establishment of this Board it was stated that the dispute related to:—

"I. Dismissing certain employés contrary to signed agreement or schedule;

"II. Refusal of investigation for men dismissed according to Article 4, Section 3 of signed agreement, viz., 'An investigation for men dismissed.'

"III. Certain employés not receiving increase of pay which was promised in October, 1908, and again in June, 1909.

"IV, Violation of Article 4, Section 1 of schedule bearing on reduction of expenses by reducing the force which provides for married men with families depending on them for support to be given the preference.

"V. Men who have been a number of years in the service who are near the age for pension being dropped from service."

The Board in its report has given its findings on each of the five points above mentioned. In respect of the alleged dismissal of certain employés contrary to signed agreement or schedule the Board finds that the services of about 350 men were dispensed with in pursuance of a policy of retrenchment, and that the necessity for this reduction in the staff was explained by the management to a committee of the employés concerned. On this point, the Board further observes that "it can readily understand the difficulty of applying the schedule under the circumstances but no further difference will arise on the point because all the representatives of the Company expressed their desire and intention to keep and enforce the schedule hereafter."

Concerning the alleged refusal of investigation for men dismissed the Board finds that a conference was held be-

tween the management and a committee of the employés at which the reason for the dismissals was given, and that it appeared that the management could not have done more.

Regarding the claim that certain employés had not received increases of pay promised in October, 1908, and in June, 1909, the Board finds that, whilst an increase of wages was promised to boiler makers and machinists, the annual return for the Intercolonial System showed a deficit and that the matter of increase dragged along until the beginning of the present year, when the Chairman of the Government Railway's Managing Board stated that he had a sum of money for distribution among the men above referred to. Pending the present investigation the increase had not been given, but the Board expressed the opinion that it should now be given, dating from April 1, 1909.

Regarding the alleged violation of Article 4, Section 1, of the schedule, bearing on reduction of expenses through reduction of the staff, which provided for a preference to married men with families depending on them for support, the Board heard the evidence of every one desiring to be heard. At Halifax, it appears that amongst those who were let go were men who had been a very long time in the service of the road. The Board finds that loss of employment by these men was, no doubt, a real hardship, and further observes that the passage of the amendment to the Provident Fund Act now before the House of Commons is amply justified by the consideration of these cases. The men contended that the section of their schedule with the Company calling for the application of the seniority rule should have been applied to the roundhouse and the shop at Halifax as if these were one, so that the older men in each case should be given the preference of employment. The Company, on the other hand, claimed that if only the shop was closed the roundhouse should not be brought into the matter at all. The majority of the Board think hat under the circumstances the seniority ule could not be enforced, inasmuch as ll of the employés working in the shop were let go, and that the roundhouse should not be considered. Mr. O'Donoghue does not see his way clear to agree to this. The Board's report further observes that in any event the passage of the Act above referred to will do justice to all concerned.

Regarding the claim of employés who had been a number of years in the service and who had almost reached the age for pension being dropped from the service, the Board expresses the opinion that the men should receive their pension under the proposed amendment of the Provident Fund Act from the date of their dismissal.

The report concludes with the following observations: "A feature in regard to the dismissals was brought into the investigation which, though not directly referred to the Board, the Board nevertheless did not desire to exclude, and that was that in the dismissal of employés political interference was had, and political preference was shown. Once the suggestion was made the Board exhausted every means to ascertain what the facts were, and they unanimously find that the evidence establishes that political interference or political preference had no part whatever in the dismissals the Board was called upon to consider.

"The Board feels it due to Mr. Butler, Mr. Brady and Mr. Joughins to say that their instructions in every case with regard to the dismissals were that politics were not to have any part in the matter.

"The Board must express its pleasure at the cordial relations existing between the I.C.R. officials and the representatives of the men.

"Our work has been much facilitated by all parties concerned."

Report of Board.

The text of the findings of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation in this matter is as follows:—

In the matter of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, and in the matter of differences between the Intercolonial Railway and its machinists and fitters, members of the International Association of Machinists:

The Board of Conciliation and Investigation created under the Statute in that behalf, and to whom, on the 19th day of October, 1909, was referred certain disputes, claims and demands, which said disputes, etc., are hereinafter set forth and numbered respectively from I to VI, respectfully report as follows:—

The said Board held a series of sittings at Montreal, Ottawa, Moncton, Hailfax and Quebec, at all of which places all evidence offered was taken, and at all of which places Charles Bleakney and John Delahirst, the parties who made the application for investigation were present and took part in the same, together with several others, representing the machinists and fitters of the Intercolonial System.

The said Charles Bleakney and John Delahirst were at the time of the Statutory application in these proceedings, and still are employés of the Intercolonial Railway within the meaning of Section sixteen, Sub-section three of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907.

1. *"Dismissing certain employés contrary to signed agreement or schedule."*

The Board find that the services of about three hundred and fifty men were dispensed with. This very large reduction in the staff was made in pursuance of a policy of retrenchment. The fact undoubtedly was that, in the course of many years, the road had become overmanned, and it became apparent that if proper economy was to be exercised, the service of many men in "the Maintenance of Equipment Department", had necessarily to be dispensed with. In Halifax, alone, about 125 men were laid off. This large dismissal of men at Halifax was unavoidable, because of the fact that the employers decided to and did in fact abolish entirely all attemps at heavy repair work for locomotive maintenance, retaining only a sufficient number of employés for ordinary roundhouse purposes. The object in view in dismissing the men in regard to whom this investigation was ordered was beyond dispute, to permanently reduce the staff and thus put an end to over expenditure.

When the dismissals were made the management met a Committee of the men and explained the reason for the dismissals, namely, the necessity for reduction. The Board can readily understand the difficulty of applying the schedule under the circumstances but no further difference will arise on the point because all the representatives of the Company expressed their desire and intention to keep and enforce the schedule hereafter.

2. *"Refusal of investigation for men dismissed according to Article four, Section three of signed agreement viz.:—an investigation for men dismissed."*

As to this it has already been pointed out that there was a conference between the Committee and the Company at which the reason for the dismissal was given. That same reason and no other has been given by the Company before us so that it appears to us that the management could not have done more than they did.

3. *Certain employés not receiving increase of pay which was promised in October,* 1908, *and in June,* 1909.

In the fall of 1908, a committee of the men met Mr. Butler and the latter expressed his desire to increase the wages of the boiler makers and machinists. Whilst the matter was in hand the annual return for the road showed a deficit, and the matter of increase dragged along until the beginning of this year when Mr. Butler stated that he had a sum of money for distribution amongst the men above referred to. Pending this investigation the increase has not been given, but the Board think it should now be given, dating from April the first, last.

4. *"Violation of article four, Section one of Schedule bearing on reduction of expenses by reducing the force which provides for married men with families depending on them for support to be given the preference."*

The Board heard the statements of every man who desired to give his evidence. At Halifax, it appears that amongst those who were let go were men who had been a very long time in the service of the road. Whittle was thirty-one years in the service, Delaney, thirty; Baisley, fifteen, and Phaeln twenty-nine or thirty. At Rivère du Loup also the

same thing happened. H. Des Rochers had been in the service, twenty-three years; Samson, twenty-three; Raymond, twenty-two; Lavoie, twenty, and Thibierge, twelve. At Campbellton, T. McDevitt, twenty-two years.

Loss of employment by these men was, no doubt, a real hardship and the passage of the amendment to the Provident Fund Act now before the House of Commons is amply justified by the consideration of these cases. The men contend that the section of their schedule with the Company calling for application of the seniority rule should have been applied to the roundhouse and the shop at Halifax as if one, so that the older men in each case should be given the preference of employment. The Company, on the other hand, claimed that if only the shop was closed the roundhouse should not be brought into the matter at all. The majority of the Board think that under the circumstances the seniority rule could not be enforced, inasmuch as all of the employés working in the shop were let go, and the roundhouse should not be considered. Mr. O'Donoghue does not see his way to agree to this. In any event the passage of the Act above referred to will do justice to all concerned.

At Moncton particular stress was laid upon the cases of Trites and LeBlanc. Their immediate superiors spoke very highly of them, while the higher officials alleged indifference to his work in Trites' case, and slowness on the part of LeBlanc.

While all the men above referred to will come under the amendment of the Provident Fund Act, the Board recommend that they be given work at the first available opportunity.

5. *Men who have been a number of years in the service, who are near the age for pension, being dropped from service.*

This has already been covered. The Board is of the opinion that the men should receive their pension under the proposed amendment from the date of their dismissal.

6. A feature in regard to the dismissals was brought into the investigation which though not directly referred to the Board, the Board nevertheless did not desire to exclude, and that was that in the dismissal of employés political interference was had, and political preference was shown. Once the suggestion was made the Board exhausted every means to ascertain what the facts were, and they unanimously find that the evidence establishes that political interference or political preference had no part whatever in the dismissals the Board was called upon to consider.

The Board feels it due to Mr. Butler, Mr. Brady and Mr. Joughins to say that their instructions in every case with regard to the dismissals were that politics were not to have any part in the matter.

The Board must express its pleasure at the cordial relations existing between the I.C.R. officials and the repretentatives of the men.

Our work has been much facilitated by all parties concerned. All of which is respectively submitted.

TORONTO, December 4, 1909.

(Sgd.) JOHN A. BARRON,
Chairman.

(Sgd.) J. H. GILMOUR,
For the I.C.R.,

(Sgd.) J. G. O'DONOGHUE,
For the men.

II.—REPORT OF BOARD IN DISPUTE BETWEEN THE EDMONTON STANDARD COAL COMPANY AND ITS EMPLOYES.

THE Minister received on December 27, the report of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation, to which had been referred certain differences between the Edmonton Standard Coal Company, of Edmonton, Alta., and its employés, to the number of seventy-five.

The differences in question were stated in the Company's application to have arisen through the discharging of five employés by the pit boss; which resulted in all the other employés quitting work for a period of two days without notification to the Company. The application referred also to proposals,

which were said to be in contemplation by the employés, for increased rates of pay.

Mr. Frank B. Smith, of Edmonton, Alta., and Mr. Clement Stubbs, of Edmonton, Alta., were appointed members of the Board on behalf of the employer and employés respectively; and on the recommendation of the foregoing, the Board was completed on December 2, by the appointment of Mr. Geo. F. Cunningham, of Camrose, Alta., as Chairman. The report was signed by all the members of the Board.

In the hearing before the Board, it was claimed by the employés that two of their number had been discharged on October 27, without reason; and that, when on the following day a committee of three was appointed to inquire into the dismissal of the said employés, the members of this committee were also discharged without justification. It was also claimed on behalf of the workmen concerned that the pit boss had shown discrimination in an effort to suppress organization on the part of the employés, and that all five of the men discharged were active members of the United Mine Workers of America.

On behalf of the Company it was claimed that the two employés discharged on October 27, were guilty of disobedience to the Company's rules. During the hearing before the Board the Company claimed that these two employés should be suspended for a period of one week, for the purpose of upholding the discipline of the mine. Acknowledgement was made, however, on behalf of the employer that the three subseqeunt dismissals were caused by hasty and impolitic action by certain officials of the Company; and the Company expressed its willingness to reinstate the latter. In respect of the rates of pay a satisfactory arrangement was effected between the Company and its employés. The Company formally expressed its willingness to abide by the decision of the Board.

The findings of the Board are confined to the question of the dismissal of two employés by the pit boss on October 27. From the evidence submitted the Board finds nothing to warrant the discharge of the two men on the 26th of October, but, that on being reinstated they had, on October 27, committed a breach of a generally recognized rule, and for such should be censured. The Board expresses the view, however, that the employés in question have already been sufficiently punished. The Board also expresses the opinion that the rules relating to the discipline of the mine should be kept posted in a prominent place at the mine.

Report of Board.

The text of the findings of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation in this matter is as follows:—

To the Honourable the Minister of Labour
Ottawa, Ont.

Sir:—

As members of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation established under your hand and seal on December 2, 1909, for the purpose of investigating, with an endeavour to settle a dispute between the Standard Coal Company, Limited, and its employés—miners, teamsters and labourers, we beg to submit you in detail the procedure of the Board in the effort to arrive at a settlement of said dispute. Cause of dispute—employers' claim.

The pit boss of the Standard Coal Mine discharged five miners and all the other employés quit work in sympathy with them for two days without notifying the Company. There were also demands for an increased rate for mining the coal, which had not been submitted to the Management at date of Application for a Board of Conciliation but might be at any time. A copy of the Rebuttal Claim recently sent to Ottawa is appended.

Copy of Rebuttal Claim.

In the matter of an Act to aid in prevention and settlement of strikes and lockouts in mines and industries connected with public utilities; and in the matter of a dispute between the Edmonton Standard Coal Company, Limited and the employés thereof.

We, the undersigned, being duly sworn, do solemnly declare:

1. The employés of the Edmonton-Standard Coal Company, Limited, having its head office in the City of Edmonton, in the Province of Alberta, in answer to the application for an Arbitration Board under the said Act claim that on or about the 26th day of October, 1909, the said Company discharged two of its said employés without giving any reasons for so doing.

2. On the 27th day of October, 1909, the said employés of the said Company appointed a Committee of three among themselves to inquire into the dismissal of the said two employés referred to in the above paragraph, and the said Company dismissed the said members of the said committee without giving any cause or excuse and without justification.

3. The allegation made on the part of the said Company that the employés ceased work without giving the said Company notice is misleading as not setting out the true facts.

4. When the said Company discharged the three employés appointed as a committee to investigate the discharge of the first two employés, as aforementioned, then the balance of the employés of the said Company discontinued work in sympathy with those who had been wrongfully dismissed, and contrary to the said Act, by the said Company.

And we make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing the same to be true, and knowing that it is of the same force and effect as if made under oath and by virtue of the Canada Evidence Act.

Severally declared before me at the City of Edmonton, in the Province of Alberta, this 21st day of December, A.D. 1909, the same having been interpreted from English into Ruthenian by A. C. Brovey, he having been first sworn by me to well and truly interpret the same, and the deponents seemed to perfectly understand the same and subscribed their names or made their marks thereto in my presence.

GEORGE LEZERUCK,
his
THOMAS x KOSSACK
mark
VINCENT BARTON,
VINC. HOLUB
JOZEF FRIDEL.

(Sgd.) J. M. CMYA.

A Commissioner for taking affidavits in and for the Province of Alberta.

Sittings of Board.

On the morning of the 20th day of December, 1909, the Board met, all three members being present. After a few minutes preliminary discusssion as to the method of procedure a J. P. of Edmonton District, in the Province of Alberta (who was in proximity to the place of meeting) was called in and the three members took the oath of Office.

The chairman having read the application for a Board with the cause and nature of complaint, and a Rebuttal claim entered by the representative of the employés asked the representative of the Company, if he was willing to abide by the decision of the Board and received a reply in the affirmative. On receiving a reply in the negative to the same question from the representative of the employés he then declared the sitting open for discussion and investigation of the dispute.

Evidence was then led by F. B. Smith, representative for the Company and member of the Board, that on the 25th day of October, 1909, the pit boss found noxious gases prevailing in a part of the mine at 1:30 p.m. of that day and on inquiry found that Thomas Kosack and Vincent Holub (two miners employed in the mine) had blasted coal with black blasting powder at or about 11:30 a.m. contrary and in disobedience to a rule made eighteen months previous and still in operation, viz.: that blasting operations should not commence before four o'clock in the evening of each working day—that this rule was made out in the form of a notice and posted in a conspicuous place at the mine; that this rule was made for the purpose of keeping the air as free as possible from noxious gases during the working hours of the

miners. Also that there were exceptions to the rule in the form of a joint understanding between the miners and the pit boss that in some places and at certain times at the discretion and only with the sanction of the pit boss, some men were allowed to blast coal with a white smokeless powder; that Thomas Kosack and Vincent Holub had not obtained this sanction, and therefore he contended that the pit boss had just cause for dismissing those men; to uphold the discipline of the mine; that with regard to the three miners George Lazeruck, Martin Rospinich and Alex. Zahon there had been hasty and impolitic action by certain officials of the Company. On a query from the chairman he admitted unjust dismissal of these three men and a guarantee of full reinstatement. In addition to the evidence led by Mr. Smith he made the statement that as representative of the Company, in an effort to arrive at a settlement of the dispute; that the three miners, George Lazeruck, Martin Rospinich and Alex. Zahon would be fully reinstated and that for the purpose of upholding the discipline of the mine that a suspension of Thomas Kosack and Vincent Holub for two weeks would be required.

Clement Stubbs, representative of the employés, and member of the Board, then gave evidence contending that the pit boss had discriminated in an effort to suppress organization on the part of the employés. That all five members discharged were active members of the United Mine Workers of America, that the three miners George Lazeruck, Martin Rospinich and Alex. Zahon were a committee appointed to investigate the cause for discharge of Thomas Kosack and Vincent Holub. Anthony Brovey, an official of the United Mine Workers of America, was called and duly sworn and testified that the organization of the men took place on the 22nd of October present year, that the five men were active members of the local organization and that the miners, Thomas Kosack and Vincent Holub, were discharged on the 26th October and George Lazaruck, Martin Rospinich and Alex. Zahon were discharged on the twenty-seventh or after.

Frank Smith, representative for employers, disproved any connection with the two dismissals—that the order was given in the first case by the pit boss who had charge of the mine and was responsible for its safety and wellbeing. In the second case or discharge of the three miners, the order was given by the Financial Manager for the Company and the cause of it was the posting of a strong notice at the mine signed by some of the miners. On a query from Mr. Stubbs, Mr. Smith said he did not have the notice there, but it was in the Company's office, on this notice being sent for it was found to read thus:—

Notice:

We started a union yesterday, and nobody should come to work until they take those two men that got fired yesterday.

ALEX. ZAHON & DZONEX LAZERUCK,
Pit Committee.

The chairman then called attention to the fact that in the case of the last three miners discharged, blame had been admitted on the part of the officials of the company and full reinstatement guaranteed, that the dispute now devolved into a question of proof or disproof of whether Thomas Kosack and Vincent Holub did or did not do acts contrary and in disobedience to a rule or rules of the mine.

Mr. Stubbs then requested Mr. Smith as representative of the Company to withdraw a clause in the application for a Board of Reading. There are also demands for an increase rate for mining the coal which have not been submitted to the management up to date but may be at any time, as this part of the dispute was settled. Mr. Smith asked for an adjournment to prepare a paper to be placed before the Board in the afternoon. The request being acceded the Board adjourned.

Proposals of the Company.

On a resume of the sitting in the afternoon, F. B. Smith submitted the appended proposals.

EDMONTON, ALTA., Dec. 20th, 1909.

Chairman of Conciliation Board,
Edmonton Standard Coal Company and Employés.

SIR,—I beg to state that with regard to the Edmonton Standard Coal Company's application for a Conciliation Board to investigate a dispute between the above, the latter part of the application stating the nature of the dispute has entirely been annulled as everything has been satisfactorily arranged between the Company and the United Mine Workers of America. The former part of the dispute is still being considered by the Board and the Company have authorized me to make a compromise in the case so that matters can be amicably arranged.

To uphold the discipline of the mine they have asked that the Board concur in their wish to have the two men, Thomas Kosack and Vincent Holub, suspended for one week on account of their disobedience to the orders of the pit boss by firing a shot at an unreasonable time without his sanction. The Company trust that the Board will consider this matter favorably but they are entirely willing to abide by their decision in the matter.

Yours very truly,

(Sgd.) FRANK B. SMITH,

Representative for the Edmonton Standard Coal Company.

After a good deal of discussion by the Board it was decided to adjourn to allow Mr. Stubbs to place the latter proposal before a meeting of the employés in order to try and arrive at an amicable settlement.

The Board then adjourned for the day.

Second Day's Sittings of the Board.

On the morning of the 21st day of December, 1909, the Board again met. All three members being present; prior to the meeting and in accordance with the wishes of all the members of the Board. The Chairman had received the result of the meeting between the representatives of the employés and the employers, which result was unfavourable to a settlement on the proposals put forward, and having received the names of the witnesses he subpœned the following:—Joe Firdel, Vance Barton, Thomas Kosack, Vincent Holub, George Lazeruck, Alex. Zahon, to give evidence before the Board and A. C. Brovey as interpreter.

Evidence.

The first witness called upon was Joe Fridel, who on being duly sworn testified to queries from the Chairman that he was a Polander, that he was a miner at the Edmonton Standard Coal Mine for four years, that he was not at work the 25th of October, that he was at work on the 26th and 27th.

Q. Were the two men, Thomas Kosack and Vincent Holub, discharged on the day you were not at work, or 25th October?
A. I think the day after.
Q. Did you ever see a Notice posted at the *Mine* relative to times for blasting operations?
A. Yes.
Q. Did you read the notice?
A. Yes.
Q. What did the notice specify?
A. That the miners could only blast at fifteen minutes to twelve and 4:15.
Q. Can you read English?
A. A little.
Smith to Chair. Test him on any clause in the Act.
On test. Failed to make out reading Clause No. 21.
On test. Made better attempt at typewritten reading.
Q. Do you understand English by reading?
A. Understand partly; didn't understand the notice fully but was told what did not understand.
Q. Did everyone fire according to that rule?
A. Yes.
Q. How long did that rule prevail?
A. Until this summer.
Q. After that what happened?
A. The pit boss told the men to blast only once a day.
Q. At what time?
A. In the evening.
Q. Did men blast in the middle of the day after that?
A. Yes.
Q. Did they get permission?
A. I do not know.
Q. Did you get permission?
A. No.
Q. Did you know that you were not to fire in the middle of the day?
A. Yes, everybody did.
Q. Did you ever ask for sanction?
A. Yes, about two weeks ago.
Q. Did you get it?
A. Yes, but was told not to use too much powder.
Q. Do you work near the two men, Thos. Kosack and Vincent Holub?
A. Yes on the same entry.
Q. Were you at work the day they were discharged?
A. No.

The next witness called was Vance Barton, who on being duly sworn, testified that he was Polish by nationality, that he had worked five years in the Edmonton Standard Coal Mine, that he did not remember seeing notice, that he understood there was one, that he only knew what the other men said, which was that miners could blast at 11.45 a.m. and 4.15 p.m., that this rule prevailed until a year ago this summer, that the pit boss told them to blast only once a day on account of ventilation, that shooting once a day still prevails, that any time he wanted to blast during the day he got sanction from the pit boss, that he got white powder to blast with from the pit boss during the day or any blasting before 4.15 p.m., that he worked far away from the two men discharged.

The next witness called was Thomas Kosack, who on being duly sworn testified to queries from the Board that he was Polish by nationality, that he had worked for three years at the Edmonton Standard Coal Mine, that he never knew anything about a notice relative to blasting, that the custom was to blast when they had no coal to load, that that custom still prevails, that he did not understand question, that sanction had to be obtained, that once a day blasting had been in operation for a year, that he had never asked permission, that he was discharged by the pit boss on the 26th of October and that the pit boss did not give any reasons, that he did not shoot on the middle of the day on the 26th, *but shot in the middle of the day on the 25th, said afterward he did not shoot until evening 25th,* that he was discharged 3.30 p.m. 26th, that he was working on the 27th, that he did blast in the middle of the day on the 27th, that he had got his work back because the Committee had seen the pit boss, that the pit boss went into his place with some men on the 27th, he thought managers had stopped the place, that pit bass had asked him him if he shot before noon, that he had that he was at work on the 30th, that no reasons were given for discharging him, or given him back his work, that pit boss was in his place between the 21st and 26th October, that the pit boss did not ask him if he had joined the Union, that the pit boss was sore at him, that he did not have any reason to be sore at him, that he did not work in the same place, that he was shifted to the east, that he thought he was discharged because he belonged to the Union, that he had not any reason for so thinking, that he never shot in the middle of the day prior to the 26th, that he did not know sanction had to be obtained.

The next witness called was Vincent Holub and on being duly sworn testified to queries from the Board, that he was a Polish by nationality, that he had worked during the last eleven months at the Edmonton Standard Coal mine, that he had worked there previous but one year had elapsed between, that he did not see any notice relating to blasting, that he had heard some people say that there had been a notice posted, and that it read shooting should be done at 11.45 a.m. and 4.15 p.m., that that practice was followed, that that practice prevailed until lately, that he meant by lately until now, that the men only got blasting in the middle of the day when they were out of coal, that he did not know if with or without permission, that he blasted once without permission, that he had permission, that he did not know what date, that he had asked permission because he had no coal, that he did not know if the pit boss gave out any white powder, that he was discharged on the 26th, that he was again discharged on the 27th, that no reasons were given in either cases, that pit boss had asked him if he had fired a shot in the middle of the day, that he replied he had, he started work on the 30th October, that it was in the same place, that he was not working now, that his place had stopped since the 14th December.

In the afternoon Vincent Holub was again called and placed on the witness stand, he testified that the pit boss had never asked him if he was in the Union.

The next witness called was George Lazuruck, who on being duly sworn, testified to queries from the Board, that he was Ruthenian by nationality, that he had worked at the Edmonton Stan-

dard Coal for three and a half years, that he had not been in the employ between May and September last, that he saw a notice posted at the mine, that he read it, that he could not read English good, but sufficient to understand it, that the wording of the notice was that the men should only shoot twice a day at 11.45 a.m. and 4.15 p. m., that this prevailed a long time in fact there was not any other notice, that he did not know of any verbal notice, that there was no other written notice, that he had never notice personally, he did not know of any other custom prevailing, that he only shot in the evening, that he never shot in the middle of the day, that many others shot in the middle of the day, that he did not know whether they asked permission from the pit boss or not, that he worked in the third west, that he has heard that the pit boss gave out white powder to shoot in the middle of the day but did not know definitely, a question asked by Mr. Stubbs if there was any conversation between him and the pit boss between the dates October 21st and 26th, was objected to as irrevalent by Mr. Smith, the chair ruling the question in order, witness testified that he had conversation on the 22nd October, that the pit boss said "I hear you are one who is starting a Union here and if I find that to be correct I will discharge you the next morning," that he was appointed on the Committee to investigate the cause of discharge of the first two men discharged, that the Committee saw the pit boss at his office on the 26th October, in the evening and on the morning of the 27th the information they got was that the places in which the men worked were stopped until the Engineers would survey the mine, he was sure of the date of the conversation with the pit boss relative to joining the Union, that it was the 22nd, because the men were organized in the evening. He was also discharged being told that his place was stopped. He did not shoot in the middle of the day.

Alex. Zahon was the next witness called and on being duly sworn testified to the queries from the Board, that he was Ruthenian, that he had worked in the Edmonton Standard Coal Mine three months, that he also worked two weeks last spring, that he had never seen or heard anything of a notice, that he did not know of any rule relative to blasting in the mine, that he shot at quitting time, because of the smoke, that he worked in the third west, that he did not need to shoot in the middle of the day as he always had coal, that he had heard shots in the middle of the day but did not know any particular one that shot, that here was no one close to him who blasted in the middle of the day, that he he was on the Committee to investigate the discharge of the two men, that the pit boss said that he wanted to stop the place on the morning of the 27th men could not go to work until surveyors surveyed the mine that the Committee saw the pit boss on two occasions, one evening of 26th and morning of 27th, that on the morning of the 23rd the pit boss asked him if he has joined the Union. He made no threats.

This being all the evidence the employers wished to submit, the Chairman asked Mr. Smith if he wanted to produce any evidence in behalf of the Company, on receiving a reply in the negative the Board dismissed the witnesses present.

The Board immediately made, a review of the evidence, and after some discussion proposals were made and drafted as a basis of unanimous findings.

Mr. Smith asked for suspended decision to allow him personal deliberation of the proposals drafted.

The Board then adjourned for the day.

Further Session.

EDMONTON, ALTA., 22nd Dec., 1909.

The Board again met this morning at 10 a.m., and after further discussion of the evidence it was decided to have it all typewritten so that the members could more readily discuss the matter in question as taken down verbatim by the chairman.

Board adjourned until afternoon.

Reports and Findings of the Board.

On resuming, the Board fully discussed the questions involved and unanimously came to the following findings:—

That on the charges specified in the application relative to the discharge of three of the employés, and also to the claim that there would be a demand for an increase scale of wages the Company by consent of the Board withdrew;—this brought the dispute to a point where it devolved on the discharge of two of the miners.

In the evidence submitted we find nothing to warrant the discharge of the two men on the 26th October 1909; but, on being reinstated they did on the 27th day of October 1909, deliberately commit a breach of a generally recognized rule, and for such should be censured. Having however in our opinion been punished sufficiently for such breach of discipline we would recommend that Thomas Kosack shall remain in the employ of the Company and that Vincent Holub shall present himself at the mine and be given a working place as soon as possible'

The Board has not had the evidence submitted to them why the two men were discharged on the 27th October. But if the action of the pit boss in discharging the men was taken on a violation of the aforementioned custom, relative to the firing of shots in the middle of the day, then the Board uphold his action, so the better to preserve the discipline of the mine, and the comfort of the employés. We would, however, add that all such rules relating to the discipline of the mine should be kept posted in a prominent place at the mine.

(Sgd) GEORGE F. CUNNINGHAM,
Chairman.

" FRANK B. SMITH,
Representative Edmonton Standard Coal Company.

" C. STUBBS,
Representative of the employés.

STATEMENT SHOWING PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT, 1907, DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR, 1909.

DURING the calendar year 1909, the Department of Labour received reports from Boards of Conciliation and Investigation established for the adjustment of disputes in the following cases, namely:

1. The John Ritchie Company, Limited, of Quebec, Que., and its employés, to the number of between 200 and 300.

2. The Kingston and Pembroke Railway Company and its employés to the number of nineteen directly and 1,600 indirectly.

3. The Great North Western Telegraph Company and its employés on the lines of the Michigan Central Railway Company in Canada to the number of seventy-five.

4. The Manitoba Cartage Limited, of Winnipeg, Man., and its employés to the number of forty directly and 260 indirectly.

5. The Dominion Coal Company, Limited, of Glace Bay, N. S., and its employés to the number of 3,000.

6. The Nicola Valley Coal Company, of Merritt, B. C., and its employés to the number of 150.

7. The British Columbia Copper Company, of Greenwood, B. C., and its employés to the number of 225.

8. The Winnipeg Electric Railway Company, of Winnipeg, Man., and its employés to the number of 600.

9. The Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Company, Limited, of North Sydney, C. B., and its employés to the number of 340.

10. The Dominion Textile Company and its employés at Montreal to the number of seventy directly and 3,000 indirectly.

11. The Canadian Pacific Railway Company and its railroad telegraphers to the number of 1,600.

12. The Western Coal Operators' Association, comprising: The Alberta Railway and Irrigation Company, the H. W. McNeill Company, the Pacific Coal Company, the Leitch Collieries, Limited, the the Western Canadian Collieries, Limited, the International Coal and Coke Company; Limited and Hosmer Mines, Limited, and its employés to the number of 2,100.

13. The Cumberland Railway and Coal Company, of Springhill, N. S., and its employés to the number of 1,550.

14. The Canadian Pacific Railway and its longshoremen at Owen Sound to the number of 250.

15. The Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company and its engineers, firemen, conductors, brakemen, baggagemen and yardmen, to the number of 300.

16. The Canadian Northern Railway Company and its maintenance of way employés, to the number of 1,100 directly and 700 indirectly.

17. The Canada West Coal Company, of Taber, Alta., and its employés to the number of 300.

18. The Corporation of the City of Saskatoon, Sask., and labourers to the number of 150 directly and 150 indirectly.

19. The Intercolonial Railway of Canada and its roundhouse employés to the number of twenty directly and 1,000 indirectly.

20. The Canadian Pacific Railway Company and its freight handlers at Fort William, Ont., to the number of 700.

21. The Intercolonial Railway of Canada and its machinists and fitters to the number of 363 directly and forty-three indirectly.

22. The Edmonton Standard Coal Company, Limited, of Edmonton, Alta., and its employés to the number of seventy-five.

In addition to the foregoing disputes a Board was also established on December 3, for the adjustment of a dispute between the Grand Trunk Railway Company and telegraphers and station agents to the number of 760, employed on its lines east of Detroit, Michigan, the report of which had not been received at the end of the year.

Applications for the establishment of Boards were received also in the course of the year from Mr. James W. Blain, of Strathcona, Alta., contractor for the output of the Cardiff Coal Company, Limited, at Cardiff, Alta., and from certain leather workers in Ottawa, Ont., employed by the firms of Messrs. M. J. Wilson & Sons, S. & H. Borbridge, Hugh Carson, Limited, and the Craig Harness Company, Limited.

In the former case proceedings were suspended at the request of the applicant before any Board was established, an agreement having been reached between the Company and its employés.

The application of the leather workers in Ottawa, Ont., related to an industry which did not belong to the public utilities class to which the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act primarily applies, and a Board could therefore only be esta-established by the consent of all parties concerned. Such joint consent not being obtained, no Board was established.

The twenty-two disputes enumerated in the foregoing list related to the following industries, namely:—coal mining, seven; metal mining, one; railway employés (all branches), eleven; street railway employés, one; longshoremen, one; civic employés, one; industries other than public utilities, two.

In eighteen out of the twenty-two disputes recorded the inquiry resulted either in a direct agreement between the parties or in such an improvement of relations as led to the settlement of the dispute. The four exceptions were as follows:—

1. The dispute between the Nicola Valley Coal Company and its employés.

2. The dispute between the British Columbia Copper Company and its employés.

3. The dispute between the Dominion Coal Company and its employés.

4. The dispute between the Cumberland Railway and Coal Company and its employés.

In the case of the dispute between the Nicola Valley Coal Company and its employés, the latter whilst proceedings for the establishment of a Board were under way ceased work. Operations were resumed after the Board had concluded its proceedings, and it is understood that the investigation was of material value in securing a settlement.

In the case of the dispute between the British Columbia Copper Company and its employés individual reports were made by each of the three members of the Board. The report of the Chairman for the settlement of the dispute was accepted by the Company. The employés, however adopted the report which had been made by the

member of the Board who had been appointed on their nomination; and a strike was declared on June 23, at a time when the Company's mines were closed on account of a scarcity in the fuel supply. It was understood that operations were resumed as soon as a supply of fuel was obtained for the Company's operations.

In the case of the dispute between the Dominion Coal Company and its employés the report of the Board for the adjustment of the dispute was accompanied by a minority report from the member appointed on the recommendation of the employés, and on July 6, a strike was declared. The strike had not been declared off at the end of the year, but the output since the close of navigation was considerably larger than for the same period of the preceding year.

In the case of the dispute between the Cumberland Railway and Coal Company and its employés the report of the Board for the adjustment of the dispute was accompanied by a note in which the member appointed on the recommendation of the employés dissented from the findings of the Board in certain respects. A strike was declared in the Company's mines on August 10, which continued up to the end of the year, the mines having produced no output in the meantime.

In the case of the dispute between the Western Coal Operators' Association and its employés a cessation of work had occurred on the part of the employés before application was made to the Minister of Labour for the establishment of a Board. During the sittings of the Board the mines remained closed, but on June 30, an agreement was signed for the resumption of operations, which was in substantial accord with the findings of the Board.

In the case of the dispute between the Canada West Coal Company and its employés a cessation of work had occurred on the part of the employés before application was made to the Minister of Labour for the establishment of a Board. During the sittings of the Board, the mines remained closed, a settlement was effected very shortly after the receipt of the unanimous report of the Board to which the differences had been referred for adjustment.

WORK OF THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR DURING DECEMBER.

On December 10, a money order for $11.39 was received in the Department of Labour from the firm of Peter Lyall & Sons, Montreal, covering the amount of a claim preferred by Mr. Frederick Dickens, of Verdun, Que., against that firm, for work performed by him as a builders' labourer on the erection of the Montreal Post Office Annex. This claim had been previously investigated and reported on by one of the Fair Wages Officers of the Department of Labour. The sum rereceived was duly transmitted to Mr. Dickens. The amount due Mr. Dickens, as ascertained by the Fair Wages Officer, represented the difference between the rate of 20 cents per hour which he was paid during a period of 456 hours, and the rate of 22½ cents per hour provided for this class of labour in the Fair Wages Schedule which was embodied in the contract with Messrs. Peter Lyall & Sons, for this work.

On December 14, a communication was received by the Minister of Labour from Mr. Thomas Dunlop, carpenter, of Montreal Annex, Que., alleging an infringement of the Fair Wages Clause of the contract with Peter Lyall & Sons, for the construction of the Montreal Post Office Annex, in the rate of wages paid to Mr. Dunlop during his employment as a carpenter on this work. Upon receipt of this complaint steps were at once taken to have the same investigated by one of the Fair Wages Officers of the Department. At the close of the month the claim in question was a subject of communication between the Department and the parties concerned.

Fair Wages Schedules.

During the month of December the Department of Labour prepared at the request of the Departments concerned,

Fair Wages Schedules for insertion in contracts for various public works, as follows:—

Construction of a steel pontoon gate lifter for Welland Canal.

Station building at Renous River, N. B.

Line of railway from the end of the thirty-fifth mile of the branch to La Tuque, on St. Maurice River, to La Tuque Falls, Que.

Restoration of Ordnance Store Building at Ottawa, Ont.

Conversion of church into an armoury at Canning, N. S.

Construction and erection of additional targets at St. John, N. B., Rifle Range.

Engineer fixtures, New Ordnance Stores, Montreal, Que.

Construction of a line of railway on Canadian Pacific Railway, 1.96 miles long, from Thessalon, on Lake Huron, to point of junction with Canadian Pacific Railway Sault Ste. Marie Branch.

Supply, delivery, and erection of steel work, power house on Chambly Canal, Chambly Canton, Que.

Construction of concrete piers and abutments and roadway approaches for Highway Bridge at Chapleau, Allumette Island.

Inquiries, Correspondence, Etc.

During the month of December inquiries were received in the Department on a wide range of subjects, many of them relating to the operation of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, and others seeking information on various subjects of commercial, social and economic interest. Among those who were furnished information in regard to the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act were:—The Imperial Trade Commissioner, Montreal; the United States Consul-General, Montreal; the President of the Federated Trades of the Canadian Northern Railway System, Winnipeg; the Canadian Government Agency, St. Paul, Minnesota; an important firm of engineers in New York City; an ex-member of the New York State Assembly and a very large employer of labour in the City of Schenectaday, N. Y.

Inquiries were received from two different quarters for data respecting the pulp and paper mills of the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec. The Department was also consulted in regard to the number of persons employed in the lumbering and mining industries of Ontario and Quebec; and for the purpose of obtaining also the addresses of large employers of labour in the lumbering industry throughout Canada.

A communication was received from the Section of Trade and Commerce of the Political Science Seminary in the University of Kiel, Germany, seeking information respecting mining and industrial statistics in Canada.

Inquiries were also made in respect of Canadian industrial legislation; the the conditions of employment in various branches of industry; the effect of certain employments on the health of the working men, and the average length of artisans' lives; the laws in Canada on the subject of hired help; the laws in Canada with regard to the establishment of free employment agencies; the number of Asiatics employed in various callings in the Province of British Columbia; statistics of boiler explosions, and other industrial accidents in Canada; the cost of living; co-operation; Chinese immigration; workmen's compensation; employers' liability; building operations in Canadian cities; public and private control of public utilities; the wages paid to various classes of workmen; the exports of farm products, and the prices at which such products are sold; and the industrial situation in Nova Scotia.

INDUSTRIAL AND LABOUR CONDITIONS IN CANADA DURING 1909.

THE year 1909 has been characterized by a steadily increasing activity in general trade and industry. The expansion was less marked in the first half of the year, when a favourable winter season was followed by a backward spring. From the beginning of the summer, however, the revival was pronoun-

ced, and the closing months witnessed a degree of general activity unexperienced since 1906 and the opening months of 1907.

The causes and outstanding features of this return to buoyancy were various. Canada has shared with many other countries in the comparatively easy money market and the general process of recovery from the crisis of 1907. A very important factor, however, in the recovery in Canada, has been the heavy agricultural yields of the year, the value of the crops being estimated as showing an increase of $100,000,000, that is, of twenty per cent. as compared with that of the crops of 1908. The promise of this return which the early months of summer foreshadowed produced an immediate effect on general trade and industry. The lumbering industry, which had been quiet for some time past, showed a strong tendency upward. In the mining industry, also, especially in the metalliferous branch, conditions became much more buoyant. General manufacturing became active, and the tendency toward expansion which had been a characteristic of 1906-1907, but which had been checked by the panic of the latter year, again asserted itself. From similar causes, the transportation trades, both by rail and by water, had a much busier autumn than in 1908, the late date at which navigation closed and the continuance of mild weather until after December 1, having materially assisted the movement of freights. Passenger traffic was heavier than in some years past and railway earnings showed a marked advance. Accompanying these developments, the heavy expenditures in connection with the National Transcontinental Railway and the extensions of the existing railway systems were continued, and had a far-reaching effect on general trade and employment. The building trades, after a year of quiescence, became active again, and though the high returns of 1906 and 1907 were not reached the amount of building completed largely exceeded in value that of 1908. Wages and cost of living were upward, a feature of the year having been the rapidity with which prices recovered after the severe depression of the autumn of 1907. Immigration, also, after a marked falling off in 1908, resumed its upward tendency, and returns for the past year were over twenty-five per cent. heavier than those of 1908.

At the close of the year the outlook was regarded as most favourable not only for the immediate future but for the general industrial season of 1910. While there were many out of employment from seasonal causes, as is usual at this period of the year, little or no inconvenience or distress was reported from any of the large centres of population, and with normal conditions the winter will be a satisfactory one for the labouring classes. In connection with outdoor work during 1910, both railway construction and building promise to continue with unabated activity, while financial and trade conditions are regarded as being on a sound basis.

Immigration and Colonization.

During 1907, the number of immigrants arriving in Canada was approximately 280,000. Returns for 1908, showed a falling off of nearly one-half, the decrease being almost entirely in arrivals through ocean ports. During the past year, however, there was a resumption of the heavy immigration movement characteristic of the years previous to 1907, the returns at the close of the year showing an increase of over one-quarter as compared with the return for 1908. The careful supervision exercised by the Government with regard to the quality of the immigrants entering Canada was continued during the past year with satisfactory results. The Province of Ontario also took active steps to secure the immigration of a suitable class of farm labourers and domestic servants. The influx from the Western States into Canada was even heavier in volume than during the preceding years, it being estimated that nearly 70,000 persons entered the Dominion from this quarter alone. The number of homestead entries granted and the acreage of Dominion lands patented showed a decrease, the number of entries in 1908, having been unprece-

dentedly large. On the other hand the sales of farm lands by land companies showed an increase in many cases in 1909.

Wages and Hours of Labour.

Wages which were on stationary or lower levels in 1908, especially with the unskilled class, were upward in tendency during the past year. Railway construction camps, which were able to command an abundance of help at a decreased rate in 1908, experienced some scarcity of hands as the summer advanced and rates were substantially increased. River drivers in the Ottawa also obtained an advance compared with the preceding year. A noteworthy increase of the year was that granted by the Dominion Government to letter carriers and post office clerks. Printers and civic employés also obtained higher wages in a number of localities. The general tendency in this respect became more pronounced in the late summer and autumn months, when unskilled labour obtained marked increases especially in Western Canada. Several important agreements affecting railway employés and involving higher wages were signed during the autumn. Wages in the building, woodworking and metal trades were firm to upward in view of the increasing activity in these branches. In connection with the engaging of men for the winter lumber camps, wages were on a higher level than in 1908.

Prices—The Cost of Living.

Prices and cost of living were upward during the year. Following the panic of 1907, the steady advance in the general price level which had been in progress for several years past received a check, and in some instances recessions were noted. With the trade revival of the past year, however, this quiescence in the market disappeared, and prices resumed the tendency characteristic of the period prior to 1907. This was especially pronounced during the latter half of the year when the price of several important staples reached a higher point than in many years past, while the general cost of living was higher probably than at any previous time in Canada. Among commodities in the price of which the upward tendency was marked during 1909, the following may be mentioned: grains, hogs, eggs, flour, hides, cotton, rubber, furs and structural material. Real estate was firm to upward.

Interruptions to Industry.

There were sixty-nine trade disputes reported to the Department of Labour to have been in existence during 1909, being a similar number to that reported in the year 1908, and compared with 149 in 1907; 138 in 1906; eighty-seven in 1905; 103 in 1904; and 160 in 1903. The number of workpeople involved was approximately 17,873, compared with 26,232 in 1908. The number of working days lost through trade disputes was approximately 842,275 in 1909, compared with 718,443 in 1908, and with 613,986 in 1907. The increase in the loss of time in 1909, was chiefly due to two strikes of coal miners in Nova Scotia, one of which began on July 6, and the other on August 10. In both cases the majority of the strikers remained out of work during the rest of the year. The former dispute affected 2,500 and the latter 1,700 men.

Conditions in the Industries and Trades.

Conditions of employment during 1909, in the several industries and trades throughout Canada may be briefly summarized as follows:—

Agriculture.

The year was more favourable to agriculture than for several seasons past, and the heavy yields and high prices prevailing in almost every branch of the industry and section of the country was the most outstanding feature of the year, imparting a general buoyancy to trade and industry especially during the latter half of the year. The final estimate of the Census and Statistics Branch of the Department of Agriculture placed the total value of the Dominion of Canada field crops in 1909, at over $530,000,000, an approximate increase compared with that of the preceding year's crop of $100,000,000.

The winter season was favourable, the snowfall being abundant and live stock wintering well. The spring was somewhat late in opening and sowing was correspondingly retarded. During the months of June and July, however, growth was very rapid, the weather being warm with a fair supply of moisture, with the result that the delay in seeding was largely overtaken, and the harvest was not more than a few days later than in 1908. Danger from frosts was avoided and the grain garnered in good condition notwithstanding a more or less general scarcity of help. The root crops, except in the Maritime Provinces where rains caused damage, were gathered under almost equally favourable conditions, and the late date at which navigation closed enabled good progress to be made with marketing. Pasturages during the autumn months were in excellent condition, the year being in marked contrast in this respect with the corresponding period of 1908.

The dairy season of 1909, was uniformly regarded as favourable. The gross value of cheese and butter exports was $17,861,755 compared with $18,987,340 in the preceding year, a decrease of $1,125,585. Compared with the returns of 1907, there was a decrease of $2,324,643 and compared with those of 1906, a decrease of $8,137,279. The falling off was most marked in the case of butter exports, which was largely attributed by competent authorities to the increase in home consumption.

Fruit growers on the whole had a very profitable year.

Fishing.

The year was on the whole a fair one for fishermen. Banking fleets in the Maritime Provinces brought home some of the largest fares on record. In British Columbia it was the year of the "big" run of sock-eye salmon and as a result some twelve traps and seventy-three canneries were in operation, though the total take is estimated below that of 1905, the last "big" year. In other respects the year was without remarkable incident.

Off-shore fishermen in the Maritime Provinces reported, as a rule, fair catches. Returns from the lobster fisheries were light; the Fisheries Committee of the House of Commons conducted an extended investigation into conditions in this branch of industry with a view to improvement.[1] The condition of the oyster fisheries of the Maritime Provinces was also made the subject of Governmental inquiry by the different provinces concerned.[2]

On the Great Lakes and on the lakes of the Northwest Provinces conditions were normal.

Apart from the activity in connection with the salmon run the herring fishery at Nanaimo had a successful season. The whaling stations on Vancouver Island were also busy, though catches were less extensive than in the preceding year. The Victoria sealing fleet reported a very light catch.

Fish prices were well maintained, being upward in the closing months of the year.

The regulation of fishing in contiguous waters of Canada and the United States was the subject of negotiations between the two countries during 1909. The Royal Commission on the Georgian Bay fisheries presented its report and a second commission began the taking of evidence with regard to the fisheries in the Northwest Provinces. To encourage the sale of Canadian fish products in the interior provinces a rebate of express charges previously allowed for fish caught off the Maritime Provinces was continued and was extended to cover the Pacific ocean product forwarded to points in the Northwest Provinces.[3]

Lumbering.

The end of 1909, saw the lumbering industry in much more favourable condition than at the beginning of the year. Weather conditions during the opening months of 1909 were favourable for work in the woods and a fair cut was made; in the Northwest Provinces the cut of ties was unprecedentedly heavy. High water in the spring however, delayed the opening of the eastern mills by fully two weeks and caused at some points consider-

[1] See *Labour Gazette* for November, 1909, page 526.
[2] See *Labour Gazette* for October, 1909 page 491.
[3] See *Labour Gazette* for June, 1909, page 1,282.

able embarrassment. On the other hand with the opening of the sawing season a period of continuous and steady revival in the general tone of the lumber trade took place. Prices became firm to upward, and the activity of the mills was correspondingly affected. The change was most marked in the case of British Columbia where, for some time previous, extreme dullness had prevailed in the industry. This was especially true in the Mountain section of this Province following upon the increased demand from the Prairie Provinces resulting from the heavy immigration movement and the favourable crop returns. In the closing months of the year the gangs being sent into the woods for the coming season were larger than in the preceding year and were obtaining higher wages. Though the mild weather and heavy rainfall delayed the beginning of operations in the woods the outlook at the close of the year is for a larger cut than in the preceding season.

An increasing recognition of the necessity of safeguarding the lumber supply of the country was evidenced on many sides during the year. New forest reserves were established by provincial authorities and the problem of fire protection received careful attention. The Dominion Forestry Association appointed a permanent secretary and held a special convention at Regina, Sask., for the encouragement of tree planting in the Prairies Provinces. The British Columbia Government appointed a special timber and forestry commission, which conducted an extended investigation into conditions governing the industry in the Province during the summer and autumn of 1909. The question of the imposition of an export duty on pulp wood was considerably debated.[4]

Mining.

As in several other branches of industry conditions were much more favourable in the closing than in the opening month of the year.

In the coal mining branch, labour disturbances caused heavy losses. Especially was this the case in Nova Scotia, where three disastrous strikes extended over a period of several months throwing a large number of men out of employment and seriuosly diminishing the output. In the closing months of the year, however, outputs were steadily increasing and conditions were more favourable than during the summer months. The shipping season was favourable, though somewhat late in opening. The settlement of a long-standing disagreement between the Dominion Coal Company and the Dominion Iron and Steel Company was a feature of the spring months; later the amalgamation of the Companies was under discussion. The collieries of of Alberta were seriously affected by labour disturbances in the spring ank early summer, but a satisfactory settlement was arrived at, and outputs were largely increased in the latter half of the year. In the Crow's Nest Pass and on Vancouver Island the year was characterized by a steady increase in activity.

Metalliferous mines had a good year. The output of asbestos was heavy, though the mica trade remained dull. A merger of several of the asbestos companies was effected during the year. Outputs from the Cobalt camp were satisfactory and the other metalliferous mines of Ontario were active. Prospecting in the northern portion of the Province was very active. An important incident was the opening up oft the Gowganda district and the discovery of many promising claims in that vicinity. In British Columbia the mines became generally active in the late summer months and continued so until the close of the year.

Reviewing the past year, the *Canadian Mining Journal* of January 1, 1910, said:

"When, one year ago, we reviewed the growth of Canadian mining during the previous twelve months, we expressed the belief that the year 1909, was to be a period of strong expansion. Events have proved this belief to be well founded. The past year has brought health and strength to almost every department of mining in the Dominion. Indeed, the commercial and financial conditions have been excellent; and rich accessions, in the way of new mining territory, have been added to our stores of mineral wealth. As a nation, Canada looks forward to the coming year not only without misgivings but with sturdy confidence. Never before were the prospects so good for the industry; and most certainly, never before have the people of Canada been so widely interested in that industry.

4. See *Labour Gazette* for October, 1909, page 408.

Manufacturing.

The year was one of steadily increasing activity, though the increase was comparatively slow during the first six months. Early in the summer, however, with favourable reports from the growing crops and the general financial improvement, the movement became more rapid and widespread. The iron and steel trade was busy throughout the year. Manufacturers of structural material also reported orders heavy. In the late summer and autumn months this activity was extended over many branches, especially smallwares, which had previously been comparatively quiet. Branches reporting a busy year were flour mills, confectionery establishments and clothing manufactories. There was a general expansion in staffs and a lengthening of hours of employment. The tendency towards the enlargement and improvement of factory buildings, which was so marked a feature of the years 1906 and 1907, was also resumed. Cotton mills, as a result of the high price of raw cotton, were on short time throughout a considerble portion of the year, but woollen establishments reported an increase in activity. Manufacturers were advertising for help in some localities during the closing weeks of the year, and the outlook was for a continued and increasing buoyancy.

Railway Construction.

The year was a very busy one. It was estimated that fully $28,000,000 were expended in Western Canada, not including the sums expended for supplies and material, on new railways during the twelve months ended December 31, 1909. A large part of this expenditure was in connection with the construction of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway lines and branches; but the Canadian Pacific Railway and the Canadian Northern Railway completed several important extensions in the Provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta under substantial subsidies from the several Provincial Governments. The main line of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway between Edmonton and the head of the Great Lakes was formally opened for traffic. Altogether over 1,000 miles of new steel were laid by the railway companies of Western Canada during the past season. This total is made up by the different companies as follows:—Canadian Pacific Railway, 404 miles; Canadian Northern 250 miles; Grand Trunk Pacific, 403 miles, this making a total of 1,057 miles. In addition to this, some work was done by the Great Northern in British Columbia. According to these figures more than one-tenth of the railway mileage of the country was added to the existing systems, the total for the entire western Provinces at the beginning of 1909, being 10,415 miles. The end of the year thus saw 11,472 miles of railway existing in that part of Canada lying west of the Great Lakes. In Ontario and the Eastern Provinces, also, the year, from the standpoint of railway construction, was a very busy one. Several thousand men were employed on the National Transcontinental line in New Brunswick and Northern Ontario, and the Canadian Northern and Canadian Pacific Railway Companies were at work on some important branches. Altogether upwards of 4,000 miles of railway lines were under contract during the year. A feature of the season was the rapidity with which the regions opened by new railway lines were settled, a large number of new towns coming into existence, especially between the head of the lakes and the Rocky moutains. The outlook at the close of the year was that the season of 1910, would be fully as active as that which has just closed. Especially noteworthy in this connection were the developments promised by the Grand Trunk Pacific and the Canadian Northern Railways in British Columbia. The whole of the National Transcontinental line between Winnipeg and Moncton is now under contract and contracts have been awarded for 399 miles in the moutain division.

From the standpoint of the labour supply, contractors during the second half of the year were unable to obtain a sufficient number of men at many points in Western Canada, notwithstanding a considerable advance in wages.

Some heavy additions to rolling stock and general equipment were made by the various companies during the year, and railway repair shops at several points were enlarged, as, for example, at Moncton, Montreal, Stratford and elsewhere.

Important features of the year were the completion of the tunnel under the Detroit river at Windsor, the completion of surveys in connection with the proposed railway to Hudson Bay, the completion of the double track of the Canadian Pacific Railway from the head of the lakes to Winnipeg, the erection of a large number of elevators by the railway Companies in Western Canada and the completion of two spiral tunnels, being the first of the kind to be erected on this continent, by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company in British Columbia.

General Transport.

The year was an active one for transportation employés of all classes, especially during the summer and autumn seasons.

Railway employés had a good year, traffic having been fair during the winter and spring, and heavy during the summer and autumn seasons. Passenger traffic was exceptionally heavy. This was reflected in increased earnings, and gave employment to an increased number of train crews and other workmen. The grain movement of the autumn months began at an earlier date than last year, and in volume greatly exceeded that of any previous year. Railway shop employés after a quiet winter and spring season became busy. Street railway employés also had a good year, the number of passengers carried in nearly all the cities showing an increase.

Navigation employés of all classes had an active year. The winter port business showed an increase over that of the preceding year. Navigation was somewhat late in opening and the volume of traffic was for a time variable; later in the season, however, canals reported increasing traffic and at the close of the year the total largely exceeded that of 1908, the total tonnage being upwards of 32,000,000, as compared with 17,000,000 in the preceding year. The increase in the traffic of the Sault Ste. Marie canal alone was over 14,000,000 tons. The season of ocean navigation at Montreal opened on April 23rd, and closed on November 28th, being nine days longer than that of last year. The various shipping lines reported a fair business, and in passenger traffic there was a large increase. A feature of the season was the inauguration of the White Star Dominion line service. The import trade was in excess of last year, but exports, owing chiefly to a decline in grain and cattle were lower. The total harbour revenue of Montreal was $350,883 compared with $333,123 in 1908.

The Trades.

The various skilled trades had a good year. Employés in the building trades were much more active than in 1908, and though the total value of buildings erected was below that of 1907, the outlook is for a busy winter season on inside work and a good year in 1910. Employés in metal and woodworking establishments became more active in the last six months of 1909, than for some time past. Printing and clothing employés were active, as were bakers, confectioners, cigar makers and tobacco workers. Tanners and curriers were somewhat quiet, but leather workers were well employed. Retail clerks were more active than in 1908. Hotel and restaurant employés were also more active, the tourist season having been a heavy one. Unskilled labour had a much better year than in 1908, being well employed at good wages in nearly every locality throughout the season of activity.

Canadian Trade and Revenue.

The import and export trade of the Dominion showed a steady upward tendency throughout the year. Compared with the total return for 1908, an increase of over $55,000,000 was recorded, whereas in 1908 the total total foreign trade declined by about $70,000,000 as compared with the preceding year. Espe-

cially noteworthy was the growth in imports which characterized the latter half of 1909.

Domestic trade reflected the general industrial buoyancy and was at many points estimated to be twenty per cent. heavier than in 1908. The Christmas trade was exceptionally heavy and the quality of the goods purchased showed a considerable improvement. Bank clearings showed a very heavy increase compared with 1908. Collections were easy and bank profits upward in tendency. The outlook at the close of 1909, was for an active and prosperous year.

The expansion which Western trade has enjoyed during last year is set forth in the statement of Winnipeg's bank clearings which was issued on the last day of the year. The figures show a remarkable growth over those of 1908, the increase being in the neighborhood of $153,000,000.

Statistics relating to business failures in Canada in 1909, as reported by R. G. Dun & Company, show a marked improvement as compared with the previous year. The number of firms suspending diminished and the amount of liabilities was correspondingly reduced, though certain failures of exceptional size affected the general comparison. All commercial insolvencies last year numbered 1,442 and involved $12,982,800 of defaulted indebtedness, whereas in 1908 1,640 concerns closed their doors, owing $14,931,790. With that exception, however, it is necessary to go back to 1897, to find as large a total of failures, and in only one other instance during the same period were the liabilities as heavy—namely, $13,221,259 in 1907. Improvement was greatest in the manufacturing division, 354 defaults for $3,933,938 comparing with 426 for $5,976,498 in the preceding year and 393 involving $6,667,452 in 1907, while the trading class supplied 1,059 failures against 1,171, but a few suspensions of unusual size swelled liabilities to $7,867,-287, which was only moderately smaller than in 1908. In the third division, including lines of business not properly included in the other two classes there were twenty-nine defaults, or fourteen less than in the previous year, but the loss in money was considerably greater, partly because of two large brokerage suspensions late in the year, which made total liabilities $1,181,575 against $721,-856. There were no banking failures, whereas two institutions closed their doors in the year preceding, owing $2,137,224.

Labour Legislation.

An enumeration of the more important enactments affecting labour passed by the Parliament of Canada and by the Legislatures of the several Provinces during 1909, will be of interest in a review like the present.

The *Dominion* legislation of the year provided for the creation of a permanent commission for the conservation of the natural resources of the Dominion, amended the government annuities Act of 1908, sanctioned the granting of an increase in wages to letter carriers and other Post office employés, enlarged the authority of the Board of Railway Commissioners in the matter of the protection of level highway crossings, and gave additional encouragement to the agricultural industry and transportation interests.*

Nova Scotia legislation of the year included amendments of the Factories Act, the Children's Protection Act, the Companies Doctors' Act and the Mechanics' Lien Act. Changes in the law respecting the reporting of accidents in metalliferous mines and respecting the publication of Industrial statistics were also made. An important act of the year was one establishing a Board of Public Utility Commissioners for the Province.

In *New Brunswick* the more important labour legislation of the year referred to Factory Inspection, Immigrant Childre and Prison Labour.

The most important act of the year from a labour standpoint in *Quebec* was a Workmen's Compensation Act. The Quebec Trade Disputes Act was amended and the mining law enlarged in the matter of the granting of miner's certificates. A Public Utilities Commission was created by special statute. Other subjects

*See the *Labour Gazette* for June 1909, p. 1337.

dealt with were, Sunday Observance, the Protection of Railway Crossings, the administration of Crown lands and forests, the pensioning of public officers, etc.

Among the subjects of new legislation in *Ontario* were, safety in mines, child labour, the protection of wages, woodmen's lien, the protection of miners, Sunday cars, safety in public buildings and the regulation of public utilities.

Manitoba legislation during 1909, included acts for the protection of wages, the inspection of steam boilers and the regulation of government and municipal telephones and telegraphs.

In *Saskatchewan*, the new legislation of the year gave additional protection to threshermen in the matter of wages, and to employ generally under the Master and Servants Ordinance. The Children's Protection Act of 1908, was amended, and some important legislation passed for the encouragement of railway construction and the carrying out of public improvements.

The *Alberta* Legislature amended the Steam Boilers' Act and the Mechanics' Lien Act of 1906, and passed a comprehensive measure for the protection of neglected and dependent children. Some important railway legislation became law.

British Columbia legislation of the year, included acts providing additional safeguards for those employed in coal and metalliferous mines, relating to co-operation, and regulating the storage of gasoline and the manufacture of timber within the Province.

Notes.

By an explosion in No. 2, mine at Extension, B. C., thirty-two miners lost their lives.

The fourth Quinquennial Congress of the International Council of Women was held at Toronto.

The American Federation of Labour held its twenty-ninth annual convention at Toronto, Ont., in November.

At the annual meeting of the Dominion Grange it was resolved to form a National Council of Agriculture.

A Civic Federation, for the purpose of providing means for the settlement of labour disputes was formed at London, Ont.

The commission for the conservation of natural resources of Canada, in accordance with the Act of Parliament of the session of 1909, was named on August 31.

The public ownership of interior elevators was actively discussed in Western Canada and some important action taken in the closing weeks of the year.

The Nova Scotia Eight-Hour Commission took evidence during the year. The Ontario Milk Commission also collected a large amount of data relating to the province.

A large number of co-operative people's banks, for the encouragement of thrift and the combatting of usury, were established in the Province of Quebec. Various co-operative distributing societies had a successful year. An important incident in connection with the co-operative movement in general was the formation at Hamilton, Ont., of a Co-operative union, to include all *bone fide* co-operative associations in Canada.*

*See the *Labour Gazette* for April, 1909, page 1123.

REVIEW OF TRADE DISPUTES IN CANADA DURING 1909.

THE total number of strikes and lock-outs in existence in Canada during 1909, was sixty-nine, the same number as in the next preceding year, but much less than in any previous year of which the Department has record. There was, however, a considerable increase in the loss of time to employés occasioned by trade disputes. This was owing in great measure to strikes in certain coal mines of Nova Scotia, in which a large number of employés were involved for several months and a strike of coal miners in Alberta and Eastern British Columbia,

which continued for three months and affected over 2,000 men. Apart from these disputes, there were no others of serious importance during the year.

Strike of Coal Miners in Alberta and Eastern British Columbia.

On April 1, about 2,100 men employed in the mines operated by members of the Western Coal Operators' Association in Alberta and British Columbia, stopped work, on account of their failure to reach a new agreement with their employers as to working conditions. On May 3, an application on behalf of the employés was received at the Department for the establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation, and the Board was appointed on May 15. A month after the report of the Board was made, and on June 30, an agreement was signed by representatives of both parties, following closely the findings of the Board, and work was resumed. This dispute affected the mines at Hosmer, Coleman, Lille, Lethbridge, Bankhead, Hillcrest, Bellevue, Passburg, Canmore, Taber and Frank, and caused the closing down of the British Columbia Copper Company's smelter and mines at Greenwood, B. C.

On July 6, a strike of about 2,500 coal miners of the Dominion Coal Company, took place at Glace Bay, N. S., on account of the refusal of the Company to recognize the United Mine Workers of America. It was claimed by the Company that an agreement was in force which had been made with the Provincial Workmen's Association, on behalf of its employés, and for this reason the United Mine Workers of America could not be recognized. So far as the strikers were concerned, the dispute continued during the rest of the year, although many of them sought employment elsewhere. The Company continued to operate its mines with a diminished staff, and gradually filled the places of the strikers. In the last two months of the year the weekly output was in excess of the corresponding weeks of 1908.

On August 10, a strike of 1,700 employés of the Cumberland Railway and Coal Company took place at Springhill, N. S., after their failure to adjust their differences with the Company through a Board of Conciliation and Investigation, which presented its report on July 23. The principal cause of the dispute was the refusal of the Company to recognize the United Mine Worker of America, but the employés also wanted certain changes in the conditions of their employment with regard to the determination of the standard weight of a box of coal, the schedule of prices, and the docking system. The mines were closed on account of this dispute until the end of the year, and there were also thrown out of work many of the Company's railway employés, the crews of one tug and seven barges, and a number of wharf hands and trimmers.

Magnitude of Trade Disputes.

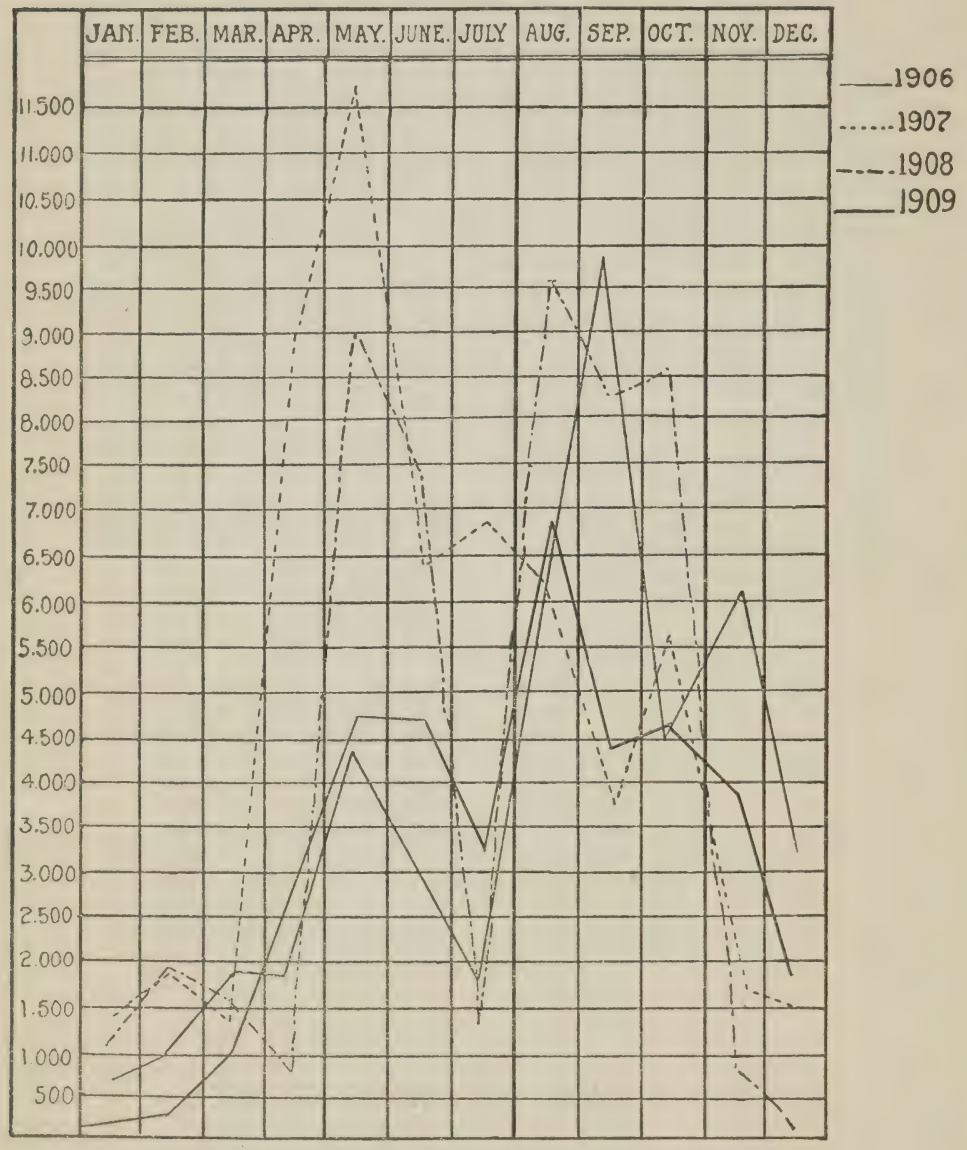
There were approximately 17,881 employés involved directly and indirectly in trade disputes which began during 1909, compared with 26,232 in 1908. The following table shows the numbers affected, according to the months in which each dispute began.

TOTAL NUMBER OF EMPLOYES INVOLVED IN TRADE DISPUTES WHICH BEGAN DURING 1909.

	Directly.	Indirectly.	Total.
January	176	.....	176
February	169	.....	169
March	716	158	874
April	3,074	509	3,583
May	2,707	12	2,719
June	1,262	925	2,187
July	3,550	.....	3,550
August	4,091	100	4,191
September	28	.....	28
October	163	100	263
November	95	.....	95
December	34	12	46
Total	16,065	1,816	17,881

The following diagram illustrates the variation from month to month in the total number of employés involved in trade disputes during the years 1906, 1907, 1908, and 1909.

DIAGRAM SHOWING THE TOTAL NUMBER OF EMPLOYES INVOLVED IN TRADE DISPUTES EACH MONTH DURING 1906, 1907, 1908, AND 1909.



The following table shows the magnitude of the trade disputes which were reported to the Department in 1909, according to the months in which they occurred.

TABLE SHOWING MAGNITUDE OF TRADE DISPUTES.

Magnitude.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
2,000 and over	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
1,000 to 2,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
500 to 1,000	.....	.....	.....	1	2	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
300 to 500	.....	.....	1	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
200 to 300	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
100 to 200	.....	1	2	2	2	1	2	1	.....	1	.....	.....	12
50 to 100	1	1	.....	.....	2	1	1	1	.....	2	1	.....	10
25 to 50	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	5	1	.....	.....	.....	1	11
6 to 25	1	1	.....	.....	2	2	.....	2	2	1	2	1	14
Total	4	3	4	6	12	8	10	10	2	4	3	2	68

The following table shows the magnitude of trade disputes in the years 1901, 1902, 1903, 1904, 1905, 1906, 1907, 1908 and 1909, according to the number of employés involved.

TABLE SHOWING MAGNITUDE OF TRADE DISPUTES ACCORDING TO NUMBER OF WORK PEOPLE INVOLVED IN 1901, 1902, 1903, 1904, 1905, 1906, 1907, 1908 and 1909.

Magnitude.	Year.								
	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909
2,000 and over	3	.....	5	2	.....	1	3	2	2
1,000 to 2,000	3	2	5	3	4	4	10	2	2
500 to 1,000	5	1	10	2	5	6	7	4	7
300 to 500	5	8	9	9	4	6	9	9	6
200 to 300	4	7	18	2	4	15	7	6	4
100 to 200	4	15	23	10	15	14	18	7	12
50 to 100	14	21	19	15	17	29	28	12	10
25 to 50	24	28	34	23	17	32	28	7	11
6 to 25	31	37	36	35	21	30	31	15	14
Unknown	11	4	1	2	.....	1	5	1	
Total	104	123	160	103	87	138	146	65	68

Loss of Time in Working Days.

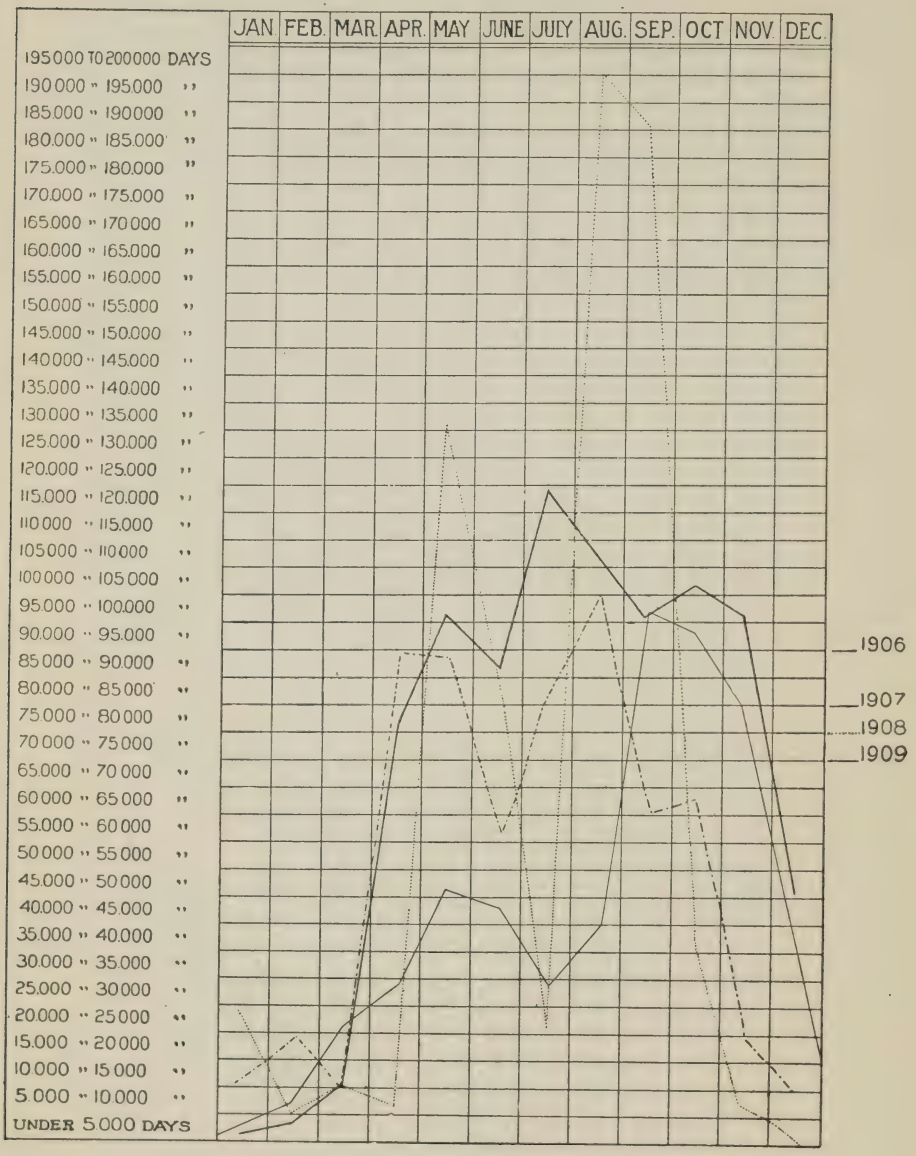
The loss of time to employés through trade disputes during 1909, amounted approximately to 842,275 working days, compared with a loss of approximately 718,443 in 1908. An estimate of the loss of time by months is given in the following table.

TABLE SHOWING LOSS OF TIME IN WORKING DAYS TO EMPLOYES THROUGH TRADE DISPUTES BY MONTHS DURING 1909.

	APPROXIMATE LOSS IN WORKING DAYS.		APPROXIMATE LOSS IN WORKING DAYS.
January	1,000	July	119,500
February	4,395	August	108,950
March	10,450	September	96,000
April	76,700	October	100,190
May	96,350	November	95,975
June	86,900	December	45,865
		Total	842,275

The following diagram shows the monthly variation in the number of working days lost during the last four years.

DIAGRAM SHOWING LOSS OF TIME IN WORKING DAYS THROUGH TRADE DISPUTES BY MONTHS DURING THE YEARS 1906, 1907, 1908 AND 1909.



Number of Disputes according to Trades affected.

TABLE SHOWING INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES IN CANADA BY TRADES DURING 1909.

Trades.	Number of Disputes.												
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
Agriculture													
Fishing					1	1							2
Lumbering		1						1					2
Mining			1	4	1		2	1			1		10
Building	1			1	2	2	1	3	2		1		13
Metal working and Shipbuilding		2	1				2						5
Woodworking and furnishing	1									1			2
Textile trades					1							1	2
Clothing trades	1		1	1		1	1	1		2	1		9
Food and tobacco preparation						1	1					1	3
Leather					1					1			2
Printing and book-binding													
Transport			1		3		1	2					7
Unskilled labour				1	1	3	2	2					9
Miscellaneous	1				1								2
Total	4	3	4	7	11	8	10	10	2	4	3	2	68

The following table shows the number of disputes in each group of trades during each of the last nine years.

TABLE SHOWING INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES BY INDUSTRIES AND TRADES IN 1901, 1902, 1903, 1904, 1905 1906, 1907, 1908 AND 1909.

Trades.	Number of Disputes.									
	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	Total.
Agriculture					2					2
Building	14	28	44	29	19	29	45	12	13	233
Metal	23	31	17	16	13	21	17	19	5	152
Woodworking	4	10	9	3	2	12	6	5	4	55
Textile	6	1	5	3	1	4	6	6	2	34
Clothing	10	9	11	12	11	9	17	5	9	93
Food and tobacco preparation	9	10	6	11	4	8		1	3	53
Leather	1	3	4	1		3	5		2	19
Printing and book-binding	2	3	3	5	7	6	2	1		29
Transport	4	4	18	2	4	14	15	7	7	75
Longshoremen	5	4	4		1	1	3			18
Mining	5		9	6	12	13	14	10	10	82
Fishing	2	1	1	2		1	1		2	10
Unskilled	11	6	9	3	2	12	7	8	9	67
Miscellaneous	8	10	20	10	9	5	7	2	2	73
Total	104	123	160	103	87	139	146	66	68	45

Disputes by localities affected.

Of the sixty-eight disputes which began in 1909, twenty-six took place in the Province of Ontario and twelve in Quebec. British Columbia ranked next with eight dis-

putes and Manitoba with seven. No strike or lockout was reported to have taken place in Prince Edward Island. In the following table the number of disputes is given by Provinces according to the months in which they began.

TABLE SHOWING TRADE DISPUTES IN CANADA BY PROVINCES DURING 1909.

Province.	Number of Disputes												
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
Nova Scotia	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
Prince Edward Isl.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Brunswick	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Quebec	1	.....	1	2	2	.....	4	1	.....	1	.....	.....	12
Ontario	1	1	1	1	4	5	2	6	2	1	1	1	26
Manitoba	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	2	.....	1	.....	1	7
Saskatchewan	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Alberta	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	6
British Columbia	1	1	1	1	2	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	8
More than one province effected	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Total	4	3	4	7	11	8	10	10	2	4	3	2	68

The following table gives the number of trade disputes by Provinces which have occurred during the past nine years.

TABLE SHOWING TRADE DISPUTES IN CANADA ACCORDING TO PROVINCES FOR THE YEARS 1901, 1902, 1903, 1904, 1905, 1906, 1907, 1908 AND 1909.

Locality.	Number of Disputes.									
	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	Total
Nova Scotia	5	12	7	7	7	11	12	3	6	70
P. E. I.	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
New Brunswick	3	7	7	2	5	8	8	6	1	47
Quebec	29	20	33	31	21	24	29	19	12	218
Ontario	53	65	83	52	32	61	71	26	26	469
Manitoba	3	8	1	4	9	9	6	1	7	48
Saskatchewan	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	3
Alberta	.....	1	5	1	2	13	6	3	6	37
British Columbia	10	8	24	4	10	12	11	6	8	93
More than one province affected	1*	.....	.....	2[2]	1[3]	.....	2[4]	1[5]	1	8
Total	104	123	160	103	87	138	146	66	68	9954

[1]Dispute affected all provinces in Dominion with exception of Prince Edward Island.
[2]First dispute affected Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta; second, affected same provinces with the addition of British Columbia.
[3]Dispute took place in Quebec and Ontario.
[4]One dispute took place in Quebec, Ontario and Manitoba, and the other in Alberta and British Columbia.
[5]Disputes affected all provinces except Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia.

Disputes by Months.

The following table shows the number of disputes which have occurred each month during the past nine years, from which it may be seen the greater number took place in the months of April, May and June.

TABLE SHOWING TRADE DISPUTES IN CANADA BY MONTHS DURING 1901, 1902, 1903, 1904, 1905, 1906 1907, 1908 AND 1909.

Months.	Number of Disputes.									
	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	Total
January	7	8	6	9	6	12	8	7	4	67
February	3	5	12	5	4	6	3	6	3	47
March	13	12	22	9	6	8	8	5	4	87
April	12	20	23	20	8	13	28	9	7	140
May	7	27	29	23	11	28	31	14	11	180
June	23	18	23	9	12	14	20	6	8	133
July	14	7	15	6	13	8	15	3	10	91
August	5	6	11	6	8	17	12	6	10	81
September	5	9	7	3	9	15	8	2	2	60
October	5	4	6	8	3	3	7	2	4	42
November	7	7	3	2	3	12	3	2	3	42
December	3	.....	3	3	4	2	3	4	2	24
Total	104	123	160	103	87	138	146	66	68	995

Causes of Disputes.

Of the sixty-eight disputes which took place in 1909, thirty-two arose from demands for higher wages. The question of wages also entered into twelve other disputes.

The following table shows the causes of trade disputes during 1909, according to the months in which they began.

TABLE SHOWING CAUSES OF TRADE DISPUTES IN CANADA DURING 1909.

Cause.	Number of Disputes.												
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
For increase in wages	.....	1	2	2	10	6	6	2	.....	2	1	.....	32
Against reduction in wages	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
For decrease in hrs.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Refusal of member of union to pay a fine	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Against increase in hours	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Against employment of non-unionists	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	6
Against employment of persons other than non-unionists	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Against discharge of employés	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2
For "closed shop" and recognition of union	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Against conditions of employment	.....	1	.....	3	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
For recognition of union	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	3
Against method of payment	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
For increase in wages and other changes	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	1	5
For increase in wages and against employment of non-unionists	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Against employment of apprentices	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Total	4	3	4	7	11	3	10	10	2	4	3	2	68

In the following table a comparison is shown of the principal causes of strikes and lockouts which have taken place in Canada during the last nine years.

TABLE SHOWING CAUSES OF TRADE DISPUTES IN CANADA WHICH BEGAN DURING 1901, 1902, 1903 1904, 1905, 1906, 1907, 1908 AND 1909 RESPECTIVELY.

Causes.	Number of Disputes.									
	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	Total
For increase in wages	48	54	60	36	30	55	65	21	38	407
Against reduction in wages	10	7	7	7	8	3	3	14	5	64
For decrease in hours	1	7	8	3	3	7	11	3	2	45
For increase in wages and decrease in hrs.	5	14	18	8	4	7	8	1	.....	65
Against employment of particular persons	13	8	13	16	9	13	20	4	8	104
Against conditions of employment	.....	5	5	4	8	3	5	3	5	38
For recognition of union	.....	5	5	4	1	5	3	.....	4	27
Sympathetic	.....	9	10	3	1	2	2	1	.....	28
Unclassified	27	14	34	22	23	43	29	19	6	217
Total	104	123	160	103	87	138	146	66	68	995

Methods of Settlement.

Of the sixty-nine disputes in existence during 1909, including one which began in the previous year, sixty-five were terminated either by definite settlements being reached, or by the places of the strikers being filled and industrial conditions ceasing to be affected. In twenty-one cases settlements were effected through negotiations between the parties concerned, and in twenty cases by the places of the strikers being filled. The termination of four strikes was due to conciliation under the Industrial Investigation Act, 1907.

The following table shows the methods of settlement of trade disputes during 1909.

TABLE SHOWING METHODS OF SETTLEMENT OF TRADE DISPUTES IN CANADA DURING 1909.

Method.	Number of Disputes.												
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
Arbitration	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Conciliation	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	4
Negotiations between parties concerned	1	.....	2	3	1	2	4	3	.....	3	1	1	21
Replacement of strikers	2	.....	.....	2	2	5	1	4	2	1	1	.....	20
Work resumed on employers' terms (without negotiations)	.....	2	.....	1	1	1	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
Demands of strikers granted (without negotiations)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Work resumed pending investigation	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Indefinite, unsettled, or not reported	.....	.....	2	.....	1	1	1	1	.....	1	.....	6	13
Total	3	2	4	6	87	10	8	10	3	5	3	8	69

The methods of settlement of trade disputes during the last nine years are shown in the following table.

TABLE SHOWING METHODS OF SETTLEMENT OF TRADE DISPUTES IN CANADA DURING 1901, 1902, 1903, 1904, 1905, 1906, 1907, 1908 AND 1909.

Method.	Number of Disputes.									
	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	Total
Arbitration	5	6	6	4	.....	3	4	2	1	31
Conciliation	6	5	14	5	3	4	7	4	4	52
Negotiations between parties concerned	55	73	77	39	41	67	66	13	21	450
Replacement of men	13	12	15	10	24	18	26	17	20	155
Work resumed on employer's terms (without negotiations)	13	20	26	25	10	28	26	23	8	179
Demands of strikers granted (without negotiations)	.....	.....	19	7	5	3	2	5	1	42
Work resumed (employer not involved)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	5	.....	1	10
Employment found elsewhere by strikers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3	.....	2	68
Unsettled	12	5	12	13	2	9	12	1	5	71
Not reported	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	3	5	11

Results of Disputes.

Of the sixty-nine disputes in existence during 1909, thirty ended in favour of the employers and ten in favour of the employés, while a compromise was reached in thirteen disputes. The following table shows the results of strikes and lockouts during 1909, according to the months in which they were terminated.

TABLE SHOWING RESULTS OF TRADE DISPUTES IN CANADA DURING 1901, 1902, 1903, 1904, 1905, 1906 1907, 1908 AND 1909.

Results.	Number of Disputes.									
	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	Total.
In favour of employers	40	35	46	43	37	45	57	43	30	367
In favour of employés	39	46	45	24	24	41	33	12	13	274
Settled by compromise	22	33	46	28	15	23	39	9	13	228
Emyployés partially successful	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	6	3	.....	1	15
No change (employers not concerned)	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3	3	.....	1	8
Indefinite (unsettled or terms unknown)	.....	4	10	9	10	22	16	5	14	90
Total	101	118	147	101	87	140	149	69	69	983

In the following table may be seen the results of the trade disputes which have been in existence during the last nine year.

TABLE SHOWING RESULTS OF TRADE DISPUTES IN CANADA DURING 1909.

Result.	Number of Disputes.												
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
In favour of employers	2	2	1	3	4	6	3	5	2	1	1	.....	30
In favour of employés	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	2	1	1	2	1	10
Settled by compromise	.....	.....	.....	1	1	3	3	3	.....	2	.....	.....	13
Employés partially successful	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
No change, employer not concerned	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	4
Indefinite, unsettled or not reported	.....	.....	2	1	2	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	6	11
Total	3	2	4	6	7	10	8	10	3	5	3	8	69

PARLIAMENTARY REVIEW OF BILLS, MOTIONS, DEBATES, Etc., AFFECTING LABOUR.

IN the House of Commons, on December 6, Mr. Hugh Guthrie (South Wellington) moved:—"That in the opinion of this House it is advisable that a commission of inquiry should be forthwith appointed to investigate the needs of Canada in respect of technical education, and to report on ways and means by which these needs may be best met." In Mr. Guthrie's speech in support of the resolution, and in the ensuing debate, the point was strongly emphasized that the subject of technical and industrial training is one deserving of greater attention than has been bestowed upon it in this country to the present time.

The debate on Mr. Guthrie's resolution was adjourned on motion of the Honourable Mr. King in order that the Government might have opportunity of further considering the matter from the point of view of the attitude of the Provinces towards federal action.

The resolution is in terms very similar to one which was presented in the House of Commons by Mr. Guthrie in 1907, and it was stated by Mr. Guthrie that, in again bringing the proposal forward, he was acting on the request of the Dominion Trades and Labour Congress and of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, both of which parties had passed resolutions upon the subject. Resolutions in support of the present proposal had also been passed, he said, by between fifty and sixty of the leading Boards of Trade and Chambers of Commerce in Canada. Mr. Guthrie admitted that the most formidable objection which could be made to his proposal was the point that under the British North America Act the question of education is defined as one for the exclusive jurisdiction of the Provinces. He contended, however, that the term "education" as used at the time of the passing of the British North America Act did not comprehend that industrial training which, within more recent years, has come to be recognized as an indispensable adjunct to the commerce and industry of the world, and maintained that the federal control of matters relating to the trade and commerce of Canada which was provided for in the B. N. A. Act meant that industrial training was distinctly a matter for federal action.

Mr. Guthrie urged also that the Dominion Government had already entered the field of industrial training by the establishment of various Experimental Farms, the Royal Military College, Kingston, the School of Navigation, Kingston, the Marine Biological Research Stations on Georgian Bay and on the coast of Gaspé; and by the important research work which is being conducted through the Dominion Department of Mines. In the course of his address Mr. Guthrie spoke of the attention which had been given to industrial training in Great Britain, in Germany, in the United States, and in other countries; and maintained that very great benefits had been derived from technical and industrial instruction which had been afforded in these countries.

The Minister of Labour.

The Honourable W. L. Mackenzie King, Minister of Labour, referred in opening to the loss of life from industrial accidents in Canada as evidence of the existing need for a more efficient system of training for workmen in the various departments of industry. During the past ten years 624 coal miners had lost their lives in the operation of the coal mines of British Columbia, whilst from 13,000 to 14,000 Canadian workmen of all classes had been killed during this decade in the course of their employment. Under modern industrial conditions technical education was, he believed, a necessity for any nation which is to keep abreast of the times. Not only had industrial conditions changed within recent years but a complete change had occurred in the nature of industrial competition which had become world-wide. If Canadians were to hold their own agianst modern competition it would only be bringing their workmen up to the highest degree of efficiency, and by seeing that their industries were managed by men second to none in technical knowledge. The need for technical education in Canada was clearly shown by a comparison of conditions in this country with conditions in Germany, France, Switzerland, and the United States. Another consideration which had been alluded to during the debate was the shortage of skilled workmen in Canada for the development of the nation's industries. Moreover as Canadians we should not overlook the obligation which society owes to the working classes to enable the latter to realise to the full the capacity which they have within them. Continuing, the Minister alluded to the work of technical education as now carried on in the Provinces of Nova Scotia, Quebec, Ontario and also to the efforts which were being made by some of the other Provinces in the same direction. The Department of Labour, he observed, had gathered much information on the subject of technical education and would be pleased to place the same at the service of all who were interested in the subject. Too much importance, he said, could not be attached to the work of technical education by authorities whose duty it was to carry on this work; some doubt as to the jurisdiction of the Parliament of Canada in the matter had been expressed and this should be carefully considered. It had been stated that the provinces had no objection to the Dominion pursuing such a course. The Minister thought that before the Dominion Government took the step suggested in the resolution there should be something more than a negative attitude on the part of the provinces, and that it should not be a case of "no objection" but a case of an expressed desire from the Provincial authorities on the subject. Under these circumstances he thought it would be better if the mover of the resolution would allow the Government further opportunity to consider the question from this point of view, and therefore moved the adjournment of the debate.

Mr. R. L. Borden.

Mr. R. L. Borden expressed the opinion that in a comparatively new and almost undeveloped country like Canada it would seem to be eminently wise, in the first place, to take stock, as it were, of the resources which the country possesses, and, in the next place, to endeavour to come to a conclusion as to the most effective way in which these resources can be developed. As to the importance of

industrial and technical education there was but one opinion. To his mind the argument of Mr. Guthrie on the constitutional question was absolutely convincing. Yet he had never heard of any province raising an objection. The Parliament of Canada, had the right to vote money for any purpose that it might deem proper and had exercised this right in various ways. He was in entire sympathy with the object which the mover of the resolution had in view, and trusted that action would be taken along the line therein suggested if no other action could be taken. For himself, he would have greatly preferred that more definite and practical and speedy action should be taken than that suggested in the present resolution.

The Minister of Finance.

Honourable W. S. Fielding, Minister of Finance, declared his intention of voting for the adjournment of the debate, not for the purpose of side-tracking the question, but, that further opportunity might be given of considering not the wisdom of doing something but the best way of aiding a movement which seemed to command the favour of the whole House. For his own part he joined most heartily in all that had been said with regard to the necessity and importance of technical education. The Government itself had every desire, moreover, to show its appreciation of this work. Much had already been done in Nova Scotia, to mention but one of the Provinces, in the matter of technical education, and it would be wise, he thought, before the Dominion proceeded to deal with the question, for Parliament to put itself in communication with the Provincial authorities so as to ascertain how the Federal and Provincial authorities could work together.

In the course of the debate speeches in support of the resolution were made by Messrs. Alexander Haggart (Winnipeg), Ralph Smith (Nanaimo), J. H. Sinclair (Guysborough), A. C. Macdonell (South Toronto), Alphonse Verville (Maisonneuve, F. L. Fowke (South Ontario), A. B. Crosby (Halifax), J. D. Reid (Grenville), Morley Currie (Prince Edward County), Wm. Thoburn (North Lanark), and Col. S. Hughes, (Victoria).

Other participants in the debate were Dr. T. S. Sproule (East Grey), and Mr. Louis Lavergne (Drummond and Arthabasca).

On the conclusion of the debate a division was recorded on the motion of the Minister of Labour for the adjournment of the debate, resulting, as above mentioned, in the adjournment of the debate.

In the House of Commons, on December 9, Mr. Alphonse Verville (Maisonneuve) moved the second reading of Bill No. 21, respecting the Hours of Labour on Public Works, and in doing so outlined the reasons which in his judgement made it desirable that the measure in question should become law. On the conclusion of the ensuing debate the Bill was read a second time, and on the motion of Mr. Verville was referred to a special committee of the House of Commons, consisting of Honourable W. L. Mackenzie King, Minister of Labour; Mr. A. C. Macdonell, (Toronto); Mr. Ralph Smith, (Nanaimo); Mr. Wm. Staples, (Macdonald); Mr. L. E. Prowse, (Queens, P. E. I.); Mr. David Marshall, (East Elgin); Mr. Alphonse Verville, (Maisonneuve).

On December 17, on motion of the Honourable W. L. Mackenzie King, Minister of Labour, the following were added to the membership of this committee:—Messrs. Stanfield (Cumberland), Broder, (Dundas), Turcotte (Nicolet).

The Bill in question had been previously introduced by Mr. Verville on December 11, 1906, on February 14, 1908, and on January 28, 1909. It provides that "every contract to which the Government of Canada is a party, which may involve the employment of labourers, workmen or mechanics, shall contain a stipulation that no labourer, workman or mechanic in the employ of the contractor or subcontractor, or other person doing or contracting to do the whole or a part of the work contemplated by the contract, shall be permitted or required to work more than eight hours in any one calendar day, except in cases of extraordinary emergency caused by fire, flood, or danger to life or

property." Provision is made in the Bill for the voiding of public contracts in which the foregoing stipulations are not complied with, and it is further declared that the proposed law shall apply also to work undertaken by the Government of Canada by day labour.

In moving the second reading of the Bill, Mr. Verville asserted that the demand for a shorter working day was almost universal, and that the question was one which the Parliament of Canada should study and consider so that relief might be afforded to all who are, at the present time, labouring under trying conditions. The Dominion Government should be, he claimed, a model employer of labour. Against the eight-hour day proposal it had been urged, in some quarters, that the effect would be to reduce and to demoralize production. Mr. Verville did not, however, believe that shorter hours of labour would have any such effect. Upon the conclusion of the debate M. Verville declared himself also as gratified with the discussion, and as satisfied that the Bill should be referred to a special committee after the principle involved had been affirmed by the passage of the second reading. In the course of his remarks Mr. Verville congratulated the Government on having appointed a Minister of Labour who could devote all his time to the study of labour questions. The demand, he said, which had been made, for years past, for the creation of this portfolio showed the necessity for it.

The Minister of Labour.

The Minister of Labour expressed the belief that the workingmen of Canada owed a debt of gratitude to Mr. Verville for the introduction of this Bill. The history of labour legislation showed that, on the whole, a shortening of the hours of labour had been of immense benefit not only to the working classes but to the industries themselves. The question of hours of labour in Canada was primarily one for the consideration of the Provincial Legislatures, but the discussion of the subject in Parliament would, he believed, be reflected in future legislation by the Provinces. In so far as the question bore upon the amelioration of the everyday life of the working classes he was of opinion that the Dominion Parliament, so far as its power extended, should do all that it could to further that end. Parliament, he observed, had certain powers in regard to works carried on by the Government of Canada.

In so far as the Bill related to the hours of labour on public works it was desirable to point out that the Government had already taken considerable steps toward meeting the object which the Bill had in view through the adoption in 1900, of a Fair Wages Policy, providing for the payment of fair rates of wages to workingmen engaged on public works, and the enforcement of the hours of labour current in the districts where such works are being carried on. The Minister concurred in the opinion which had been expressed by other participants in the debate that the Bill should be referred to a special committee in order that the measure might not be lost on a vote, and that all interests concerned might have an opportunity of being heard, and in order also that the various points which had been raised in the present debate might be fully considered.

Mr. R. L. Borden, observed that the subject to which the present bill related was one which must be dealt with. In common with every member of the House, he was disposed to give the most sympathetic consideration to all measures designed to improve the condition of the labouring classes. He was willing that the Bill should be referred to a special committee in order that the parties concerned might be heard, and in order that any information in the possession of the Government might be produced.

In the course of the debate the point was raised that the Bill as introduced, would have the effect not only of regulating the hours of labour on Government works but of precluding the purchase by the Government, or by contractors on Government works, of any materials produced under a system which required the workmen concerned to work more than eight hours per day. A fear was also expressed that, in its present form,

the measure might seriously interfere with the operation of mills and factories employed in part in the execution of Government contracts, and that the passage of such a law might increase the difficulty which farmers now experience in obtaining the labour which is required for their farming operations.

It was urged by one of the participants in the debate that a conference should be held of the various Provincial Governments for the purpose of adopting a uniform law on this subject throughout the Dominion. Reference was made to the eight-hour law as applied to mining and smelting operations in British Columbia, and the statement was made that a great change had been effected thereby in the men employed in this branch of industry, and in the conditions of their home life. It was also asserted that the eight-hour day in England and in Australia had produced excellent results.

The following members took part in the debate: Honourable W. L. Mackenzie King, Minister of Labour, Mr. R. L. Borden,(Halifax); Mr. J. W. Edwards, (Frontenac); Mr. Hugh Guthrie, (South Wellington); Mr. W. S. Middleboro, (Grey, N. Riding); Mr. A. S. Goodeve, (Kootenay); Mr. Joseph Turcotte, (Quebec); Mr. C. A. Magrath, (Medicine Hat); Dr. T. S. Sproule, (East Grey); Mr. E. N. Rhodes, (Cumberland); Mr. A. Meighen, (Portage la Prairie); Col. Sam. Hughes, (Victoria); Mr. J. W. Maddin, (South Cape Breton); Mr. D. D. McKenzie, (North Cape Breton); Mr. Thos. Beattie, (London; Mr. A. B. Crosby, (Halifax); Mr. Ralph Smith, (Nanaimo); Mr. Ernest Roy, (Dorchester); Mr. J. C. Doherty, (Montreal ,St. Anne); Mr. J. D. Taylor, (New Westminster); Mr. A. C. Macdonell, (South Toronto); Mr. G. H. Cowan, (Vancouver City); Dr. J. D. Reid, (Grenville); Mr. E. Devlin, (Wright) and Mr. G. H. Barnard (Victoria, B. C.)

Meetings were held on December 13 and on December 17, of the special committee of the House of Commons on Mr. Verville's Bill (No. 21), at which plans were laid for a full inquiry into the matters in question.

Government Railways Pension Fund.

In the House of Commons, on December 7, the Minister of Railways and Canals moved the second reading of Bill No. 19, to amend the Intercolonial and Prince Edward Island Railways Employés Provident Fund Act. The object of this Bill is to provide for conditions which have arisen through a reduction which has recently been made in the staff of the Government Railway System, through which a number of the older employés have, for the time being, been dropped from the service. The Minister explained that under the present statute the number of years during which an employé has to work before becoming entitled to the benefits of the Provident Fund Act is fifteen. The present Bill proposes to reduce this time to ten years, and to apply it to those who were in the employ of the Government Railway System up to March 31 last, and who had been in the employ of the Government Railway System for ten years. The Bill was given a second reading and subsequently referred to Committee of the Whole.

Proposed Amendment to Dominion Elections Act.

In the House of Commons, on December 9, Mr. A. C. Macdonell (South Toronto) moved the second reading of Bill No. 22, to amend the Dominion Elections Act, for the purpose of repealing the three sections of the present law requiring the making of a deposit of $200 by candidates for election to the House of Commons; and for the purpose also of making polling day in Dominion general elections a public holiday throughout Canada. A debate ensued on Mr. Macdonell's motion, and an amendment proposed by the Minister of Justice was adopted, declaring that the Bill be not now read a second time, but this day six months.

In the House of Commons, on December 9, Mr. A. C. Macdonell (South Toronto) moved the second reading of Bill No. 23, to amend the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907. In so doing Mr. Macdonell observed that the Minister

of Labour had some amendments to consider in connection with the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act which might be conveniently considered at the same time with the amendments which were proposed in the present Bill. As he was anxious to advance the latter to the committee stage, he moved the second reading on the understanding that the Bill should thereafter be allowed to stand until the Minister of Labour was prepared to consider the present measure with his own proposed amendments to this statute. This suggestion was concurred in by the Minister of Labour, and the Bill thereupon passed second reading and was referred to Committee of the Whole.

In the House of Commons, on December 16, Mr. W. E. Knowles (Moose Jaw) inquired whether the Government intended "during the present session of Parliament introducing legislation to amend the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, with a view to meeting the wishes of the Railroad Brotherhood to avoid delay in the steps required prior to the declaration of a strike."

In reply, the Honourable W. L. Mackenzie King, Minister of Labour, stated that it was the Government's intention to introduce legislation to amend the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907,during the present session.

Railway Act Amendment.

In the House of Commons, on December 10, Mr. E. N. Lewis, (West Huron) moved for leave to introduce Bill No .66, to amend the Railway Act. The Bill in question is almost identical with one which was introduced by Mr. Lewis last year, and which provided for the appointment of inspectors of sanitary equipment on railways, and also for the appointment of counsel to conduct hearings before the Board of Railway Commissioners on behalf of applicants who may be persons of small means.

A new feature of the present Bill is a clause requiring the making of an annual return by the railways of Canada to the Board of Railway Commissioners, showing the names and employment of all trainmen, despatchers, operators and other employés concerned in the control and operation of trains, who have worked over twelve hours on any one day, or an aggregate of eighty-four hours in any one week. Mr. Lewis explained that the object of this Bill was to assist in the prevention of accidents, which sometimes occur through despatchers and others being kept on duty during excessive hours. The Bill was read a first time.

Committee on Proportional Representation.

On November 17, a resolution was adopted on motion of Mr. F. D. Monk (Jacques Cartier) providing for the appointment of a select committee "to investigate the different systems of proportional representation adopted or suggested elsewhere as an improvement upon our present method of election, with power to extend inquiry to all the various forms of the proportional representation laws, proposed or in force; and with power to send for persons and papers; and to report from time to time."

The following members were subsequently appointed to compose the committee in question, the Honourable W. L. Mackenzie King, Minister of Labour, Chairman; Messrs. Monk (Jacques Cartier), Turcotte, (Quebec County), Burrell (Yale-Cariboo), McGrath (Lethbridge), Wilson (Laval), Kyte (Richmond, N. S.).

On December 15, the special committee presented its first report, asking that leave be granted to have proceedings and evidence before the same printed. The report was concurred in.

THE WORK OF THE RAILROAD YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

IN the October number of the *Labour Gazette* brief reference was made to the welfare work which is being carried on by the Railroad Department of the Young Men's Christian Association along the lines of the Canadian Pacific Company throughout Canada; and allusion was made also to the financial assistance

which has been granted by this Company to the Association, in the efforts which the latter is making to maintain the character and morals of the men employed in the Company's service. The attitude of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company towards the Railroad Y. M. C. A., is typical of the attitude of most of the other important railway systems of North America towards the Association. The exigencies of the railroad service make it necessary in some instances that shops, yards, terminals, etc., where large numbers of men are employed, and divisional points where employés must lay over at the end of their runs, should be established in sparsely settled localities in which comfortable living accommodation and desirable forms of diversion cannot be obtained. In a booklet entitled "Welfare Work" which has been published by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, it stated that boarding houses were erected by that Company and given over to individuals who made what they could out of them, but, that as this had not proven altogether satisfactory, the Company was trying an experiment with the Railroad Department of the Y. M. C. A. It is further added in this booklet that the satisfactory working of one building at Revelstoke, B. C., during the past two years, had induced the Company to increase the number of points at which these buildings are established. In addition to the commodious and comfortable buildings at Revelstoke, B. C., Schreiber and Chapleau, Ont., the Canadian Pacific Railway has recently erected and furnished a building at Kenora, Ont., costing $50,000 and a fifth building at White River, Ont., costing about $27,000. These buildings have been given to the Y. M. C. A., to operate because of its unselfish purpose to be of service to railway men without financial gain. The general plan on which these buildings are operated is as follows:—the Railway Company makes a monthly appropriation sufficient to cover the salary of the secretary, in addition to providing light, heat, repairs, etc., the men paying a fee of $5, which covers use of bath, reading room, and general social privileges of the building. They pay $1.25 a week and $5.40 a week for board. The operation of the building is in the hands of a local committee composed for the most part of railway men.

On the Grand Trunk Railway System there would seem to be in all no fewer that sixteen associations, as follows:—Island Pond, Montreal, Niagara Falls, Fort Erie, Toronto, Spadina Avenue, Toronto-East, Toronto-Mimico, Stratford, Sarnia, Port Huron, Durand, Chicago-Edison, Chicago-Dearborn Station, Allandale, East Deering, and Bridgeburg.

The interest which has been taken by the Grand Trunk Railway Company in the work of the Railroad Y. M. C. A. has found expression in the following published letter of Mr. Chas. M. Hays:—

"We believe that the Railroad Y. M. C. A. has been and is doing a very necessary work for the social, mental and physical improvement of our employés, and because of this opinion, the Grand Trunk Railway Company has contributed to December 31, 1907, the sum of $72,758, toward the construction, enlargement and improvement of the fourteen associations located at division points on our system of railways."

"The Company is also contributing a large sum per annum towards the expenses of operating and maintaining these associations, with the belief that the indirect benefit in a financial way is in excess of the amount expended, because of the better condition of our men, both mentally and physically, to perform their duties in connection with the operation of our trains, the maintenance of our road and the service generally."

(Sgd.) CHAS. M. HAYS,
Second Vice Pres. and Gen. M.

In a booklet entitled "Efficiency and Dividends", issued by the Railroad Department of the International Committee of the Young Men's Christian Associations, testimony is borne by the presidents of the most important railway systems on the North American continent to the value of the service which is being performed for their respective Companies by the Railroad Department of the Young Men's Christian Associations;

and statistics are also furnished of the number of Associations, the membership, the daily attendance, the attendance at Bible classes and religious meetings, and the number and valuation of buildings devoted to this work.

It is most significant of the success of the movement that there are in existence in Canada and the United States, at the present time, 225 Railroad Y. M. C. A.'s, with a membership of about 85,000 and buildings valued at $3,625.000. One of the principal reasons for the remakable success of this movement is no doubt the fact that each Association is an organization of the men themselves, conducted by them, and in their interest alone. Generous appropriations have been made by the railroad companies towards the erection, equipment, and maintenance of the necessary buildings and staff, but the men themselves have borne also an important share of the expense.

The work of the Railroad Y. M. C. A. has now been developed to so general an extent that it has been recognized, in the words of President McCrea, of the Pennsylvania Railroad, as "a permanent institution" and "a most important factor in general railroad work." In a letter written by the Senior Vice-President of the New York Central System it is declared by him that "the contributions of the Railroad Company to these Associations have been among the most profitable investments the roads have made." Mr. Geo. J. Gould, President of the Gould Lines, writes: "during the past ten years we have helped establish the Railroad Y. M. C. A. at thirty points on our lnies. Our employés are very appreciative of the benefits derived from these organizations, and we regard the money expended as a good investment." The foregoing statements are representative of the general attitude of the railway officials of North America towards the Railroad Y. M. C. A. This work is now established in Canada, the United States, and Mexico, on railroads comprising over eighty per cent. of the railroad mileage in these countries. It has the loyal support of all railroad men and the hearty support of the corporations.

Through its Industrial Department the work of the Young Men's Christian Association has been carried into many branches of industry, and the following tribute has recently been paid by Judge Elbert H. Gary, Chairman Board of Directors, United States Steel Corporation, to the service which the Association has rendered to American industry:— "I am glad to declare my belief in the advantages of having a Young Men's Christian Association in an industrial community as tending greatly to the building up of the character of the men, and therefore increasing their efficiency." One of the branches of work in which the Y. M. C. A. has been found of very great practical service is the railroad construction camp, and it may be of interest to Canadians to learn that on the portion of the Grand Trunk Railway now in course of construction in the Province of British Columbia a Young Men's Christian Association Secretary is at work among the men, and that the contractors, Messrs. Foley, Welch & Stewart, are bearing the expense involved.

IMMIGRATION AND COLONIZATION.

THE following is a statement of recent immigrant arrivals in Canada, classified according as they arrived through ocean ports or from the United States, from the beginning of the fiscal year up to November, 1909, inclusive:—

IMMIGRATION TO CANADA FROM APRIL TO NOVEMBER, INCLUSIVE, 1909,

	1908–1909				1909–1910 1909–1910			
	Males.	Females	Children	Totals.	Males	Females	Children	Totals
APRIL:								
Via ocean ports	13,635	3,811	3,223	20,669	8,057	2,021	1,550	11,628
From United States	5,676	1,531	1,877	9,084	7,642	2,361	2,606	12,609
Totals	19,311	5,342	5,100	29,753	15,699	4,382	4,156	24,237
MAY:								
Via ocean ports	9,245	4,209	3,691	17,145	10,513	4,283	3,127	17,923
From United States	3,923	1,209	1,307	6,439	7,115	1,925	2,067	11,107
Totals	13,168	5,418	4,998	23,584	17,628	6,208	5,194	29,030
JUNE:								
Via ocean ports	4,924	3,392	2,436	10,752	6,302	3,030	2,329	11,661
From United States	2,876	1,047	961	4,884	5,638	1,828	1,742	9,208
Totals	7,800	4,439	3,397	15,636	11,940	4,858	4,071	20,869
JULY:								
Via ocean ports	2,927	2,188	1,736	6,851	4,529	2,326	1,915	8,770
From United States	2,684	1,003	792	4,479	4,558	1,629	1,156	7,343
Totals	5,611	3,191	2,528	11,330	9,087	3,955	3,071	16,113
AUGUST:								
Via ocean ports	2,036	1,858	1,505	5,398	3,558	2,213	1,546	7,317
From United States	3,027	907	750	4,684	5,148	1,560	1,308	8,016
Totals	5,062	2,765	2,255	10,082	8,706	3,773	2,854	15,333
SEPTEMBER:								
Via ocean ports	2,402	1,858	1,143	5,403	3,276	2,352	1,520	7,148
From United States	2,965	971	753	4,689	5,283	1,533	1,366	8,182
Totals	5,367	2,829	1,896	10,092	8,559	3,885	2,886	15,330
OCTOBER:								
Via ocean ports	1,666	1,610	1,228	4,504	3,751	2,451	1,866	8,032
From United States	2,582	1,030	973	4,585	5,888	1,838	1,502	9,228
Totals	4,248	2,640	2,201	9,089	9,603	4,289	3,368	17,260
NOVEMBER:								
Via ocean ports	1,214	1,035	953	3,002	2,935	1,690	1,164	5,789
From United States	2,145	889	994	4,028	3,669	1,403	1,223	6,295
Totals	3,359	1,924	1,747	7,030	6,604	3,093	2,387	12,084
Grand totals	63,926	28,548	24,122	116,596	87,826	34,443	27,987	150,256

British Emigration Returns.

During the month ended October 31, 1909, the number of passengers leaving the United Kingdom for British North America, according to official returns of the British Board of Trade, was as follows:—

EMIGRATION FROM GREAT BRITAIN DURING OCTOBER 1909–1908.

Nationality.	1909.	1908.
English	4,877	3,855
Welsh	95	57
Scotch	1,507	1,204
Irish	368	268
British Colonial	146	231
Total British subjects	6,993	5,615
Foreign	2,867	1,168
Total	9,860	6,783

COMPARED WITH THAT OF THE CORRESPONDING MONTHS OF 1908.

Increase or Decrease.								Precentage.	
Increase Males	Decrease Males	Increase Females	Decrease Females	Increase Children	Decrease Children	Increase Totals	Decrease Totals	Increase	Decrease
.....	5,578	.....	1,790	.....	1,673	.....	9,041	.....	44
1,966	.....	830	.....	729	.....	3,525	.....	39	.....
.....	3,612	.....	960	.....	944	.....	5,516	.....	19
1,268	.....	74	.....	.....	564	778	.....	5	.....
3,192	.....	716	.....	760	.....	4,668	.....	72	.....
4,460	.....	790	.....	196	.....	5,446	.....	23	.....
1,378	.....	.....	362	.....	107	909	.....	8	.....
2,762	.....	781	.....	781	.....	4,324	.....	89	.....
4,140	.....	419	.....	674	.....	5,233	.....	33	.....
1,602	.....	138	.....	179	.....	1,919	.....	28	.....
1,874	.....	626	.....	364	.....	2,864	.....	64	.....
3,476	.....	764	.....	543	.....	4,783	.....	42	.....
1,523	.....	355	.....	41	.....	1,919	.....	36	.....
2,121	.....	635	.....	558	.....	3,332	.....	71	.....
3,644	.....	1,008	.....	599	.....	5,251	.....	52	.....
874	.....	494	.....	377	.....	1,745	.....	32	.....
2,318	.....	562	.....	613	.....	3,493	.....	74	.....
3,192	.....	1,056	.....	990	.....	5,238	.....	52	.....
2,049	.....	841	.....	638	.....	3,528	.....	78	.....
3,306	.....	808	.....	529	.....	4,643	.....	101	.....
5,355	.....	1,649	.....	1,167	.....	8,171	.....	90	.....
1,721	.....	655	.....	411	.....	2,787	.....	93	.....
1,524	.....	514	.....	229	.....	2,267	.....	56	.....
3,245	.....	1,169	.....	640	.....	3,054	.....	72	.....
23,900	.....	5,895	.....	3,865	.....	33,660	.....	29	.....

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During the ten months ending October 31, 1909, the number of passengers leaving the United Kingdom, as above, was as follows:—

EMIGRATION FROM GREAT BRITAIN DURING JANUARY-OCTOBER, 1909–1908.

Nationality.	1909.	1908.
English	55,343	54,095
Welsh	1,120	1,288
Scotch	17,494	16,095
Irish	3,942	3,970
British Colonial	3,017	2,680
Total British subjects	80,916	78,128
Foreign	24,056	12,634
Total	102,972	90,762

Homestead Entries During November, 1909.

The following statement shows the number of homestead entries made during the month of November, 1909, as compared with November, 1908.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF HOMESTEAD ENTRIES MADE DURING THE MONTH OF NOVEMBER, 1909, AS COMPARED WITH NOVEMBER, 1908.

Agency.	1909.	1908.	Increase.	Decrease.
Battleford	135	337	.....	202
Brandon	11	39	.....	28
Calgary	565	223	342	
Dauphin	94	199	.....	105
Edmonton	331	561	.....	185
Estevan	96	60	36	
Humboldt	135	243	.....	108
Kamloops	13	47	.....	34
Lethbridge	369	306	63	
Moose Jaw	1,386	972	414	
New Westminster	1	1	.....	
Peace River	3	.....	3	
Prince Albert	107	166	.....	59
Regina	57	132	.....	75
Red Deer	116	167	.....	51
Saskatoon	444	.....	444	
Winnipeg	149	177	.....	28
Yorkton	131	291	.....	160
Total	4,143	3,876	1,302	1,035

It will be seen that there has been a net increase for November, 1909, of 267 in the number of entries made.

A statement of the entries made during the first eleven months of the calendar year 1909, compared with the corresponding months of 1908, is as follows:—

HOMESTEAD ENTRIES DURING JANUARY-NOVEMBER, 1909–1908.

Month.	1909.	1908.	Increase	Decrease.
January	1,308	1,453	.....	145
February	1,364	1,420	.....	56
March	2,592	1,869	723	
April	4,602	2,987	1,615	
May	3,243	2,773	470	
June	4,205	3,247	958	
July	4,248	2,815	1,433	
August	2,832	1,859	973	
September	2,902	7,934	.....	5,032
October	3,550	5,221	.....	1,671
November	4,143	3,876	267	
Total	34,989	35,454	6,439	6,904

It will be seen that there has been a net decrease of 465 in the number of homestead entries made during the first eleven months of 1909, as compared with the same months of 1908.

Nationalities of Homesteaders.

The nationalities of homesteaders during the month of November 1909, as reported by the several agencies of the Department in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia were as follows:—

Nationalities.	No. of Entries.
Canadians from Ontario	393
" Quebec	76
" Nova Scotia	10
" New Brunswick	12
" Prince Edward Island	9
" Manitoba	170
" Saskatchewan	402
" Alberta	101
" British Columbia	14
Persons who had previous entry	182
Newfoundlanders	1
Canadians returned from the United States	75
Americans	1,388
English	552
Scotch	138
Irish	57
French	45
Belgians	10
Swiss	7
Italians	1
Roumanians	9
Syrians	
Germans	43
Austro-Hungarians	175
Hollanders	7
Danes (other than Icelanders)	18
Icelanders	13
Swedes	61
Norwegians	56
Russians (other than Mennonites and Doukhobors)	100
Mennonites	
Doukhobors	
Chinese	2
Japanese	
Persians	
Australians	1
New Zealanders	
Servians	1
Bulgarians	14
Total	4,143

Representing 9,605 souls.

Of 1,463 entries made by persons coming from the United States, there 626 from North Dakota, 238 from Minnesota, ninety-four from Washington, sixty-eight from South Dakota, fifty-five from Michigan, fifty-one from Iowa and Wisconsin, forty from Idaho, thirty-nine from Montana, twenty-two from New York and twenty-one from Illinois.

Lands Patented.

An abstract of letters patent covering Dominion lands situate in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, British Columbia and the Yukon Territory issued from the Department of the Interior during the

month of November, 1909, as compared with November 1908, was as follows:—

Nature of Grant.	November, 1909. No. of Patents.	No. of Acres.
Alberta Railway & Irrigation Company's sales	8	1,920.00
British Columbia homesteads	12	1,664.13
British Columbia sales	4	271.25
Coal lands' sales	2	454.68
Commutation grants	1	137.62
Homesteads	1,974	313,284.44
Hudson's Bay Company	1	159.00
License of occupation	2	
Manitoba Act grants		
Military Bounty grants	1	159.00
Mining lands' sales	1	49.59
Mineral rights (13.82 acres)	2	
North-west half-breed grants	32	5,739.28
Parish sales	1	100.00
Quit Claim, special grants		
Railways:		
Canadian Northern Railway	2	20.50
Canadian Pacific Ry. grants	1	1.54
Grand Trunk Pacific Railway	1	10.98
Qu'appelle Long Lake Railroad Steamboat Company's Railway	5	2,239.00
Sales	35	4,201.04
School Lands' sales	167	26,815.30
Special grants	13	203.16
Totals	2,265	357,430.49

In November, 1908, the number of patents issued was 1,931 covering an area of 311,618.88 acres, showing an increase for the month of November, 1909, of 334 in the number of patents issued and of 45,-811.61 acres in the area patented.

Land Sales.

The following is a statement of the farm land sales made by the Canada Northwest Land Company, Limited, during the month of November, 1909, compared with the sales of November, 1908, and for the year 1909 to November 30, 1909 compared with the corresponding period a year ago.

LAND SALES OF CANADA NORTHWEST LAND COMPANY.

	Acres.	Price obtained.
November, 1909	2,910.16	$31,866.90
" 1908	184.47	1,922.41
Increase, 1909	2,725.69	29,944.49
From Jan. 1 to Nov. 30, 1909	15537.42	$157,740.19
From Jan. 1 to Nov. 30, 1908	8,250.01	91,678.43
Increase, 1909	7,287.41	$84,061.76

Notes.

A deputation of over fifty ladies waited upon the government of Ontario to request the establishment of a bureau in London, England, for the encouragement of the immigration of *domestic servants* to Ontario. The Honourable the Premier of the Province stated in reply that the government did not favour the establishment of such a bureau, but would bonus a private agency for the bringing out of employés of that class.

Believing that there are many who desire Canadian farms, but who wish by extra payments to escape the hardships of the pioneer, the Canadian Pacific Railway Company is planning to break land and erect houses on many quarter sections, and to hand these partially prepared farms over to immigrants who can afford the expenditure of a few hundred dollars to cover this preliminary work.

A statement of various *regulations* which have been issued in regard to immigration was tabled in the House of Commons by the Honourable the Minister of the Interior during December. It included a circular sent to the immigration officers to assist them in interpreting the general regulations, in which emphasis is laid on the fact that money is expended and administration exercised to secure immigrants who will occupy farm lands, and to keep out undersirables who would contribute to the congestion of towns and cities. A regulation recently adopted provides "that if an Asiatic immigrant, destined either for Canada or the United States is found to be affected with a loathsome, contagious or infectious disease, whether or not such is readily curable, such immigrant is to be summarily rejected and prohibited from landing."

The sales of *school lands* by the Dominion Government were recently completed for the year. In all there were twenty sales, held at Emerson, Arnaud, St. Anne, Beausejour, Whitemouth, Oak Point, Lloydminster, Macleod, Pincher Creek, Lethbridge, Lacombe, Stettler, Edmonton, Roblin, Grandview, Dauphin, Winnipegosis, Laurier, Swan River and Zealandia. The number of acres disposed of in all the sales aggregated 329,-

669 acres, and the amount of money realized was $3,577,138 or an average of $10.86 per acre.

The work of the staff of the quarantine station at Grosse Isle has ended for the season. The Superintendent of the station reported that during the shipping season 364 ocean steamers were inspected, being nine more than last year. Some 145,000 passengers were inspected, being 40,000 more than the previous season. There were 553 immigrants detained at Grosse Isle against 250 last year. In 1908, there were no deaths among the patients landed, but in 1909, eleven died from their respective diseases.

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULE IN GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS AWARDED DURING THE MONTH OF DECEMBER, 1909.

The following is a list of contracts awarded by the Department of Railways and Canals which have received the signatures of both parties, together with the fair wages schedule inserted in each contract, setting forth the minimum rate of wages to be paid to the labourers engaged upon the works. A statement of orders for supplies given by the Post Office Department is added.

Department of Railways and Canals.

NEW POWER HOUSE AT CHAMBLY, QUE.

SUPPLY, delivery and erection of the structural steel work required for the new Chambly Canal Power House at Chambly Canton, Quebec. Date of contract, December 27th, 1909. Amount of contract $1,750. Contractors, "the Phœnix Bridge and Iron Works, Limited" of Montreal, Que.

Trade or Class of Labour.	Rate of Wages, Not less than:
Structural steel workers	$0.30 per hr., 9 hrs. p. day
Rivetters	.30 " 9 "
" helpers	.17½ " 9 "
Blacksmiths	2.50 per day 10 hours.
Machinists	2.50 " 10 "
Hoisting engine driver	2.00 " 10 "
Carpenters	2.00 " 10 "
Labourers	1.50 " 10 "
Driver, 1 horse and cart	2.50 " 10 "
Driver, 2 horses and wagon	3.50 " 10 "
Foreman of erection	No special rate.

CONCRETE DAM AT BURLEIGH FALLS, ONT.

Construction of concrete dam at Burleigh Falls, Company of Peterborough, Ontario; Trent Canal. Date of contract, December 14th, 1909. Amount of contract, schedule rates. Contractors, "R. W. Bishop, Civil Engineer, of Owen Sound, Company of Grey, Ont., and M. Buchannan, of Peterborough, Ont."

Trade or Class of Labour.	Rate of Wages, Per Day of 10 Hours, Not less than:
Foreman for labourers	$2.25
Stonecutters	3.50
Blacksmiths	2.25
" helpers	1.75
Labourers	1.50
Masons	3.50
Carpenters	2.25
Horse, cart and driver	2.50
Team, wagon and teamster	3.50

TOILET ACCOMMODATION AT STATION, DORCHESTER, N. B.

Installation of toilet accommodation and plumbing in the station building at Dorchester, N. B; Intercolonial Railway. Date of contract, December 11th, 1909. Amount of contract, $386. Contractor, "William Watson", of Moncton, N. B.

Trade or Class of Labour.	Rate of Wages, Per Day of 10 Hours, Not less than:
Plumbers	$2.00
" helpers	1.50
Carpenters	1.75
Painters	1.75
Labourers	1.35

DRAIN FOR STATION BUILDING AT DORCHESTER, N. B.

Construction of a six-inch terra cotta drain for the station building at Dorchester, N. B. Date of contract, December 27th, 1909. Amount of contract, $250. Contractor, "Harris G. Hagen," of Amherst, N. S.

Trade or Class of Labour.	Rate of Wages Per Day of 10 Hours, Not less than:
Plumbers	$2.00
" helpers	1.50
Carpenters	1.75
Painters	1.75
Labourers	1.35

CONSTRUCTION OF RAILWAY ST. GEORGE—ST. JUSTINE, QUE.

To the Quebec Central Railway Company, for an extension of its line of railway from St. George to or towards St. Justine, not exceeding thirty miles. Date of subsidy agreement, December 7th, 1909. Amount of subsidy, $3,200 per mile, not exceeding $6,400 per mile. Railway Company, "Quebec Central Railway Company."

Trade or Class of Labour.	Rate of Wages, Not less than:
Stonecutters	$3.60 per day of 9 hrs.
Quarrymen	1.50 " 10 "
Rock drillers	1.75 " 10 "
Blasters	2.00 " 10 "
Steam drillers	2.00 " 10 "
Tracklayers	1.50 " 10 "
Carpenters	2.00 " 10 "
Labourers	1.50 " 10 "
Blacksmiths	2.25 " 10 "
" helpers	1.75 " 10 "
Steam shovel engineer	3.00 " 10 "
" craneman	2.50 " 10 "
" fireman	1.75 " 10 "
Locomotive engineer	3.00 " 10 "
" brakeman	1.75 " 10 "
" fireman	1.75 " 10 "
Machinists	2.25 " 10 "
Driver, 1horse and cart	2.00 " 10 "
Driver, 2 horses and wagon	3.00 " 10 "

RAILWAY FROM PLASTER ROCK TO RILEY BROOK, N. B.

For a line of railway from a point on the Canadian Pacific Railway at or near Plaster Rock to Riley Brook; not exceeding twenty-eight miles. Date of subsidy agreement, December 14th, 1909. Amount of subsidy, $3,200 per mile, not exceeding $6,400 per mile. Railway Company, "The Tobique and Campbellton Railway Company."

Trade or Class of Labour.	Rate of Wages, Per Day of 10 Hours, Not less than:
Stonecutters	$3.00
Quarrymen	1.50
Rock drillers	1.50
Steam drillers	1.75
Blasters	1.75
Tracklayers	1.50
Carpenters	1.75
Blacksmiths	2.00
" helpers	1.50
Steam shovel engineers	3.00
" cranemen	2.50
" firemen	1.50
Locomotive engineers	3.00
" brakemen	1.75
" firemen	1.50
Steam derrick engineers	2.50
Driver, 1 horse and cart	2.00
Driver, 2 horses and wagon	3.00

Post Office Department.

During the month of December orders were given by the Post Office Department for the supplies below mentioned subject to the regulations for the suppression of the *sweating* system, and the securing of payment to the workingmen and working women of fair wages and the performance of the work under proper sanitary conditions.

Nature of Orders.	Amount of orders.
Making metal dating stamps and type and making other hand stamps and brass crow seals	1,249.75
Making and repairing rubber dating stamps and type, also other stamps	73.90
Supplying stamping material and wooden boxes, and repairing stamping pads	308.54
Supplying mail bags	4,107.54
Repairing mail bags	1,228.42
Making and repairing post office scales	214.75
Making and repairing mail locks and supplying mail bag fittings	1,479.74
Supplying Railway Mail Clerks' tin travelling boxes, and repairing portable letter boxes, Railway Mail Clerks' tin travelling boxes and parcel receptacles	289.20
Making and repairing miscellaneous articles of Postal Stores	112.40
Making and supplying articles of official uniform	445.20

OPPORTUNITIES OF EMPLOYMENT.

WITH the increasing industrial activity of the past few months information has reached the Department from various

sources to the effect that a scarcity of labour was being experienced in particular localities and branches of employment. For example, a considerable scarcity of help available for employment in the railway construction camps was reported from Western Canada during the months of July and August. Later, a statement was received from the Secretary of the Employers' Association of Toronto, that there was a shortage of skilled help, both male and female, for the manufacturing plants of different members of the Association. Again, in the closing weeks of the year, the Canadian Manufacturer's Association circularized its members, asking for information with respect to the labour supply and prospects in that regard for the future. Of a total of 463 manufacturers from whom replies were received in this connection, 156 stated that they were in need of additional help.

During 1906 and 1907, when industrial activity was very pronounced throughout Canada, the Department published from time to time in the *Labour Gazette* a special article setting forth a series of specific statements received from employers and employés with regard to opportunities of employment. The object of the article was that skilled workmen and labourers might be made aware in a definite way of opportunities of employment and the demand for labour in different branches of industry and in different parts of the Dominion. While exercising care and discrimination in the statements published, the Department desired it to be understood that the parties supplying the information were alone responsible for its accuracy and that beyond publishing the same for the mutual benefit of employers and employés, the Department assumed no responsibility in connection with the publication.

In view of current conditions, the Department will resume publication of the article above mentioned, provided the necessary information is placed at its disposal. In this connection it will be pleased to receive from persons desirous of obtaining skilled or unskilled labour connected with any industry or trade in in Canada, a brief statement setting forth the nature and extent of the demand. Similarly the Department will be pleased to receive and publish, on behalf of persons out of employment, statements from labour unions or bodies of skilled or unskilled workmen, setting forth the nature and extent of the supply of labour available. Persons desirous of profiting by the information published in this way should communicate direct with the persons concerned for further particulars, exact terms, &c., the purpose of the Department in publishing the information being solely that of making known as accurately as possible, conditons with regard to the demand for and supply of labour.

TRADE DISPUTES DURING THE MONTH OF DECEMBER, 1909.

THE only place where industrial conditions were seriously affected by trade disputes in Canada during December was at Springhill, N. S., where the coal mines were shut down owing to a strike which had been in existence since the month of August. Only two new disputes were reported during the month, in both of which only small bodies of employés were involved.

Analysis of Trade Disputes During the Month.

Number and magnitude.—The total number of trade disputes reported to have been in existence in Canada during December was eight, a decrease of two compared with the previous month, but an increase of four compared with December, 1908. About sixteen firms and 1,869 employés were affected by these disputes, two firms and forty-six employés being affected by the new disputes of the month.

Loss of time in working days.—The loss of time to employés through trade disputes during December was approximately 45,730 working days, compared with a loss of about 95,950 days in November and of 531 days in December, 1908.

Trades affected by new disputes.—The following table shows the trades affected by new disputes during the month and the number of employés involved in each group of trades.

Trade.	No. of disputes.	No. of employés.
Textile trade	1	40
Food and tobacco preparation	1	6
Total	2	46

Localities affected by new disputes.—One of the new disputes of the month occurred in the Province of Ontario, and the other in the Province of Manitoba.

Causes of disputes.—One of the new disputes of the month was caused by the refusal of the employers to grant a demand for extra pay for overtime, and dissatisfaction with the conditions of employment. The cause of the other dispute was the employment of apprentices. A dispute which began in November, but which had not been previously reported was caused by the refusal of an employé to pay a fine for an alleged infraction of rules of his trade union.

Methods of settlement.—Of the eight disputes in existence during December, three were terminated, leaving five still in existence at the end of the month. One of the disputes was settled by arbitration and in the case of the other the method of settlement was not reported.

Results of disputes.—One of the disputes resulted in favour of the employés, in another the employer was not directly concerned, and in the case of the other one which was terminated the result was not reported.

Disputes Which Commenced Prior to the Beginning of the Month.

The trade disputes in existence in Canada during December, which commenced in previous months, comprised strikes of coal miners at Springhill, N. S., leather workers at Ottawa, Ont., plumbers at Calgary, Alta., coopers at Winnipeg, Man. and tailors at Vancouver, B. C.

Strike of Coal Miners at Springhill, N. S.

No change in the situation was reported in the case of a strike of 1,700 coal miners at Springhill, N. S., which began on August 10, on account of the refusal of the Company to grant a demand for an increase in wages and certain changes in the conditions of employment.

Strike of Leather Workers at Ottawa, Ont.

No settlement was reported in a strike of leather workers at Ottawa, Ont., which began on October 14, on account of the refusal of the employers to grant a general increase of ten per cent. in wages. Four firms and about seventy-two employés were affected by this dispute.

Strike of Plumbers at Calgary, Alta.

On November 29, a strike of plumbers took place at Calgary, Alta., According to a report received from the employer, the cause of the dispute was the refusal of a member of the journeymen Plumbers and Steam Fitters' Union to pay a fine of twenty dollars, which had been imposed upon him for the violation of certain rules of the union forbidding the riding of bicycles to work and starting work ahead of time. The firm claimed that they paid the fine to the shop steward, but that the union would not accept settlement in this way. Eventually the member paid his fine and work was resumed on December 13. It was stated that thirteen men were affected by this dispute. No report with regard to this matter was received from the union.

Strike of Coopers at Winnipeg, Man.

No report was received of the settlement of a strike of coopers at Winnipeg, Man., which began on October 11, but industrial conditions ceased to be affected by it. The cause of the dispute, in which four firms and about sixteen employés were involved, was the refusal of the employers to recognize the Coopers' Union.

Strike of Tailors at Vancouver, B. C.

No settlement was reported in the case of a strike of tailors at Vancouver, B. C.,

TABLE OF TRADE DISPUTES DURING THE MONTH OF DECEMBER. DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA, STATISTICAL TABLE, SERIES C, No. 111.

Occupation.	Locality.	Alleged Cause or Object.	No. of Firms or Establishments affected.		Approximate No. of Employés affected.				Date of commencement.	Date of termination.	Result.
					Directly.		Indirectly.				
			Directly.	Indirectly.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.			
DISPUTES WHICH COMMENCED PRIOR TO THE BEGINNING OF THE MONTH.											
Mining—											
Coal miners	Springhill, N. S.	For recognition of union and increase of wages and against conditions of employment	1		1,700				Aug. 10		No settlement reported at end of the month.
Building trades—											
Plumbers	Calgary, Alta.	Refusal of an employé to pay a fine levied by his union	1		13				Nov. 29	Dec. 13	The fine was paid and work resumed.
Painters	Kingston, Ont.	Against employment of a non-unionist.	1		6				Sept. 27	Dec. 20	Employers agreed to employ union men only.
Woodworking trades—											
Coopers	Winnipeg, Man.	For recognition of union	4		16				Oct. 11		No settlement reported, but conditions ceased to be affected.
Clothing trades—											
Tailors	Vancouver, B. C.	For increase in wages from $18 to $20 per week	3		14				Oct. 4		No settlement reported at end of the month.
Leather trades—											
Leather workers	Ottawa, Ont.	Demand for a ten per cent. increase in wages	4		72				Oct. 14		No settlement reported at end of the month.
DISPUTES WHICH BEGAN DURING THE MONTH.											
Textile trades—											
Carpet weavers	Guelph, Ont.	Demand of men for extra pay for overtime and general dissatisfactions with conditions	1		28		12		Dec. 11		No settlement reported at end of the month.
Food and tobacco preparation—											
Cigar makers	Brandon, Man.	Against employment of apprentices	1		6				Dec. 7		No settlement reported at end of the month.

*Considerable difficulty has been experienced by the Department of Labour in making an exact classification of existing trade disputes, particularly in cases where after the declaration of a strike, some of the original strikers have returned to work or had their places filled with new hands, or where establishments affected have found that for either of these reasons, or both, or for the other causes, their business is no longer seriously affected. In such cases while, in one sense, it may be true a strike may be regarded as still in existence because of no formal declaration by either of the parties of its termination, yet so far as the actual effect upon the business interests of the community is concerned a record of the continuance of such a distpute might be misleading. The list of trade disputes published in the present table therefore, includes mention only of such disputes as during the month or at its termination affected, to an appreciable degree, the carrying on of the industrial or business operations of the firm or establishment concerned. Mention moreover, is not made of disputes involving less than six employés, or of less duration than 24 hours.

which began on October 4, on account of the refusal of the employers to grant a demand for an increase in wages from $18 to $20 per week, but the demands of the strikers having been granted by twenty-nine firms in October, only three firms were affected in December, and the number of strikers had decreased from forty-five to fourteen.

New Disputes.

The only new disputes of the month causing a loss of time of over twenty-four hours, which were reported to the Department were a strike of carpet weavers at Guelph, Ont., and of cigar makers at Brandon, Man.

Strike of Carpet Weavers at Guelph, Ont.

On December 11, a strike of Brussels carpet weavers took place at Guelph, Ont., in which twenty-eight men were reported to be directly affected and about twelve indirectly. It was stated by the employers that the cause of the dispute was the refusal of the men to work overtime or on Saturday afternoons. According to the men the cause was the refusal of the firm to pay extra for overtime and general dissatisfaction with the conditions under which they were working The strike was still in existence at the close of the month, but it was reported that the employers were attempting to fill the places of the strikers.

Strike of Cigar makers at Brandon, Man.

On December 7, six cigar makers declared a strike at Brandon, Man., the cause of the dispute being the alleged employment of apprentices contrary to union rules. No settlement of this dispute was reported during the month.

The table published herewith is a compilation of the trade disputes of the Dominion of Canada, which began or were in continuance during the month of December, and which have been reported to the Department.

INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS DURING THE MONTH OF DECEMBER, 1909.

Under this heading account is taken of such accidents only as were sustained by workmen in the course of their employment, and resulted in loss of life or limb or other serious impairment to industrial efficiency. The accidents reported are such as have come to the notice of the Department through the press of the country or correspondents of the *Labour Gazette*. The Department is also indebted to the Bureau of Mines of Ontario and British Columbia, to the office of the factory inspectors of the Province of Ontario, the Ontario Railway and Municipal Board and to the Department of Railways and Canals, for their kind assistance in furnishing the Department with the statements of returns of accidents reported to them.

INDUSTRIAL accidents occurring to 344 individual work people in Canada during the month of December 1909, were reported to the department of Labour. Of these 126 were fatal and 218 resulted in serious injuries. In addition two fatal accidents were reported as having taken place prior to the beginning of the month, information not having been received by the Department before December, 1909

In the preceding month there were 143 fatal and 279 non-fatal accidents reported, a total of 422, and in December 1908, there were eighty-five fatal and 188 non-fatal accidents, a total of 273. The number of fatal accidents reported in December 1909, was therefore seventeen less than in the preceding month and forty-one more than in December 1908. The number of non-fatal accidents reported in December 1909, was sixty-one less than in the preceding month and thirty-eight more than in December 1908. Altogether there were seventy-eight less industrial accidents reported in December 1909, than in the preceding month and seventy-one more than in the same month of the preceding year.

Of 176 returns received during the month giving the ages of the victims of industrial accidents twenty referred to persons under twenty-one years of age fifty-nine to persons between twenty-one and forty-five, and twelve to persons over forty-five, eighty-five persons were over twenty-one years of age, but their exact ages were not specified.

The following is a record of the acci-

dents of the month by industries and trades:—

STATEMENT OF ACCIDENTS DURING DECEMBER, 1909, BY INDUSTRIES AND TRADES

Trade or industry.	Killed.	Injured.	Total.
Agriculture	28	21	49
Lumbering	12	12	24
Mining	11	14	25
Building trades	2	15	17
Metal trades	16	50	66
Woodworking trades	1	15	16
Printing trades	.....	1	1
Clothing trades	.....	2	2
Textile trades	.....	5	5
Food & tobacco preparation	1	8	9
Railway service	14	29	43
Navigation	24	3	27
General transport	7	16	23
Civic employés	.....	13	13
Miscellaneous	6	4	10
Unskilled labour	4	10	14
Total	126	218	344

Nature of Fatalities and Accidents.

The disasters of the month involving more than one fatality were: the foundering of the car ferry Bessemer II in Lake Erie with its crew including eight Canadian workmen; the sinking of dredge No. 8, off Mutton Island in Lake Superior whereby six of the crew lost their lives; the foundering of the schooner "Mispah" off the Atlantic coast in which three were drowned; the killing of two workmen by the falling of a wall at Londonderry, N. S.; and the death of two workers at the plant of the Cobalt Hydraulic Power Company on Montreal River.

Foundering of the Car Ferry Bessemer II in Lake Erie.

During a heavy storm on Lake Erie on December 7, the car ferry Bessemer II turned turtle and went to the bottom with her crew of thirty-five souls, among whom were eight Canadians.

Sinking of Dredge No. 8 off Fort William, Ont.

On December 9, dredge No. 8 of the Great Lakes Dredging Company suddenly sprang a leak near Mutton Island, off Fort William, Ont. and foundered within a short time carrying down six members of its crew.

Wreck of the Schooner Mispah in the Atlantic.

On December 3, the schooner "Mispah", ran shore in a heavy storm near Highland Light, Mass., and became a total wreck. Three of her crew were drowned. She was a Canadian vessel owned in Lunenburg, N. S.

Killing of Two Workers at Londonderry, N. S.

On December 2, a falling wall in the foundry of the Londonderry Iron Works at Londonderry, N. S., killed two workers and badly injured two others.

Death of Two Workmen on Montreal River, Ont.

On December 27, two of the employés of the Cobalt Hydraulic Power Company on the Montreal River, Ont., fell to the bottom of the shaft, a distance of 300 feet and were instantly killed.

Records by Industries and Trades.

Agriculture.—In this industry during December, 1909, twenty-eight were killed and twenty-one injured, compared with nineteen killed and thirty-two injured in the preceding month and thirteen killed and twenty-two injured in December, 1908. Eight of the fatalities were caused by the victims being run over, four by falling material, three each by runaways, by being frozen to death, by falls and by drowning, two by machinery and one each by firearms and by live stock. Of the injuries seven were caused by falls, four by machinery, three each by runaways and by falling material, two by being run over and one each by exposure and by live stock.

Lumbering.—During December there were twelve killed and twelve injured in this group, as against thirteen killed and eighteen injured in November last, and six killed and sixteen injured in December of last year. Eight of the deaths

were due to falling material, two to machinery and one each to being run over and to a fall, Four each of the other accidents were due to machinery and to falling material, two to flying material and one each to a fall and to a tool.

Mining.—Eleven mine workers were killed during December and fourteen injured, compared with ten killed and twenty-three injured in the previous month and eighteen killed and seventeen injured in December, 1908. Falling material caused three each of the fatalities, falls two, and asphyxiation by gas, an elevator and an explosion one each. Five each of the injuries were caused by falling material and by explosions of dynamite, two by cars and one each by a fall and by flying material.

Building trades.—A builders' labourer at Ottawa, Ont., was killed by falling material, and a roofer at Toronto, Ont., by a fall; fifteen other workmen were injured. In November, 1909, there were five killed and twenty-five injured, and in December of last year five were killed and sixteen injured. Nine of the non-fatal injuries were due to falls, four to machinery and one each to a runaway and to an explosion of gasoline.

Metal trades.—In this group sixteen were killed and fifty injured during December, 1909, compared with nine killed and fifty-three injured in the previous month and three killed and thirty-five injured in December, 1908. Five of the fatalities were caused by falling material, four each by falls and by machinery, two by being run over and one by an elevator. Of the other accidents nineteen were caused by machinery, fifteen by falling material, seven by falls, five by molten metal, three by flying material and one by cars.

Woodworking trades.—During December machinery caused the death of a planing mill worker at Fraserville, Que., and fifteen other workers were injured, compared with eight injured in the preceding month and nine injured in December of last year. Machinery caused eleven of the minor accidents, flying material three and falling material one.

Printing trades.—One workman was injured by nitric acid during December; in November last five were injured, and in December, 1908, three.

Clothing trades.—Machinery and a tool seriously injured one workman each in this group. There was only one minor accident in the previous month and one in December of last year.

Textile trades.—There were five injuries reported, four due to machinery and one to a fall, during December. In the preceding month two workers were killed and five injured and in December, 1908, one killed and five injured.

Food and tobacco preparation.—A butcher at Coaticook lost his life by his knife slipping and piercng his abdomen; eight other workers were injured. In November last, one worker was killed and ten injured and in December, 1908, one killed and seven injured. Four of the injuries were caused by machinery, two by being scalded and one each by falling material and an elevator.

Railway employés.—In this group, the record for December was fourteen killed and twenty-nine injured, compared with forty-six killed and thirty-eight injured in the preceding month and twenty-one killed and twenty-one injured in Deceember of last year. Eight of the fatalities were due to being run over three to being caught between cars and one each to machinery, to a fall and to falling material. Of the non-fatal accidents eleven were due to falls, six to being caught between cars, three to being run over, two each to tools and to being struck by a locomotive and one each to a collision, to falling material, to machinery, to flying material and to being struck by an object in passing.

Navigation.—During December there were twenty-four of these workers killed and three injured, compared with thirteen killed and eleven injured in November and three killed and two injured in December, 1908. Drowning caused eighteen of the deaths, falls four and falling material two. Falls caused two of the other accidents and falling material one.

Transport.—Seven workers in this group were killed and sixteen injured during December, compared with nine killed and nineteen injured in the previous

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TABLE OF FATAL ACCIDENTS DURING THE MONTH OF DECEMBER 1909.

Trade or Industry.	Locality.	Date.	No.	Cause of Fatality.
Agriculture—				
Farmer	Fitch Bay, Que	Dec. 1	1	In a runaway.
"	Rosthern, Sask	" 1	1	Frozen to death.
"	Grenfell, Sask	" 2	1	Fell forty-nine feet in elevator.
"	Montreal, Que	" 3	1	Run over by train.
"	Gilbraltar, Ont	" 4	1	Fell in barn.
"	Weston, Ont	" 4	1	Run over by train.
"	Ingersoll, Ont	" 4	1	" "
"	Strathroy, Ont	" 8	1	" "
"	Milton, Ont	" 9	1	" "
"	Yarmouth Tp. Ont	" 9	1	Caught in fly wheel.
"	Hanna, Sask	" 9	1	Frozen to death.
"	Argenteuil, Que	" 14	1	In a runaway.
"	Faraday Tp. Ont	" 14	1	Accidentally shot.
"	Grand Bay, N. B	" 16	1	Run over by train.
"	Glanford, Ont	" 16	1	Drowned, his vehicle fell into a creek.
"	Stanbridge, Que	" 18	1	Load of wood tipped over on him.
"	Port Credit, Ont	" 21	1	Run over by train.
"	West Templeton, Que	" 22	1	Struck on head by binding pole.
"	Fraserville, Que	" 21	1	Load of hay fell on him.
"	Inglewood, Ont	" 22	1	Killed while moving a house.
"	Waterford, Ont	" 27	1	Drowned in pond on farm.
"	Letellier, Que	" 28	1	Frozen to death.
"	Sutton, Que	" 3	1	By a fall.
Rancher	North Vancouver, B. C	" 27	1	Gored by a bull.
Farmer	Penhalf, Man	" 28	1	In collision between vehicles.
"	Elgin, Ont	" 31	1	Tree fell on him.
Farmer's wife	Montreal, Que	" 3	1	Run over by train.
Farmer's son	Ristico, P. E. I	" 11	1	Drowned, fell into well.
Lumbering—				
Sawmill hand	Riviere du Loup, Que	" 7	1	Caught in shafting.
Logger	Cedar Lake, Ont	" 21	1	Tree fell on him.
"	Herschel, Ont	" 11	1	Log rolled on him.
"	Montmorency, Que	" 14	1	Tree fell on him.
"	Welwood, Ont	" 16	1	"
"	Marysville, B. C	" 20	1	"
"	Wycliffe, B. C	" 20	1	"
"	Bonaventure, Que	" 22	1	"
Lumberman	Sutton, Que	" 15	1	Run over by train.
"	Gagetown, N. B	" 17	1	Tree fell on him.
Pulp mill worker	Windsor Mills, Que	" 22	1	By a fall.
Millwright	Grandview, Man	" 27	1	Caught in shafting.
Mining—				
Miner	Lethbridge, B. C	" 14	1	Asphyxiated by gas.
"	Frank, Alta	" 14	1	By fall of coal.
"	Coal Creek, B. C	" 18	1	Run over by coal cars.
"	Deloro, Ont	" 17	1	Caught in elevator.
"	Cobalt, Ont	" 27	2	Fell 300 feet in shaft.
"	North Bay, Ont	" 29	1	Run over by train.
"	Michel, B. C	" 3	1	Fall of stone.
"	Greenwood, B. C	" 10	1	Fall of rock.
"	Cobalt, Ont	" 30	1	Premature explosion.
"	Temagami Sta., Ont	" 29	1	Run over by train.
Building trades—				
Builders' labourer	Ottawa, Ont	" 6	1	Board fell on head.
Roofer	Toronto, Ont	" 16	1	Fell from scaffold.
Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades—				
Foundrymen	Londonderry, N. S	" 1	2	Brick wall fell on them.
"	Toronto, Ont	" 11	1	Fell into tank of cyanide of pota h.
"	Hamilton, Ont	" 11	1	Caught in belting.
"	Sydney, N. S	" 7	1	Overcome by gas, fell into furnace.
"	"	" 7	1	Run over by yard engine
Boilermaker	London, Ont	" 4	1	Two ton casting fell on him.
Stationary engineer	Trenton, Ont	" 18	1	Struck on head by broken belt.

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TABLE OF FATAL ACCIDENTS DURING THE MONTH OF DECEMBER 1909.

Trade or Industry.	Locality.	Date.	No.	Cause of Fatality.
Iron worker	Brantford, Ont	Dec. 4	1	Caught in an elevator.
"	Montreal, Que	" 31	1	Fell from crane.
"	Hamilton, Ont	" 29	1	Iron slag fell on him.
Machinist	Fort William, Ont	" 7	1	Caught in fly wheel.
"	Riviere du Loup, Que	" 7	1	Caught in shaft.
Structural iron worker.	Joliette, Que	" 14	1	Fell from bridge.
" "	Hamilton, Ont	" 24	1	Iron frame fell on him.
Brakeman in steel works	Hamilton, Ont	" 24	1	Run over by train.
Woodworking trades—				
Planing mill worker	Fraserville, Que	" 23	1	Caught in shafting.
Food and tobacco preparation—				
Butcher	Coaticook, Que	" 15	1	Knife slipped and pierced abdomen.
Railway employés				
Engineer	Fort William, Ont	" 6	1	Caught in machinery.
"	Montreal, Que	" 10	1	Caught between cars.
Conductor	Blind River, Ont	" 13	1	Run over by train.
"	Niagara Falls, Ont	" 27	1	Caught between cars.
Brakeman	Bradford, Ont	" 11	1	Run over by train.
"	London, Ont	" 18	1	Fell from train.
" —	Belleville, Ont	" 27	1	Run over by train.
"	McLeod, Alta	" 27	1	Struck by train.
"	Hamilton, Ont	" 26	1	Run over by train.
Sectionman	Burketon, Ont	" 15	1	Run over by train.
Round house employé	St. Thomas, Ont	" 24	1	Between cars.
Car inspector	Winnipeg, Man	" 27	1	Run over by train.
Construction hand	Prince Rupert, B. C	" 29	1	By falling rock.
"	New Kipp Sta., B. C	" 1	1	Run over by train.
Navigation—				
Deck hand	St. John, N. B	" 1	1	Fell into hold.
Crew of "Mispah"	Off Atlantic Coast	" 3	3	Drowned in wreck of vessel.
" Dredge No. 8	Off Fort William, Ont	" 9	6	Drowned, vessel foundered.
" Bessemer II	In Lake Erie	" 7	8	Drowned, vessel foundered.
Sailor	North Sydney, N. S	" 8	1	Fell into hold.
"	Halifax, N. S	" 14	1	Drowned.
"	Montreal, Que	" 15	1	Fell into hold.
Longshoreman	Hamilton, Ont	" 4	1	Buried by collapse of dock.
"	Port Stanley, Ont	" 6	1	Fell into hold.
Canal workers	Sault Ste. Marie, Ont	" 27	1	Lumber fell on him.
General transport—				
Driver	Kingston, Ont	" 7	1	In a runaway.
"	Chambly, Que	" 14	1	Kicked by a horse.
"	Quebec, Que	" 29	1	In a runaway.
Teamster	Ottawa, Ont	" 7	1	Fell twenty-five feet with team.
"	Windsor, Ont	" 8	1	Piano fell on him.
Stage driver	Hanna, Sask	" 9	1	Frozen to death.
Expressman	Toronto, Ont	" 20	1	Wagon overturned on his head.
Miscellaneous—				
Brickmaker	Toronto, Ont	" 1	1	Mass of clay fell on him.
Trained nurse	Ottawa, Ont	" 1	1	Fell in elevator shaft.
Clerk	Toronto, Ont	" 17	1	Fell down elevator shaft.
Cement works emp	Calgary, Alta	" 7	1	Caught in shafting.
Caretaker	Winnipeg, Man	" 14	1	Head crushed in by elevator.
"	Hamilton, Ont	" 29	1	Run over by train.
Unskilled labour—				
Labourer	Toronto, Ont	" 7	1	Struck by street car.
"	Montreal, Que	" 13	1	Run over by loaded vehicle.
"	"	" 10	1	Explosion of dynamite.
"	Ottawa, Ont	" 6	1	Plank fell on head.

FATAL ACCIDENTS HAPPENING IN THE PREVIOUS MONTH, BUT ONLY REPORTED TO THE DEPARTMENT IN DECEMBER, 1909.

Farmer	Rosthern, Sask	Nov. 30	1	Frozen to death.
Construction hand	New Kipp Sta., B. C	" 30	1	Run over by train.

month and two killed and ten injured in December, 1908. Two each of the fatalities were due to runaways and to falling material and one each to live stock to a fall and to exposure. Five of the minor accidents were due to runaways, four each to falls and to collisions, two to live stock and one to falling material.

Civic employés.—Thirteen of these employés were injured during December, compared with two killed and thirteen injured in November last, and four injured in December of last year. Six were injured by falling material at fires, two each by falls and by being asphyxiated by gas and one each by a runaway, by live stock and by a collision.

Miscellaneous.—Six of these workers lost their lives through accident and four were injured. In the previous month the record was five killed and twelve injured, and in December, 1908, six killed and eleven injured. Three of the deaths were due to accidents in elevators, and one each to falling material, to machinery and to being run over. Two each of the other accidents were due to exposure and to falling material.

Unskilled labour.—During December four labourers were killed by accident and ten were injured, compared with six killed and six injured in the previous month and five killed and nine injured in December, 1908. One each of the fatalities was caused by a collision, by being run over, by an explosion of dynamite and by falling material. Of the other accidents six were caused by falling material, two by falls and one each by machinery and by cars.

REPORTS OF DEPARTMENTS AND BUREAUS.

The following reports of departments and bureaus were received at the Department of Labour during the month of December, 1909.

DOMINION REPORTS.

Geology and Economic Minerals of Canada.

A descriptive sketch of the Geology and Economic Minerals of Canada, by G. A. Young. Introduction by R. W. Brock, Director of Geological Survey, Ottawa: Government Printing Bureau, 1909, Page, 195.

AN important volume illustrated with eighty-two plates and two maps has been issued by the Geological Survey Branch of the Department of Mines, consisting of a descriptive sketch of the geology and economic minerals of Canada. In the introduction it is stated that an attempt has been made in this publication to give merely a general idea of the conditions obtaining in the various geological provinces into with the more important minerals which are characteristics of, or which have been exploited in each.

The great development of the mineral industry in Canada is shown in the statement that in 1886 the mineral production of Canada did not reach $10,250,000 in value, and was only $2.23 per capita. In 1908, the production was over $87,000,000 or $12.57 per capita. The total production for the last twenty-three years amounts to $926,516,579, of which gold represents $267,700,000.

The Transcontinental Railway.

Report of the Commissioners of the Transcontinental Railway for the year ending March 31, 1909. Ottawa: King's Printer, 1909. Page, 45.

In the report of the Commissioners of the Transcontinental Railway for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1909, it is stated that the total expenditure for the year amounted to $24,892,772.98, making the total expenditure to March 31, 1909, $51,950,717.02. The total miles of grading was 725 5 and the total miles of track laid 345.43. The entire line, with the exception of the entrance into Winnipeg, was reported to be under contract. With regard to the economic value of the country through which the line passes, it was estimated that from 114 to the 185th mile about 2,500,000 acres out of 3,712,000 would make good farming land, from the 185th to the 285th mile, containing 7,500 square miles, 6,000 square miles or 3,800,000 acres could be considered good arable land. In the next forty miles there would be about 500,000 acres of good arable land, 300,000 acres of medium

quality, and 200,000 acres of pasture and rocky land, well wooded. From the 325th mile there is a range of about 1,000,000 acres of agricultural land. Beyond that the arable land is much more restricted, and west of the 470th mile there is very little land fit for cultivation.

The returns of casualties to men employed by the contractors showed that there were sixty-eight men killed and twenty-two injured during the year.

AUSTRALIAN REPORTS.

Shipping and Migration Statistics.

Shipping and Oversea Migration of the Commonwealth of Australia for the year 1908. Commonweatlh Statistician. Melbourne, 1909. Page, 97.

The shipping statistics of the Commonweatlh of Australia, for the year 1908 show that 2,022 vessels entered during that year compared with 2,210 in 1907, and 2,029 vessels cleared compared with 2,184 in the previous year. With regard to the nationality of those entering in 1908, 342 were Australian, 798 were from the United Kingdom, 283 from New Zealand and nine from other parts of the British Empire. The total number of foreign vessels was 590, of which 129 were French, 156 German and 160 Norwegian.

The migration returns showed 72,208 arrivals of all nationalities, and 59,058 departures, compared with 68,638 arrivals and 56,124 departures in 1907.

NEW ZEALAND REPORT.

Industrial Conditions in New Zealand.

Eighteenth Annual Report of the Department of Labour of New Zealand, Wellington: Government Printing, 1909. Page, 225.

In the report of the Department of Labour of the Dominion of New Zealand for the year ended March 31, 1909, it is stated that the trade depression of 1908, was felt in New Zealand, but not to a serious extent. The producers of New Zealand received some millions of pounds less than anticipated owing to the shortness of money among their customers in Europe and America, and speculative building and investment were adversely affected. Many in the building trades were consequently thrown out of work. The employés of many flax mills were also discharged on account of the sudden drop in the price of flax. In most of the other industries however, with the exception of the iron and engineering trades, fairly active conditions prevailed. The government employment bureau rendered assistance to 10,391 persons, with 7,510 dependents in 1908-9, compared with 6,305, with 4,408 dependents in the previous year. In 1909, there were 12,040 factories in New Zealand, an increase of 454 over the previous year, and there were 78,848 factory workers, an increase of only 223, compared with 1908.

Workers' Dwellings in New Zealand.

Report on Workers' Dwellings by the Hon. the Minister of Labour, Wellington: 1909. Page, 4.

By the Workers' Dwellings Act, 1908, the Department of Labour of New Zealand is authorized to erect and rent workers' dwellings. By March 31, 1909, 108 houses had been erected and finished, twelve were nearing completion and six others had been begun. Only three were unlet on that date. The gross weekly rent of these houses, including insurance and taxes ranged from 10s. 6d. to 18s. 3d. The experiment was tried of erecting a ferro-concrete house, and it was found to be nearly as cheap to build as a similar house of wood, and to cost much less for future maintenance.

OTHER REPORTS RECEIVED.

Canada.—Report of the Hudson's Bay Bay Railway Surveys. First Annual Report of the Civil Service Commission of Canada.

Ontario.—Report of the Farmers' Institutes of the Province of Ontario, 1908. Part I—Farmers' Institutes.

Australia.—Trade and Customs and Excise Revenue of the Commonwealth of Australia for the year 1908.

Belgium.—Annuaire de la Legislation du Travail. Publié par l'Office du Travail de Belgique. 12e Année, 1908.

Italy.—I Lavotori dele Miniere. Parte seconda. Il contratto di lavoro.

RECENT LEGAL DECISIONS AFFECTING LABOUR.

The follow g synopses of recent cases affecting labour are based upon the latest reports of legal proceedings and other legal records of the different Provinces of Canada.

NOVA SCOTIA CASES.

Injunction Restraining Conveyance of Land in Aid of Manufacturing Enterprise.

IN a judgement granting an injunction to restrain the City of Halifax from conveying land in aid of a manufacturing enterprise, Mr. Justice Meagher says, in part:—The land in question was expropriated by the city in 1893, for "the extension and improvement" of the water system of the city, at a cost of $1,050. A pipe line was carried through it since then. The proposed sale is for the original cost, but it is intended to reserve a strip a few feet wide on each side of that pipe and to give the purchaser a right-of-way over it. It is clear that while the city may devote land so acquired to temporary uses which will not interfere with the express purposes for which it was obtained, it cannot apply it to any purpose inconsistent therewith. This view was not contreverted upon the hearing, nor was it disputed that the city might determine it was no longer required for the object originally designated, but it was contended that this determination could only be evidenced by an express resolution to that effect. The resolution passed by the council with the view of being enabled to make this sale, declared that this land was not required for water extension purposes, but was silent on the other branch, viz. the improvement of the water system. The two things are quite distinct. The city therefore has never determined that it may not be necessary for improving the water system, and consequently is not in a position to make a legal sale thereof and should, therefore, be restrained from doing so. It is a wholesome principle, in relation to municipal bodies, which restrains them from disposing of lands acquired for a designated purpose, or devoting them to any use inconsistent with such declared purpose. If it were otherwise a door would be opened for such bodies to become speculators in land, a position wholly foreign to the objects for which they were created, and involving considerable danger to civic interests.

(Hubley v. City of Halifax, 7 Eastern L. R. 360.

NEW BRUNSWICK CASES.

Damages for Loss of Index Finger.

In proceedings taken in the Circuit Court before Mr. Justice McKeown, without a jury, the petitioner, J. F. Barker of St. John, machinist, claimed damages, under the Workmen's Compensation for Injuries Act, against the Minas Basin Steamship Company, for the loss of the index finger of his right hand while placing a propeller in the defendants' steamer "Brunswick" in April last. The judge awarded petitioner $650 damages, which is to be paid in weekly payments of $6.50.

ONTARIO CASES.

Alien Labour Case at Collingwood, Ont.

An information was laid at Collingwood, Ont., on August 28, 1909, charging the defendants with having unlawfully assisted the importation of a citizen or resident of the United States into Canada under contract to perform services and labour in Canada. The County Judge gave, on July 24, 1909, his consent that the penalty for any violation discovered might be recovered upon summary conviction before any judge of the County Court or before the Police Magistrate of Collingwood. The hearing was commenced before the latter on September 2, 1909, the evidence of the complainant being heard and the case was adjourned to September 9, 16, 23 and 24, being finished on the last date. The evidence proved the hiring, that the workman in question was an American citizen and had never been in Canada before and that the contract was made by correspondence.

The defendants urged that the correspondence showed that there had been no intention of hiring the workman but that he had come to Collingwood of his own volition. The Police Magistrate, however, hold that the Act had been violated and imposed a fine of fifty dollars and costs.

(Beasley v. the Charlton saw-mill Company; W. A. Hogg, Police Magistrate, Collingwood.)

Alien Labour Case Dismissed at Ottawa, Ont.

A charge of a breach of the alien labour act was laid by certain striking leather workers against Hugh Carson, Limited, of Ottawa, but was dismissed by the Magistrate.

It was shown that a member of the firm wrote to a man named Heath, at Salem, N. Y., offering him employment. Heath came over, but did not have his tools, and, before he got them, learned of the strike. He thereupon declined the job. The court held there was no evidence of a binding contract to give Heath work, and that therefore there was no importation.

Master and Servant—Contributory Negligence.

Action for damages for injuries sustained by the plaintiff, a servant of the defendant, while engaged in chopping hay with a machine provided by the defendant by reason of alleged defects in the machine, which was nearly new and made by a reputable manufacturer. The trial Judge Mr. Justice Teetzel held, that the plaintiff failed to establish that the machine was defective or unnecessarily dangerous, or that his injury was attributable to any negligence of the defendant; on the contrary the injury was attributable to the plaintiff's own want of care in feeding the machine. If there was any defect in the machine, it was brought to the knowledge of the defendant. No machine of this class is free of danger to a man who is not careful, but the employer is liable for the consequences, not of danger but of negligence. Action dismissed, and with costs if asked for.

(Bennie v. Verrall, 14 O. t., Weekly Reporter 1095.)

Mechanics' Lien Act—Special Defences Including Damages

Plaintiff, a contractor, brought action to establish and enforce his lien under the Mechanic's Lien Act. The claim arose out of two contracts in writing and for additional work. Defendant denied that the work was authorized in writing, or properly done, or done in the time specified, and claimed as actual damages for each week of delay. The Official Referee, who tried the claim, gave judgement for plaintiff for $3,250.21 and dismissed defendant's claim for damages. This judgement was affirmed by the Divisional Court.

(Hutchinson v. Rogers, 14 Ont. Weekly Reporter, 768.)

Employment of Child Under 14.

Plaintiffs employed one J., a child under fourteen, to work in their factory. J. was injured by the fall of a goods elevator, and recovered $1,500 damages against plaintiffs on the ground that it was negligence on the part of a company to employ a boy contrary to the prohibition of the Ontario Factories Act, R. S. O., 1897, c. 256, s. 3 (5). Plaintiffs then brought action against the present defendant Company to recover amount paid J. as damages, claiming under an Employers' Liability Insurance policy issued to plaintiffs by defendant Company. Defendants contended that they were relieved of liability by a clause in the policy to the effect that the insurance did not cover injuries caused or received by any child illegally employed with the knowledge of the insured. The action was tried before Mr. Justice Latchford who held that the plaintiffs had no knowledge that J. was under the age of fourteen years, and was employed contrary to the provisions of the Factories Act, and that the present defendant Company was liable to repay plaintiffs the amount which they had paid J. for damages.

(Morton v. Ontario Accident Insurance Company, 14 Ont. Weekly Reporter 1010.)

Wages Assigned.

The plaintiff a storekeeper, supplied wage-earners with goods on verbal agree-

ments that he should be paid, by their employers, out of their wages, and that the employers consented to these agreements. Mr. Justice Teetzel had decided at the trial, without a jury, and the Divisional Court on appeal affirmed his judgement that the plaintiff had an equitable assignment of sufficient of their wages, which might be owing them, to satisfy his accounts, and could sue their employers without joining the several wage-earners as parties to the action.

(Lee v. Preedman, 14 Ont. Weekly Reporter, 1139.)

Damages For Death of Husband.

In an action for damages by the widow of a man who had been killed at the cement factory at Shallow Lake, while placing a short belt on a pulley, the defendant Company denied all liabliity, claiming that the machinery in use was as safe as could be made and was the machinery ordinarily used for the purpose. In the course of negotiations for a settlement the Company had offered the plaintiff $500, which was refused, but, the offer being increased to $700, this was accepted and judgement was entered for the plaintiff for that amount by consent.

(Anderson v. Owen Sound Portland Cement Company.)

Damages For Loss of Four Fingers

In an action for damages for the loss of four fingers of his right hand in a cutting machine in McFarlane & Douglas' factory on Slater Street, Ottawa, Alfred Currier, of Ottawa, a minor, who sued by his aunt as next friend, was awarded $500 damages by the jury at the last assizes in that city. The verdict was given on the ground that the cutting machine should have been protected by a guard. The jury were sent back several times by the judge (Sir Wm. Mulock, C. J.) with a view to having them satisfactorily answer several questions which he had submitted to them. One of these questions, upon which they did not agree, was, whether or not the knife would "trip" without any one pressing on the treadle. The learned judge intimated that the jury might well have allowed greater compensation.

(Currier v. McFarlane *et al.*)

Damages For Loss of a Leg.

In an action by Mrs. Augusta P. Grossman, of Chippewa, on behalf of berself and her son Frederick Grossman, whom she alleged assisted in her support, the plaintiff claimed large damages from Harry D. Symmes, a contractor of Niagara Falls, for injuries to her son, who had been run over by one of defendant's engines and so injured that his leg had to be amputated between the ankle and knee. The defendant operated the line of of railway used for the purpose of hauling material to the Power House of the Ontario Power Company, and the plaintiff alleged that the defendant operated the engine so negligently that the young man was thrown from the platform to the engine and run over. The principal defence was contributory negligence on the part of plaintiff's son. The action was settled for $1,500 damages.

Damages against Railway Company.

In an action against the Grand Trunk Railway Company, tried at the last Ottawa Assizes, the plaintiff, John Taylor of Madawaska, was awarded $500 damages for the death of his son, Silas Taylor, who was killed through the alleged negligence of defendants. Plaintiff claimed that his son, while employed as a brakeman on the railway in the Madawaska yards, was run over and killed through the negligence of one of the Company's engine drivers in not complying with the rules of the Company. It was alleged that while deceased was engaged in shunting cars, he got off the train that was being made up, opened a switch, signalled the engineer to back up the train, and then attempted to get on the leading car. It was contended that the train was backed up immediately the signal was given, without allowing time for the deceased to get on the car. The rules state that reasonable time must be allowed. It was while attempting to get on the moving train that the deceased fell and was run over and killed. No one actually saw the accident happen, and so the Company maintained that there was no proof that the rule had not been

complied with, and, therefore, that there was no evidence on which the jury could find that the Company was liable. The defendants also alleged that reasonable time had been given. The jury, upon the evidence on behalf of plaintiff awarded him $500 damages.

Damages for death of Contractors' Fireman.

Another action for damages tried at the last Ottawa Assizes was that in which the plaintiff, Joseph Doherty, claimed damages for the death of his son, Patrick, killed by the machinery used for operating a steam shovel near Montreal. The defendants A. R. McDonnel of Montreal, and M. J. O'Brien, of Renfrew, are contractors. It appeared that the deceased was a fireman for the steam shovel, and that he got his leg and high so badly crushed in the machinery that he died some time afterwards in great agony. It was claimed that the cog wheel which injured the young man had not been sufficiently protected. The defendants' principal plea was contributory negligence in that the deceased had no authority to go in where he had gone at the time of the accident, and that he had so admitted before he died. The jury awarded plaintiff $1,500 damages.

MANITOBA CASES.

Workmen's Compensation.

One J., while engaged as a switchman on defendants' railway at Port Arthur, Ont., met with injuries which resulted in his death. The plaintiff, his widow, was appointed administratrix of his estate by a Manitoba Surrogate Court, and brought this action for damages, claiming both at common law and under the Workmen's Compensation for Injuries Act (R. S. M. 1902, c. 178). It was held by the Court of Appeal following *Lawrence v. Kelly* (decided by the Manitoba Court of King's Bench), that the plaintiff could not sue under the corresponding Ontario Act without having been first appointed administratrix by an Ontario Court, and that as the injury took place in Ontario the Manitoba Act could not apply, and there being no such right of action at common law, the entry of a nonsuit by the trial Judge was right.

(Johnson v. Canadian Northern Railway Company, 45 Canada L. J. 685.)

In *Lawrence v. Kelly*, above mentioned, Mr. Justice Macdonald, of the Manitoba Court of King's Bench, decided that a workman suing in Manitoba, in respect of an injury suffered in Ontario, caued by negligence of a fellow workman, cannot claim the benefit of the Workmen's Compensation for Injuries Act of Manitoba, nor can he recover under the corresponding Ontario Act when he failed to give notice, or bring his action, within the time prescribed by that Act. Neither can he recover at common law without proof of personal negligence on the part of his employer. The decisions in *Plan v. Grand Trunk Railway*, 27 U. C. R., 78, and *O'Sullivan v. Victoria Railway Company*, 44 U. C. R. 128, were followed.

(* * *)

Judgement to the amount of $2,000 was given by Mr. Justice Cameron at the Brandon Fall Assizes in favour of Edmund Fulcher, Plaintiff against Dumais & Lachance, contractors. Plaintiff was engaged by defendants as a bricklayer on the Armoury building in Brandon, when a derrick brake gave way, allowing a box of bricks to fall on plaintiff, causing him serious bodily injury and dislocating his foot.

Plaintiff sued under the Manitoba Workmen's Compensation Act.

BRITISH COLUMBIA CASES.

Injury to Servant.

Action for damages for injuries sustained by plaintiff whilst engaged as a switchman on defendant's electric motor tramway between their ore bins and smelter furnaces. The plaintiff, having crossed the track to set the switch for the motor, which was about to return from the furnaces, started back over the track in order to take his usual seat on the head

end of the motor, and got his foot caught in a hole in the floor between the rails. He shouted to the motorman, who immediately cut off the current and applied te brakes, but the motor did not stop quickly enough to prevent the accident, and ran upon the plaintiff, breaking his leg in three places. The hole had been there for some time previous to the accident; the accident occurred just before daybreak; and the plaintiff had not been at work for more than one shift. There was some suggestion in the evidence that the hole was left there for the purpose of making room for a bar connecting the two rails in the track.

The defendant moved for a non-suit and submitted no evidence. Mr. Justice Irving, who tried the case without a jury, found the defendants guilty of negligence and liable in damages. He said that the hole in which plaintiff placed his foot was orignially caused by a bar connecting the two rails. This bar was removed but the hole was not filled up or guarded, although it had been visible to the motorman for some weeks. In these circumstances, knowledge of the defect, or neglect of duty to know of the defect, should be imputed to the defendants. "The continued omission to mend this manifest defect would justify a jury in inferring that the employer was guilty of negligence according to the common law in one of two ways; either by neglecting to take reasonable precautions for the workman's safety or by omitting to provide a proper system of superintendence or inspection, which system, had it been in existence, would have resulted in the mending of this trap." The hole being in between the tracks, and extending from one rail to the other, opposite a switch, was almost in the very spot where the brakeman was bound to go in regaining his seat on the motor after operating that switch. The learned judge found that plaintiff did not contribute to the accident, that the motorman was not in fault; and that, as a result of being worn down by work, the brakes on the motor would not work, knowledge of which defect, having regard to previous complaints, must also be imputed to defendants. The damages were fixed at $4,500. An appeal from this judgement to the full Court was dismissed with costs.

(Barnes v. British Columbia Copper Company, 12 Western L. R. 68.)

Court divided in Opinion.

Plaintiffs sued defendant Company for damages for the death of their son, a locomotive driver in the defendants' employ, who was killed by having jumped from a train of which he had lost control. The jury found in favour of plaintiffs and $6,000 common law damages. It was held on appeal, by Chief Justice Hunter, that the only verdict reasonably open to the jury on the evidence, was that the deceased lost his life by his own negligence. Mr. Justice Irving was of opinion that the damages were excessive, while Mr. Justice Morrison was of opinion that the verdict should stand. The result was an order for a new trial, the costs of the appeal to the defendant Company in any event of the new trail, and the costs of the first trial to follow the result of the new trial.

(White v. Victoria Lumber Company, 45 Canada L. J. 724.)

YUKON TERRITORY CASE.

Master and Servant. Injury to Labourer in Mine.

Plaintiff sued the Defendant Company under the provisions of the Employers Liability Ordinance of the Yukon Territory, Chapter 5, Territory Ordinances, 1908, for damages for injuries sustained by plaintiff while in defendants' employ, by reason of a defect in the condition and arrangement of certain tunnel, drift, or excavation, in which plaintiff was working at the "Venus" mine, near Conrad, in the Yukon Territory, and which defect, it was alleged, had not been remedied owing to the negligence of the foreman of the mine. Plaintiff was employed as a mucker or labourer and was under the orders of the foreman, who, on the day of the accident, asked him to assist another workman who was putting in timbers,

or lagging at another part of the mine. These timbers or lagging were used for the purpose of separating the ore from the waste as it was passed into the chute. While so engaged plaintiff was struck by a piece of loose rock and severly injured by having several ribs and his collar bone broken, as well as other injuries which will prevent him having the same free use of his arm as he had before the accident. Just before the noon hour, as was the custom, a blast had been set off in the shaft near where the plaintiff was assisting his fellow workman in the timbering or lagging. Some of the rock, which had been loosened by the blast but had not fallen down, was still hanging to the side of the wall, and another workman was engaged in picking this loose rock in order that it might fall down and be taken out of the way. The plaintiff said in his evidence that he did not know that this place was particularly dangerous, and that it was while he was working there, under the orders of the foreman, that a portion of the rock fell and he was corroborated by three other witnesses. For the defence there was evidence to show that the foreman had warned the men working with the lagging to be caresul, as the rock was dangerous, and that plaintiff was personally warned of this by the foreman. There was also some evidence to show that the plaintiff had been well treated after the accident by the Company, and that he had said he was himself to blame.

Judge Macaulay, who tried the case without a jury, said that it was impossible for him to conclude that defendants were guilty of any negligence, on the part of their foreman, which resulted in the injury to the plaintiff, nor could he conclude that the injury was caused by any such defect as was alleged. In order to mine the ore it was necessary that blasting should be done. The foreman, in warning the plaintiff on two occasions to keep out of danger, was performing all the duties that were imposed upon him by his position. Not only did he warn the plaintiff but others did, and while the inruries which plaintiff suffered were most regrettable, he must conclude that these injuries were not caused by the defendants' negligence, but solely by plaintiff's own negligence in not accepting the warnings which were repeatedly given to him. The principles of law are well settled in matters of this kind and he, therefore, dismissed the action with costs.

(Houlihan vs. Yukon District Gold Mining Company 12 Western L. R. 110.)

BRITISH CASE.

Decision by House of Lords re Trade Union's Parliamentary Fund.

No more important judgement has in recent years been given by the House of Lords than that which the Earl of Halsbury and Lords Macnaghten, James of Hereford, Atkinson, and Shaw, rendered during December in the case of "Osborne v. the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants and others," the arguments in which were heard in July. The appeal to their Lordships' House was by the Society against a judgement of the Court of Appeal, which reversed a decision in favour of the Society. The question was whether it was competent for a trade union to provide for the maintenance of Parliamentary representation by means of a compulsory levy on its members. The Law Lords unanimously uphold the judgement of the Court of Appeal declaring the illegality of the rules of a trade union as to the formation of a fund for the return of members of Parliament.

The Earl of Halsbury read the following judgement:—

My Lords,-I think the decision of this case must depend upon the construction which your Lordships will place upon the Statute 34 and 35 Victoria, chapter 31. In the definition clause of that Act it is enacted that the term "Trade Union" means such combination, whether temporary or permanent, for regulating the relations between workmen and masters or between masters and masters, or for imposing restrictive conditions on the conduct of any trade or business as would, if this Act had not passed, have been deemed to have been an unlawlul combination by reason of some one or more of its purposes being in restraint of trade. This was amended in the 16th Section of the Act 39 and 40 Vict., cap, 22, as follows: "The term Trade Union means any combination, whether temporary or permanent, for regulating the relations between workmen and masters or between workmen and workmen or between masters and masters, or for imposing restrictive conditions on the conduct of any trade or business, whether such combination would or would not, if the principal Act had not been passed, have been deemed to have

been an unlawful combination by reason of one or more of its purposes being in restraint of trade." The first section of the earlier Act protects any purposes of a Trade Union from being held to be unlawful merely because they are in restraint of trade, with the consequence that no agreement is to be rendered void or voidable. By the fourth section it is provided that nothing in the Act shall enable any Court to entertain any legal proceeding for enforcing or recovering damages for the breach of any agreements between members of the Union—(1) Concerning the conditions in which they shall or shall not sell their goods, transact business, employ or be employed. (2) Any agreement for the payment by any person of any subscription or penalty to a Trade Union. (3) Any agreement for the application of the funds of a Trade Union—(*a*) to provide benefits to members; (*b*) to furnish contributions to any employer or workman not a member of such Trade Union in consideration of such employer or workman acting in conformity with the rules and resolutions of such trade Union; (*c*) to discharge any fine imposed upon any person by sentence of a Court of Justice. The Act is, as it were, the charter of incorporation, and it undoubtedly renders some things lawful which but for the enactment would be unlawful, and with a degree of minuteness gives a specific authority to certain contracts and to certain applications of funds that appear to me to be absolutely exhaustive. The question of how far and to what extent trading corporations were limited by the Memoranda of Association, which bear a close resemblance to what is here enacted as applicable to Trade Unions, was very amply discussed in "Riches v. Ashbury Railway Company" (Law Reports, English and Irish, House of Lords Cases, 7). The House of Lords in that case—consisting of Lord Cairns, Lord Chelmsford, Lord Atherley, Lord O'Hagan, Lord Selborne—seem to me to have settled the law in a manner which seems to me to dispose of this case. It is true that the Act does not make the Trade Union a corporation; but, taking the only distinctive word used, a "combination," it can hardly be suggested that it legalises a combination for anything, and if some limit must be placed on its powers one can only apply the same rules that were agreed to by the noble and learned Lords in that case, and it certainly would not be easy to find a more supreme authority than the judgments in that case. This statute, I think, gives the charter for all such "combination," and what is not within the ambit of that statute is, I think, prohibited both to a corporation and a combination; it only exists as a legalised combination having power to act as a person and to enforce its rules within the limits of the statute whatever those limits are, and in the matter most relevant to the present question it has with great care protected from interference three applications of its funds, among which it is too obvious for argument that the object now in question is not one. It is manifest therefore, that if confined to the three purposes protected by the fourth section nothing else is within the purposes of a Trade Union as defined by the twenty-third or sixteenth section of the two Acts, and it is impossible to uphold this power of taxing the members beyond the purposes for which the Trade Union exists. You have heard a very learned and interesting argument, itself a commentary upon very learned arguments by the Court of Appeal, and I do not desire to be understood as expressing dissent from the views therein expressed. I only hesitate to give my opinion because I think the views I have expressed upon the construction of the statute are enough to dispose of this case, and I do not desire to go beyond what is necessary for the decision of this case. Many questions might arise here; for pecuniary assistance might be given to a person who without such assistance might not be able to support the burden of being elected a member of Parliament without it. It may be difficult to express in sufficiently definite language how far individual freedom of judgement can be preserved consistently with acceptance of pecuniary support. I can foresee questions of this sort, and I do not desire to be called upon to decide them until they do arise, and I therefore content myself by saying that this levy is to my mind manifestly beyond the powers possessed by a Trade Union.

THE
LABOUR GAZETTE

FEBRUARY, 1910.

INDUSTRIAL AND LABOUR CONDITIONS DURING THE MONTH OF JANUARY 1910.

I.—GENERAL SUMMARY.

EXCEPTIONALLY mild weather prevailed in almost every section of Canada during January. Out-of-door employment was, as a result, unusually active for the season of the year. This was especially the case in the building trades and in railway construction. Mining operations were also facilitated. Some of the lumber camps, however, in New Brunswick reported operations hampered by the absence of frost and snow; and unskilled labour found the work of snow removal in the cities and on the railways considerably curtailed The prevailing industrial prosperity on the other hand absorbed a much larger portion of the labour usually unemployed at this season than in the past two years, and few or no reports of distress arising out of unemployment were received from the leading centres. Manufacturing continued very active. Annual stock-taking in this branch and in the wholesale and retail trade of the country revealed a satisfactory turn-over, especially during the second half of 1909. Agriculture and fishing were in their season of dullness.

With regard to the outlook for 1910, the general feeling at the close of January was one of confidence that the process of recovery from the depression of 1907-08, which was marked during 1909, would be steadily continued. The comparative ease in the money market has been accompanied by a rapid and general revival of trade and industry, and heavy expenditures on railway construction and general building are assured for the coming year, the amount of the latter already projected being much larger than at the corresponding date of 1909. The lumbering, mining and manufacturing industries are in a much more favourable position than a year ago. A feature of the situation receiving much attention at the present time is the upward tendency of prices and cost of living, which has injuriously affected a large portion of the community.*

Changes in Wages and Hours of Labour.

Wages were on the whole very stationary throughout the Dominion during the past month. The following is a statement with regard to the various changes in wages and hours of labour, information concerning which was received at the Department during January:—

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Stationary engineers in the employ of the municipality of Ottawa, Ont., received an increase of $10.00 per month.

Public employés.—Policemen at St. John, N. B., received a new schedule. The hours of Provincial employés at Toronto, Ont., were lengthened.

Railway employés.—An increase was granted to locomotive engineers in the

* A special article on this subject is published in the present issue.

The LABOUR GAZETTE, in its accounts of proceedings, abstracts of reports, legal decisions, quotations or other records of matters of concern to labour, is not to be regarded as necessarily endorsing any of the views or opinions which may be expressed therein.—Ed.

employ of the Père Marquette Railway Company(†)

Interruptions to Industry.

Among industrial establishments, etc., destroyed by fire or through other causes during January, as reported in the press of the Dominion, the following may be mentioned:—

Nova Scotia.—Tailor shop at Amherst; printing establishment at Amherst, loss, $30,000; blacksmith and carriage shop at Halifax, loss, $3,000.

New Brunswick.—Two tenements at Bathurst, loss, $2,000; potatoe house at East Florenceville, loss, $1,000; saw mill at Summerville, at St. John, grocery store, loss, $1,500; hotel, loss, $1,700; rectory, loss, $2,000; glass and crockery store, loss, $15,000; woodworking factory, loss, $50,000.

Quebec.—Hotel at Ayer's Cliff, loss, $2,500; powder factory at Belœil, loss, $75,000; bailiff's office and residence at Cartierville, loss, $4,000; plumbing establishment at Cowansville, loss, $1,000; general store at Chicoutimi, loss, $30,000; saw-mill at Danville; grocery store at Delorimier, loss, $2,000; school house at Hull, loss, $12,000; hote at Lachute, loss, $10,000. At Montreal, clothing store at Montreal, loss, $5,000; tailor shop and hotel, loss, $5,000; bakery, loss, $1,200; shoe furnishing factory, loss, $3,000; store and tenements, loss, $10,000; apartment house, loss, $3,000; nunnery (partial); glass works, loss, $30,000; grocery store and residence, loss, $18,000; tool factory, loss, $5,000; sash factory loss, $5,000, (100 thrown out of employment); theatre, loss, $10,000, photographic store, loss, $15,000. Carriage factory at Quebec; newspaper office at Quebec; saw-mill at St. Augustin, loss, $6,000; church at Ste. Catherine; church at St. Célestin, loss, $9,500; powder works at St. Hilaire, loss, $2,000; photographic gallery at St. Hyacinthe, loss, $1,000; tenement house at Shawinigan Junction, loss, $1,000.

Ontario.—Hotel and bowling alley at Amherstburg, loss, $20,000; paint shop and storeroom at Brockville, loss, $5,000; theatre at Chatham; two business blocks at Charlton; blacksmith's shop at Belleville; Government offices at Cochrane; stores and residences at Easton's Corners; business portion of town of Elk Lake, losst $190,000; boarding house at Fort William; tenement, house at Hawkesbury, loss, $2,000; hospital at Hamilton, loss, $6,000; hotel at Kenora; business block at Little Current, loss, $100,000; flour mill at Niagara Falls, loss, $50,000; six stores at North Bay, loss, $20,000; grain warehouse and 1,000 bushels of grain at Onondaga; two stores at Orangeville; tailor shop at Parry Sound, loss, $20,000; two stores at Sault Ste. Marie, loss, $8,000; business block, hotel and post office at Sturgeon Falls, loss, $75,000; cattle byre and stables with contents at Turlow, loss, $3,000. At Toronto, shoe store, loss, $20,000; photographic supply store loss, $1,000; flour mill (partial), loss, $1,500; hotel, loss, $4,000; school house (partial); blind factory (partial), loss, $1,000.

Manitoba.—Grocery store at Carberry; elevator at Emerson, loss, $30,000; school house at Headingly, loss, $8,000. At Winnipeg, business block, loss, $2,000; newspaper office, loss, $5,000; mattress factory, loss, $15,000; wire works loss, $75,000.

Saskatchewan.—Hotel at Davidson, loss, $3,000; hotel at Swift Current, loss, $2,000; general store at Wynward, loss, $15,000

Alberta.—Power plant at Lethbridge.

British Columbia.—Theatre and store at Victoria, loss, $25,000.

† For detailed information with regard to this change see report of St. Thomas, Ont., correspondent.

Conditions in the Industries and Trades.

Conditions of employment during January in the several industries and groups of trades throughout Canada, as indicated by reports of correspondents of the *Labour Gazette* and by information received at the Department of Labour from other sources, may be briefly summarized as follows:—

Agriculture.

Farmers were in their dull season, work being confined to the care of stock, the cutting and hauling of cord wood, the marketing of produce and other winter occupations. The snowfall though light was sufficient to render hauling easy. High prices prevailed and had the effect of bringing out grain and produce in large quantities.

Up to the close of navigation over 36,000,000 bushels of Western grain had been marketed through Canadian ports, and over 19,000,000 bushels through American ports, some 17,000,000 of the latter having been shipped by way of Buffalo. Up to the middle of January, 65,483 cars of grain had been inspected, of which the Canadian Pacific Railway hauled 40,000, the Canadian Northern 18,270, the Grand Trunk Pacific 3,500, and the Great Northern 2,690.

The Census and Statistics Monthly for January stated that farm values had increased during the past year in all the Provinces with the exception of Prince Edward Island and British Columbia. The value of farm animals also showed a steady increase for all classes in all of the Provinces. With regard to wages the following statement is given.

The average wages during the summer season for competent farm and domestic help for the Dominion is $23.69 per month for males and $11.08 for females, exclusive of board, and per year $216.29 and $116.08 for males and females of the same class. These figures are for the native born; the wages for immigrants are lower. The average value of board per month is placed at $10 for males and at $8 for females.

The highest wages are reported for the western provinces, where they reach $30 per month and $300 per year for males, and $17 per month and $171 per year for females. A large majority of correspondents comment on the scarcity of reliable farm and domestic help, and report that neither male nor female help make yearly contracts. It would appear from the reports of correspondents that the more general practice is to employ male help during the busy season by the day, and the wages

range from $1 per day in the Maritime provinces to $2.50 and $3.00 per days with board in the western Provinces. In Ontario the average monthly wage for men is $21.52 and $10.22 for women, exclusive of board, which is $2.17 less for men and eighty-six cents less for women than the average wage for all Canada.

The final returns of the field crops in Saskatchewan as compiled by the Bureau of Information and Statistics in the Department of Agriculture are as follows:—

	Total Acreage.	Total Yield.	Average Yield.
Wheat	4,085,000	90,215,000	22·1
Oats	2,240,000	105,465,000	47·1
Barley	244,000	7,833,000	32·1
Flax	819,100	4,448,700	13·9

These crop yields place Saskatchewan in the third rank among the provinces of the Dominion and States of the Union as a producer of wheat and oats; The average price on the farm for the wheat crop of all grades was eighty-four cents per bushel, which means that the wheat crop was worth $75,780,600 to the producers. The oat crop at an average price of twenty-six cents per bushel, was worth $27,420,900, and the total value on the farm for all grain, roots and fodder crops raised in Saskatchewan in 1909, together with that of milk and its products, was $132,539,242. The total agricultural assets of the Province of Saskatchewan are valued at $178,421,961 owned by 81,303 farmers and grown on less than twelve per cent. of the estimated arable acreage in the Province south of parallel fifty-five. In harvesting the crop, the farmers of Saskatchewan received aid from 12,500 harvesters brought from the east on seven excursions and distributed throughout the Province. The Province received over sixty-five per cent. of the harvesters who came West this year. There are in the Province at the present time, 842 grain elevators, having a total capacity of 24,279,000 bushels.

Several important conventions of agriculturists were held during January. At Regina, Sask., a convention of the agricultural societies of Saskatchewan was held at which upward of 200 delegates were present. At Edmonton, Alta., an important convention of Alberta agriculturists was held. At Belleville, Ont., the Eastern Dairymen's Association of Ontario held a successful meeting, and at St. Thomas, Ont., the Dairymen's Association of Western Ontario held its forty-third convention of the same kind. At both of the latter an exhibition of butter and cheese was made. The Bedford District Dairymen's Association held its annual convention at Cowansville, Que.

The committee of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, appointed to co-operate with the Provincial Government for the drawing up of plans for the Government ownership of interior elevators presented a memorandum to the Government in January. It suggested that the Government should assume the financial responsibility of acquiring existing elevators or of building a new system, the cost being estimated at about $3,000,000. It was proposed that these elevators should be made self sustaining, a schedule of storage rates being suggested. The appointment of an Elevator Commission of three to have charge of the system was recommended and the work of the Commission outlined. Methods of valuing present elevators, handling grain, controlling weights, providing for the working of the elevators, etc., were outlined in the memorandum. The memorandum also suggested the inauguration of a system of promotion of employés and the establishment of a pension fund.

It is estimated that live stock dealers in Alberta received $9,000,000 for stock last year. There were in force in Western Canada 939 grazing leases, covering 3,259,271 acres as follows:—

	Acres.
Manitoba	12,642
Saskatchewan	632,493
Alberta	2,132,718
British Columbia	281,418

Fishing.

The month has been quiet throughout Canada. Smelt fishing in the Maritime Provinces has been a failure in some localities as a result of the mild weather; in others catches were fair. Some good catches of mackerel and herring, however, were reported. Catches of tommy-cod in the St. Lawrence river were fair. On

TABLE SHOWING STATE OF EMPLOYMENT IN

This table is based largely on the reports of the correspondents of the *Gazette* as published in the present issue several trades and industries throughout the Dominion The table has references only to the amount of employment headings in the *Gazette*. In tabulating the information in question, the terms employed are divided into two groups, the very active, (2) quiet and very quiet.

City and district of correspondent.	Agricultural operations.	Fishing.	Lumbering (including sawilling.)	Mining.	Manufacturing.	Railway construction.	Building trades.
Nova Scotia—							
1—Sydney	.....	.....	.....	Active	Very active	.....	Quiet
2—Westville	Quiet	Quiet	Active	Very active	Active	.....	Quiet
3—Halifax	Active	Quiet	Quiet	.....	Active	.....	Quiet
4—Amherst	Active	Dull	Active	Very active	Very active	.....	Quiet
Prince Edward Island—							
5—Charlottetown	Active	Active	.....	.....	Active	.....	Active
New Brunswick—							
6—Moncton	Quiet	Quiet	Active	Active	Active	.....	Quiet
7—St. John	Active	.....	Active	.....	Active	.....	Quiet
8—Newcastle	Quiet	Very quiet	Active	.....	.....	.....	Quiet
Quebec—							
9—Quebec	.....	.....	Active	.....	Active	.....	Quiet
10—Sherbrooke	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active	.....	Quiet
11—Three Rivers	Active	Quiet	Active	.....	Active	Quiet	Active
12—St. Hyacinthe	Active	.....	.....	.....	Active	.....	Active
13—St. Johns and Iberville	.....	.....	.....	.....	Active	.....	Quiet
14—Maisonneuve	Active	.....	.....	.....	Active	.....	Quiet
15—Montreal	Active	.....	.....	.....	Active	.....	Active
16—Hull	Active	.....	Active	.....	Very active	.....	Very active
Ontario—							
17—Ottawa	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	Very active
18—Kingston	Active	Quiet	Quiet	Active	Active	.....	Active
19—Belleville	Active	Active	Active	Active	Very active	Active	Active
20—Peterborough	Active	.....	Active	.....	Active	.....	Active
21—Toronto	Active	.....	.....	.....	Active	.....	Active
22—Niagara Falls	Quiet	Active	.....	.....	Very active	Active	Active
23—St. Catharines	Active	.....	.....	.....	Active	.....	Quiet
24—Hamilton	Active	.....	.....	.....	Very active	Active	Active
25—Brantford	Quiet	.....	.....	.....	Very active	.....	Active
26—Guelph	Active	.....	.....	.....	Active	.....	Active
27—Berlin	.....	.....	.....	.....	Very active	.....	Quiet
28—Woodstock	Active	.....	.....	.....	Active	.....	Active
29—Stratford	Active	.....	.....	.....	Active	.....	Quiet
30—London	.....	.....	.....	.....	Quiet	.....	Quiet
31—St. Thomas	Active	.....	.....	.....	Active	.....	Quiet
32—Chatham	Active	.....	.....	.....	Active	.....	Quiet
33—Windsor	.....	.....	.....	.....	Active	.....	Active
34—Sault Ste. Marie	.....	.....	Active	.....	Active	.....	Quiet
35—Port Arthur & Fort William	Active	.....	Active	.....	Active	Active	Quiet
Manitoba—							
36—Winnipeg	Active	.....	Active	.....	Active	.....	Active
37—Brandon	Active	.....	.....	.....	Active	.....	Active
Saskatchewan—							
38—Regina	Active	.....	.....	.....	Active	.....	Active
39—Moose Jaw	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Active
Alberta—							
40—Calgary	Active	.....	.....	.....	Active	.....	Quiet
41—Edmonton	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
British Columbia—							
42—Nelson	.....	.....	Active	Quiet	.....	.....	Quiet
43—New Westminster	Active	Very quiet	Active	.....	.....	.....	Active
44—Vancouver	.....	Quiet	Active	.....	.....	.....	Quiet
45—Victoria	.....	.....	.....	.....	Very active	.....	Active
46—Nanaimo	Quiet	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	Active

CANADA DURING THE MONTH OF JANUARY, 1910.

and is intended to present, in brief and accessible form, a generalized statement as to the state of employment in the prevailing, no account being taken to wage changes, trade disputes and kindred phenomena treated under separate order indicating in each the degree to which general conditions were favourable or unfavourable, as follows: (1) active

	Metal, engineering and ship-building.	Wood-working.	Printing and Allied trades.	Clothing.	Food and tobacco preparation	Leather.	General transport.	Miscella-neous.	Unskilled labour.
1—	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	Active	Active	Active
2—	Active	.....	Active	Active	.....	.....	Active	Active	Quiet
3—	Active	Active	Active	Quiet	Quiet	.....	Active	Active	Very quiet
4—	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
5—	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Quiet	Active	Active	Quiet
6—	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
7—	Active	Quiet	Active	Active	Active	.....	Very active	Active	Quiet
8—	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Quiet	.....	Quiet
9—	Quiet	.....	Active	Active	Active	.....	Quiet	Active	Very quiet
10—	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active
11—	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Quiet
12—	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
13—	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	Active	Quiet	Very Quiet
14—	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Quiet
15—	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
16—	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....	.....	Active	Active	Active
17—	Active	Active	Very active	Very active	Active	Quiet	Active	Active	Very quiet
18—	Active	Active	Active	Quiet	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
19—	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
20—	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Quiet
21—	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
22—	Active	.....	.....	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active
23—	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Quiet
24—	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Quiet
25—	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Quiet
26—	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Quiet
27—	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Quiet
28—	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....	Active	Active
29—	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Quiet
30—	Active	Active	Quiet	Active	.....	.....	Active	Active	Quiet
31—	Active	.....	Active	Active	.....	.....	Active	.....	Quiet
32—	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	Active	Active
33—	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Very active	Active
34—	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Quiet	Active	Active
35—	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Quiet	.....	Active
36—	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....	.....	Active	.....	Quiet
37—	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Very quiet
38—	Active	.....	Very active	.....	Active	.....	Active	Active	.....
39—	Active	.....	Active	.....	Active	.....	Active	Active	.....
40—	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Quiet
41—	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Very active	Active	Quiet
42—	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet
43—	Active	.....	Active	.....	.....	.....	Active	Active	Quiet
44—	Active	Active	Quiet	Quiet	.....	.....	Active	Active	Quiet
45—	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Quiet
46—	Active	.....	Active	.....	.....	.....	Active	.....	Active

the Great Lakes only a few rough fish were taken. In British Columbia the month was generally quiet.

Lumbering.

Work in the woods proceeded under favourable conditions during the first half of the month but a thaw later considerably hampered operations in the Province of New Brunswick and was felt to a lesser degree in Ontario. Apart from this feature the month was an active one throughout Canada. The outlook is for a year of activity and expansion, notwithstanding that the dullness prevailing during the past two years has left an accumulation of stocks in some sections. Prices have continued firm. In British Columbia the outlook for a heavy exportation of lumber to the Prairie Provinces in 1910, is excellent. The coast lumbermen are rapidly reducing stock.

The Canadian Lumbermen's Association held an important convention at Ottawa, Ont., February 1-2.

The annual convention of the Canadian Forestry Association will be held at Fredericton, N. B. February 23-24.

A total of 8,683 timber licenses west of the Cascades brought a total of license fees to the Treasury of British Columbia, of $1,218,195.11; while to the east of the mountains, the total of licenses was 6,481, producing in revenue $746,967.10. Timber and license transfers added a total of $8,023; penalties aggregated $16,-825; and 1,092 coal and petroleum licenses $69,200.

Mining.

The month of January was on the whole more favourable than December in the mining industry. The Nova Scotia collieries showed increasing activity. The mica mining industry of Quebec was also more active, and though the asbestos camps were affected by weather conditions the month compared very favourably with the corresponding month of 1909. Activity was pronounced in the Cobalt and other camps of Northern Ontario. A feature of the month was the discovery of some very promising claims in the Porcupine district and the pronounced prospecting activity which followed. Over 2,000 claims have already been staked out within an area of four townships in this section and several hundred men were engaged in development work. In British Columbia the collieries and metalliferous mines were active, conditions being for the most part unchanged from December.

The following is a comparative statement of the production of the Nova Scotia collieries during 1908 and 1909:—

	1908	1909
Cape Breton Co.	3,950,210	3,345,341
Pictou County	600,019	527,349
Cumberland County	473,339	404,235
Inverness Co	348,910	320,752
	5,372,478	4,597,677

Total shipments from the Cobalt camp during 1909, amounted to 29,751 tons, compared with 25,264 tons in 1908,and 14,850 tons in 1907.

The production of gold in Nova Scotia in 1909, is estimated at 12,500 ounces, a slight increase over the year 1908.

Manufacturing.

The manufacturing industry had an active month, the general expansion noticed during the past few months having been continued. Stocktaking and repairing of machinery caused a number of shut-downs, as is usual at this period of the year. Conditions otherwise may be described as normal and in almost every locality and branch of the industry the outlook for 1910, is regarded as favourable. Woollen and textile mills were busier than for many months past.

Railway Construction.

Railway construction was confined for the most part to rock cutting and the forwarding of supplies and materials. The mild weather enabled work to be prosecuted with unusual activity on the several contracts. Bridge construction was in progress at points on the National Transcontinental Railway. Preliminary work was in progress in connection with the Quebec bridge.

According to an estimate based by the

"Marine World" on returns received from the leading railway companies operating in Canada, 1,507 miles of new track, exclusive of second track and sidings, were laid during 1909, compared with 1,505 miles during 1908.

It is estimated that 312 miles of track were laid during 1909, on the Eastern Division of the National Transcontinental Railway. Altogether 561 miles have been laid in this Division, leaving 1,244 miles to be laid.

According to the statistical report of the Department of Railways and Canals, the railway mileage of Canada increased 1,138 miles during the year ended June 30, 1909. There were at that date 24,104 miles of railway in operation. During the same period there was added to existing rolling stock ninety-seven locomotives, 2,090 freight cars and sixty-six passenger cars.

Three new branches of the Canadian Pacific Railway in Western Canada were recently opened for passenger traffic, namely, a branch from Stettler to Castor, a branch from Weyburn to Forward and a branch from Lethbridge to Carmingale.

General Transport.

Railway employés were generally active, freight traffic being well maintained. Railway car shop employés also had an active month. The earnings of the leading companies continued to show gains over the corresponding periods of previous years.

The Railway Commission recently gave judgement postponing until January 1st, next, the going into operation of the new regulations of the telegraph companies announced in September, 1909, reducing code words composed of artificial combinations of letters to a maximum of five letters instead of ten.

The Railway Commission decided during January, not to forbid the presence of brakeman on the top of moving trains and to maintain the present headway of twenty-two feet six inches. An important order was also issued by the Board with regard to farm crossings.

Winter port traffic at St. John, N. B., and Halifax, N. S., had been well maintained (*).

The Trades.

Building.—The prevailing mild weather facilitated outside operations to an unusual degree, though bricklayers, stonecutters, and builders' labourers were for the most part idle. The inside branches, however, were unusually active, and in nearly all of the larger centres carpenters, lathers and plasterers had a good month. Plumbers were well employed on repairs.

Metal and woodworking.—These trades reported greatly increased activity as compared with January, 1909, due to the marked revival in manufacturing. Employés in plants for the manufacture of structural material were especially busy. Annual stocktaking accounted for some idleness in several localities.

Printing.—The allied trades were well employed and in several localities were busy.

Clothing.—Journeymen tailors were dull from seasonal causes, but garment workers were active. Knitting mill employés were very active. In the boot and shoe trade there was a marked improvement compared with the preceding months.

Textile.—Notwithstanding the high price of raw material, Canadian cotton mills were active. The woollen mills have recently become considerably more active. Carpet factories also were active.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers and confectioners had a fair month for the season. Cigarmakers and tobacco workers were active. Ice cutters began work at a somewhat later date than last year, but were busy during the greater part of January.

Leather.—Tanners, curriers and leather workers had a fair month.

Miscellaneous.—Laundry workers, barbers, retail clerks, delivery employés, etc., reported normal conditions.

Unskilled labour.—The month compared very favourably for this class with January, 1909. There was little employment in connection with snow removal,

* See reports of local correspondents elsewhere.

but the general activity of industry had absorbed a much larger number of this class than a year ago, and there were few or no reports of unemployment involving distress received from the larger centres of population. The outlook is very favourable in connection with the resumption of spring activity.

Canadian Trade and Revenue.

Foreign trade.—During December, 1909, the total value of imports entered for consumption was $31,687,924, compared with $23,130,672 in December, 1908. For the first nine months of the fiscal year ending December 31, 1909, the total value of imports entered for consumption was $271,796,355, compared with $217,958,135 in the corresponding period of 1908. The total value of domestic exports during December, 1909, was $38,066,086 compared with $26,502,700 in December, 1908. The total value of domestic exports for the first nine months of the fiscal year ending December 31, 1909, was $221,116,813, compared with $194,583,187 in the corresponding period of 1908. The grand total of Canadian trade for December, 1909, amounted to $72,527,465, compared with $51,276,931 in December, 1908. For the first nine months of the fiscal year ending December 31, 1909, total Canadian trade was $512,486,678, as against $429,198,172 in the same period of 1908. In December, 1909, there was an increase in exports of products of the nine, the fisheries, the forest, animals and their produce, agriculture and manufactures.

According to reports of Trade Commissioners received at the Department of Trade and Commerce, Canada, a considerable market for Canadian eggs and potatoes has arisen in Cuba. Salted herring, apples, potatoes, machinery and motor boats were being asked for in China. A good opening for Canadian exports was stated to exist in Guatemala.

Imperial trade.—In Great Britain and the different dominions of the Empire openings for Canadian products were reported as follows:—For cannned fish in Australasia; for maple sugar, maple syrup and furniture in South Africa and for staves and headings in Newfoundland.

Domestic trade.—There was the usual lull following the holiday season and retail trade was generally quiet. Wholesalers, however, reported a fair movement of goods, and there was a general feeling of confidence. Stock-taking was completed early in the month and satisfaction was generally expressed with the result of the past year's business.

The amount of money secured by the issue of Canadian bonds during 1909, was in the neighbourhood of $240,000,000. Stock issues of Canadian owned companies brought the total to $265,000,000, the largest capital issued in the history of the country.

Bank clearings in 1909, totalled $5,205,000,000, an increase of $1,062,800,000.

The December bank statement showed a shrinkage in note issues but a gain in current loans. During 1909, a total of $120,000,000 was added to deposit account.

Interest rates remained low and the outlook is for easy money for some time.

At the forty-third annual meeting of the Canadian Bank of Commerce held January 11, 1910, a decrease of profits, owing to the easy condition of the money market was announced. Over $700,000 was carried forward to profit and loss account. The Provincial Bank of Canada reported an increase in deposists and reserve. The net profits of the Traders' Bank of Canada allowed an addition of $200,000 to rest account and of $10,000 to pension and guarantee fund. The Royal Bank reported an increase of over thirty per cent. in deposit and note circulation. The bank increased its dividend from ten to eleven per cent. The United Empire Bank reported a marked improvement in business as indicated by a gain or more than eighty-six per cent. in deposits and of forty per cent. in profits. The Bank of Hamilton also increased profits by six per cent., the reserve fund being strengthened by an addition of $27,140. The Bank of New Brunswick enlarged its capital, the sum of $55,250 being added to rest account, which is now 178 per cent. of the capital stock. The Bank of Nova Scotia earned twenty per cent. on capital, being an increase of $45,000 over the earnings of the pre

vious year: $100,000 were added to reserve fund. The Farmers' Bank of Canada had a good year, nearly every item showing a gain, especially deposits.

Notes.

The Workmen's Compensation Act of Quebec, came into force, January 1, 1910.

The annual convention of the Ontario Association of Architects was held at Toronto, January 11-12.

The fifth semi-annual convention of the Canadian local unions of the United Garment Workers of America was held at Hamilton.

The fifth annual convention of the Corporation of British Columbia Land Surveyors was held at Nelson, B. C., January 11.

The twenty-fourth annual meeting of the Canadian Society of Civil Engineers was held at Ottawa, Ont., on January 25–27.

The eighth annual report of the Lord's Day Alliance was issued during January and contained a detailed statement of the work of the Alliance during the past year.

The annual convention of the Canadian Clay Products Manufacturers' Association was held at Chatham, Ont. Mr. W. McCredie was elected president and Mr. D. O. McKinnon, of Toronto, Ont., Secretary.

The Short Course classes at present in session at the Agricultural College at Truro, are the largest yet held in the history of the College. From 250 to 300 farmers and their sons are attending. Out of the total enrollment, sixty-five are from Prince Edward Island, twenty-six from New Brunswick, and about 150 from Nova Scotia and one from Newfoundland.

The Ontario section of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada had an interview with the Government during January. The deputation urged the appointment of a special committee of the Legislature to consider a revision of the Workmen's Compensation Act; that municipalities be given local autonomy in the fixing of the rate of assessment on land and improvements so that the rate on improvements might be reduced and the rate on land increased; that Sunday work for street railway employés in cities and towns be limited to eight hours; that vestibules be made compulsory on pay-as-you enter cars; that for miners, the days' work should be eight hours, and legislation to enforce a standard rate of wages in municipal contracts. The deputation included F. Bancroft, vice-president of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada for the Province of Ontario; Joseph Marks, London, editor of the Industrial Banner; Jas. Gibbons, L. H. Gibbins, James Simpson, John Corcoran, W. J. Storey, Sidney Jones, Magnus Sinclair. The deputation was introduced by John Armstrong, Secretary of the Ontario Labour Bureau. The members of the Cabinet present were: The Hon. Sir J. P. Whitney, Hon. Dr. Pyne, Hon. Frank Cochrane, Hon. James Duff, Hon. A. J. Matheson, and Hon. J. J. Foy.

The first session of the twelfth Legislature of British Columbia was opened at Victoria, B. C., on January 20. In the Speech from the Throne reference was made to the satisfactory condition of trade and industry and the substantial development of the Northern portion of the Province. The reorganization of the Department of Agriculture was stated to have produced satisfactory results. The Legislature will be asked to pass upon a contract providing for the building of 600 miles of trunk line with branches and connections by the Canadian Northern Railway and the extension of the Kettle River Valley Railway. The interim report of the Forestry Commissioners and the report of the Civil Service Commissioners will be presented.

The second session of the twelfth legislature of Ontario, was opened at Toronto, Ont., on January 25. Reference was made in the Speech from the Throne to the extension of the mineral industry, the profitable year of the Temiscaming and Northern Ontario Railway, the fair yield and high prices of agricultural products, the proceedings of the Milk Commission, the progress made in the construction of transmission lines for the distribution of Niagara power and the purchase of a site near the City of Guelph for the new Central Prison. With regard to the enhancement of cost of living the following statement was made:—

The remarkable and continuous advance in the price of foodstuffs and of many articles of household use, has attracted and certainly merits public attention. It has already caused hardship in many households and promises to add greviously to the burden of living, especially in our cities and towns, except in the cases of people of large incomes. It would seem that prompt and thorough enquiry is necessary with a view to the possible suggestion of a remedy. Obviously this condition of affairs, affecting the people of the Dominion of Canada as a whole comes within the purview of the Dominion Government and Parliament, and it is to be hoped that such enquiry will be instituted.

The twelfth annual report of the Montreal Builders' Exchange issued during January referred to the installation by the Exchange of the first and only permanent Builders' Exhibit in Canada. Reference was also made to the improved civic prospects, the construction of two large technical schools and the negotiations looking to the adoption of a uniform contract. The report also refers to the Workmen's Compensation Act of the Province of Quebec. A favourable reference was made to the results of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, the extension of which to all industrial disputes was advocated. The report concluded with an interesting summary of building statistics and with a reference to the important fact that in 1909, not a single strike occurred in the building trades in Montreal.

The financial statement of the School Savings Bank of Ville St. Louis after two years and five months operation shows total deposits made by the children of $10,369.43 and other receipts of $174.84. The expenditure showed: amount withdrawn for deposit in bank of $7,370.00 and amount withdrawn owing to death, change of residence, want, $818.96, a total of $8,178.96; leaving a balance in hand of $2,365.31.

The formal opening of the Hamilton Technical and Art School by His Honour the Lieutenant Governor and the Honourable the Minister of Education of Ontario, took place January 20–21.

At the first regular meeting of the Winnipeg Public School Board for 1910, the following clause in the building committees report was passed unanimously:—

"That the Board reaffirm its desire:

1. To have all workmen employed on any contract in connection with the erection of buildings into which the Board may enter, paid a liberal wage.

2. To assist in a practical way the carrying out of this desire by incorporating in specifications a clause requiring contractors to pay to workmen such wages as may from time to time be arranged or agreed upon between the representatives of the trade interested, and the executive of the Builders' Exchange."

Representatives of the Canadian Embalmer's Association waited on the Honourable the Premier of Ontario during January to ask that the Government appoint a Board of Examiners to issue certificates to undertakers who pass examinations, provision to be made for the revocation of licenses in case of unprofessional conduct, the Board at all times to exercise power of supervision over all undertakers.

The annual meeting of the Dominion No. 1, branch of the Employés' Relief Fund was held during January. The average number of contributors monthly was 764, of whom 139 received benefits. Two death claims were paid. One widow and thirty children are still receiving benefits. The receipts for the year were: — Balance on hand Jan. 1, 1909, $10,-958.79, received from members' dues, $2,-168.75; received from Dominion Coal Company's grant $1,187.50; received from Government grant, $71,187.50; interest on money in bank, $256.60; total $15,759.14. The disbursements amounted to a total of $4,904.09, leaving a balance in the bank of $10,855.

In the Province of New Brunswick a year of industrial and commercial expansion is expected. The press of the Province has lately devoted considerable space to showing the substantial progress made in nearly every town during 1909. A big factor in the future growth of the country is the new railroads that are being opened. The International across the northern part of the Province will be in operation this year, and the Grand Trunk Pacific from Moncton to the Quebec boundary is nearing completion and is opening up very promising territory. It is announced that two large parties of British farmers with capital, will arrive during the first week in April and will settle upon vacant farms and upon the new lands opened up by the railway. Despite a falling off in cattle shipments, winter export trade at St. John has been nearly half a million dollars greater that at this time last year.

The twenty-second convention of the Ontario Architect's Association was held at Toronto.

The formation of a merger of canning companies in Ontario, to comprise about fifty-six factories, including those previously in the Canadian Canners' Consolidation, was announced during January.

Two new steamers will be placed upon the Pacific Ocean by the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company, to ply between Prince Rupert, Victoria, Vancouver and Seattle. The steamers are to have a speed of eighteen knots.

A conference was held at Montreal between the general managers of different railway systems and representatives of trainmen in their employ with regard to wages conditions for this class throughout Canada.

At the beginning of 1910, W. J. Gage and Company, Limited, publishers, Toronto, in closing up the books, for 1909, paid a bonus equivalent to two weeks salary to all employés (not shareholders) who had been in the service of the Company for two years and over, and a bonus equivalent to one week's salary to all in the employ of the firm for over one year and under two years.

II.—REPORTS OF LOCAL CORRESPONDENTS.

MR. James P. McMurphy, New Westminster has been appointed correspondent to the *Labour Gazette* for New Westminster, B. C., and district, in the place of Mr. J. D. Stewart, resigned.

SYDNEY, N.S., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. John Moffatt, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Labour conditions continued active throughout January, the mild weather greatly stimulating all the industries in the district. A healthy tone pervaded the trades, and apart from the district of Glace Bay, the first month gave indications of a very busy year.

Reviewing the past year, a larger volume of business was done than in any one year since 1903, almost every concern in the Sydney district reporting increased business.

The Dominion Coal Company, which produced three and one-half million tons of coal in 1908, only mined two million seven hundred and fifty thousand tons, in 1909. The falling off was due to strike conditions since July 6th.

Substantial progress was made at the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Company's works during 1909. A comparison of outputs show an increase in the amount of coal mined, steel and iron manufactured and coke made.

COAL OUTPUTS.

Year.	Tons.
1909	810,000
1908	680,772
Increase	129,228

STEEL INGOTS.

1909	66,720
1908	52,000
Increase	14,720

PIG IRON.

1909	58,000
1908	54,000
Increase	4,000

COKE.

1909	87,000
1908	79,000
Increase	8,000

The two collieries of this Company, which for a few weeks were closed down for repairs, were started up during the latter part of the month and prospects are bright for a busy year.

The Dominion Iron & Steel Company had a good year, the only cause of interruption being a shortage of coal supply caused by the strike in the Glace Bay district. To make up the deficiency, the Company had to import 98,000 tons from the United States. But for the hindrance caused by this interruption in the coal supply, the year would have been the best in the Company's history. Even with the handicap, the tonnage

and several important items were heavier than ever before. The following table gives the output of the principle materials produced in the year ending 31st December, 1909:

	Gross tons.
Pig iron	256,272
Steel ingots	297,330

From these were produced:

	Tons.
Rails	140,091
Wire rods	73,047
Merchant blooms	25,407

By-products recovered were:

Sulphate amonia	tons	3,031
Tar	gals	4,020,000

The policy of expansion adopted by this Company is the greatest evidence of its prosperity, and has given an impetus to all other business concerns in the Island.

Rhodes, Curry & Company reported a year of progress, with splendid prospects ahead.

Chappell Brothers, Limited, woodworkers, had a good year and enlarged plant. The last two months of the year were exceptionally busy ones, the factory having to work overtime to meet orders.

Andrews Brothers & Jessom, wood workers, had a successful year.

The Saunderson Manufacturing Company, tar paper, increased its business during the year, and reported continued growth of business in sight.

The receipts of the Cape Breton Electric Company for the first nine months showed a falling off as compared with the previous year. The last three months of the year were more favourable.

The Sydney Cement Company erected five buildings made out of their own product "Rampart Cement Concrete." This Company had a fair year, and is under contract to supply large quantities of cement to the Dominion Iron & Steel Company for the new works.

The Tar & Chemical Company reported a fair business for the year 1909, although progress was somewhat hampered during the early months of the strike at the Glace Bay collieries. There is a good demand for the products of this Company.

Since 1904, the Bell Telephone Company has almost doubled the number of telephones in use. The system has been also greatly improved, and new lines have been built through parts of the Island, heretofore, unreached by any telephone system. Telephones in use 1904, were 918; telephones in use 1909, 1,700.

The Custom's revenue receipts at the port of Sydney for 1909, totaled $181,937, as against $130,391, in 1908.

Building operations in the City of Sydney for the past year were very active. Ninety building permits were issued, the total value of the work being $156,820. Of the permits issued forty-eight were for new dwelling houses; five for alterations to present buildings; nine for additions; seven for repairs; seven for warehouses; six for shops, and eight for miscellaneous buildings. A scarcity of dwelling houses may cause an activity in the building trades of Sydney as soon as the season permits of active outdoor work.

The following is a table of men employed and wages paid by the larger industries of Sydney:

	No. of men.	Monthly Pay-Roll.
Dominion Iron & Steel Company, Limited	3,000	$ 180,000
Intercolonial Railway	200	13,000
Rhodes, Curry & Company, Limited	100	5,000
Chappell Bros., Limited	75	3,300
Shaw & Mason, Limited	50	3,000
Dominion Tar & Chemical Company, Limited	40	2,500
Lynch Bros., Dolan Company, Limited	60	2,300
Sydney Cement Company	50	2,000
Cape Breton Electric Company and S. & G. B. Railway Company	100	5,800
Sydney Foundry & Machine Works	30	1,500
Eastern Telephone Company	35	1,500
Total	3,740	$219,900
Approximate for the year		$2,638,800

The unusually open weather conditions greatly favoured shipping, and the Ferry boats, with but one or two days interruption, continued to ply between Sydney and North Sydney during the whole month. Much coal was shipped from International Pier going by the way of Portland to Canadian markets.

The building trades were quiet, but other skilled trades were active.

Wholesale and retail trade was normal.

Freight transportation by rail was fairly heavy.

WESTVILLE, N.S., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. T. Hale, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Employment was a little below the average in regard to days worked and the output of the collieries, a decrease of about 5,000 tons in the output having occurred during the month. For the year ended December 31, 1909, shipments from this district were about 60,000 tons less than in 1908. General employment for the year, however, has been very good, the different industries being steadily employed. With the exception of a strike of boy labourers in May, 1909, in the Drummond colliery, there has been no unrest in the district, the minor difficulties which frequently occur having been settled between the management and committees of the workmen.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—This industry was quiet through seasonal causes.

Lumbering.—Operations in this industry began with great activity, but have so far been seriously hampered by adverse weather conditions. During December a very heavy snow storm prevailed, and there having been no severe frosts previously, conditions were not favourable for making hauling roads, especially on swampy ground. This will probably retard progress in this industry for some time.

Manufacturing.—The various establishments were busily employed, with the exception of the Rifle Sight works.

Mining.—This industry was actively employed, with a bright outlook. The mines in this district are beginning to get down very deep; the Drummond colliery has reached a depth of about 8,000, but pitching on an average of eighteen degrees, which is considered deep to maintain and keep up a large output.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

The building trades were quiet. Machinists and engineers were busy, as were also blacksmiths. Horseshoers were active and jewellers found trade good. Carriage and wagon makers were quiet. Fair conditions were reported in the printing trades. Journeymen tailors and garment workers were active, and boot and shoe workers had a good month. Barbers had a fair month. Teamsters and expressmen had a good month; the other transport trades were active. With unskilled labour the supply was equal to the demand.

HALIFAX, N.S., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. A. J. Smith, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The general condition of labour during the past month was inactive. Work in the building trade has been confined to interior work. In this line probably the most activity was shown in the work on the post office alterations. In this there are some seventy men employed in the work of plastering, electrical wiring and placing the necessary heating apparatus. Along the waterfront work has been but fair, and while there were periods—early in the month—when there were one or two rushes, the demand was never too great to be handled by those seeking employment. In the manufacturing line the Silliker Car Company was probably the busiest. In addition to the work on hand it has been awarded contracts to construct freight and passenger cars for the Intercolonial and Canadian Northern Railways. The work embraces three first-class passenger cars, two Pullmans, five second-class cars, three colonist sleepers, four combination second-class and baggage cars, three postal cars, two baggage cars, and three

hundred freight cars, the contract figures being upwards of $500,000. The Halifax Cold Storage Company reported a prosperous business for 1909. During that period there were 15,000,000 pounds of fish handled for export; the fish is sent across the continent, considerable quantities being sent to Chicago and Seattle. This industry employs about sixty hands and has a branch plant at Hawkesbury in the eastern end of Nova Scotia.

The Customs receipts for the port of Halifax for 1909, showed a large increase over 1908. In the latter year they were $1,587,770.35. In 1909, the figures were $1,733,144.57, an increase of $145,374.22.

The firm of Collyer & Brock, Montreal, which had the contract of wiring the new addition of the Royal Bank of Canada, had its license cancelled, owing to non-compliance with city ordinances. The city ordinance provides that before a license can be issued the work must be done by practical and experienced wiremen, who shall be held responsible for all work, or by practical wiremen under the guidance of a certified journeyman. It is claimed that the Montreal firm obtained a license, but had no permit. Finally, a solution of the difficulty was effected by a foreman of the Montreal firm leasing a shop and otherwise complying with the law.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—This industry was quiet as is usually the case at this time of the year. There were many farmers who took advantage of the short term courses of the Provincial College of Agriculture at Truro. The attendance this year was very large and was taken advantage of by several farmers who have been but a short time in the Province from Great Britain.

Fishing has been rather dull among local fishermen, but in Digby County, about the 17th inst., some big catches were made, from which the fishermen of eight settlements were paid in cash upwards of $5,000 for one day's work.

Lumbering was dull.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Bricklayers, masons and carpenters were dull. Lathers and plasterers had a better month than the corresponding month of 1909. Painters were dull. Plumbers were fairly active, but stonecutters very quiet. Electrical workers were not well employed. Boilermakers had a quiet month. Horseshoers were dull. Car builders had a fair month. Printers, pressmen and book-binders had a good month. Tailors were very quiet. Bakers and confectioners had their usual January inactivity. Butchers and meat cutters were busy. Ice cutters had a fair month, and expect an improvement in February. Freight handlers, railway clerks, maintenance and way men, ship labourers and longshoremen had a fair month. Unskilled labour was dull.

AMHERST, N.S., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. A. D. Ross, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

There has been a decided improvement in the condition of the labour market during the past month. More men are now on the pay rolls of the different industries than at any time during the past year. The Canadian Car Company (Rhodes, Curry & Company), which had been practically idle for five months, has more than doubled the number of its employés, and enough orders are now booked to assure steady work until October. As this is the largest industry in the town, its increased activity has had a most favourable affect on local labour conditions.

At the Joggin mines much forward work is being done by the Maritime Coal, Railway and Power Company. The number of hands have been greatly augmented. Twice as many are now employed as were on the Company's books a year ago. Thirty double houses were built during the year and the Company has not yet ceased building. They have also introduced electric lighting into the village, and the stores and streets present a much better appearance than formerly.

The strike at Springhill is the one unfavourable feature in the district. The Company has brought in about one hundred men, mostly foreigners, during the month and have been raising small quantities of coal, but is handicapped for the want of experienced coal cutters. About 200 men have left the town, but most of the men are still in idleness, supported by the relief funds of the U.M.W.A

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Prices for farm products were never higher than at present.

Fishing.—The small catch has been a practical failure owing to the open season.

Lumbering started in very busily and the outlook was favourable for a large cut. For the last ten days the weather has been so mild that the snow has disappeared and the industry has been tied up. If climatic conditions do not speedily change the cut will fall far short of what was anticipated.

Manufacturing.—All the industries were working steadily, enlarging staffs and increasing output.

Mining.—Very active conditions prevailed, except in Springhill. The other collieries were working day and night with larger forces of men than ever employed before.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Bricklayers and masons have had no work, but carpenters and joiners were well employed. Painters and paper hangers reported business dull; stone cutters were out of employment.

Moulders were busy, and iron workers and helpers were well employed. Machinists and engineers were working steadily. Electrical workers were very busy, with boiler makers well employed.

Wood workers were busy; upholsterers rather dull; and car builders busy.

Printers were very busy, working overtime.

Journeymen tailors were very busy. Boot and shoe workers were steadily employed.

Bakers and confectioners were active.

A marked improvement over the month of December occurred in the employment of unskilled labourers.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P.E.I., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. F. J. Nash, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The labour market during the month of January, showed little change from that of December, with the supply somewhat in excess of the demand. The mild weather and the breaking up of the roads and the ice, the latter part of the month, had an unfavourable effect on general trade in the city. In the building line there was nothing new to report, outside work being practically at a stand-still. The sales which the dry-goods merchants usually bring on at this season of the year, did not materialize. The new winter steamer *Earl Grey* kept running to Charlottetown, a week later than was known in the history of winter navigation, thus adding to the amount received by longshoremen. The handling of the freight this year was given by contract to the United Brotherhood of Longshoremen. The other union, the Labourers' Protective Union, objected to this, claiming that the work should be divided between the two, as in other years. A compromise was arranged whereby the latter will receive work later in the season.

Among industrial changes of the month was the organization of Bruce Stewart & Company, the largest engineering and foundry firm in the province, into a limited liability company, and the merging with it of the concern known as the Charlottetown Foundry Company.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.— Snow storms which blocked the roads the first part of the month, and heavy thaws, which broke them up in the latter part, interfered with operations of the agriculturists.

A feature of the month was the sending over to Truro, at the expense of the Provincial Government, of about seventy farmers' sons, to take the short course in the Agricultural College.

Fishing.—Mild weather helped the catch of eels and smelts, which are shipped extensively to the Boston and New York markets.

Manufacturing.—The few factories on this Island were carried on under the normal conditions.

Mining.—After boring to considerable depth in various parts of the Island, with a view to ascertain the mineral possibilities of the province, the work which had been carried on at the expense of the Federal Department of Mining, was brought to a close. There were no indications of minerals or oil in sufficient quantities to justify the opening up of mines or wells.

Railroad construction and employment. The new round house, which was the latest important addition to the extensive new plant which has been built for the P.E. Island railway in this city during the past four years, was occupied this month. During one week there were many delays in traffic owing to the blockade of the road with snow.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Bricklayers and masons, had a dull month. Carpenters and joiners, lathers and plasterers, painters, decorators, and paper hangers, plumbers, gas and steam fitters, were active. Stone cutters and builders' labourers, had a dull month. The metal, engineering and ship building, wood working and furnishing, printing, clothing, food and tobacco preparation, miscellaneous and transport trades were active. It was a dull month for leather workers and unskilled labour.

MONCTON, N. B., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. J. C. Graves, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

There was no marked change from last month, employment remaining normal and steady. Local manufacturing industries were as a rule active, employing their usual quota of help. Some, notably the Humphrey Woollen Mill, employing over one hundred operators, have been running extra time to fill orders. The building trades were quiet, though considerable inside work was being done. Woodworking factories were active, preparing stock for summer. Wholesale trade showed expansion and retail trade remained steady. Customs returns for the port of Moncton and outports show total imports for the year at $606,951 and duties collected $81,711, as compared with imports $716,485 and duties $99,262 for 1908, being decrease in both cases. Exports, however, show an increase, totals for 1909, being $585,508, as against $346,560 in 1908. Gypsum exports from Hillsboro showed an increase and the outlook for the coming season is good.

The Moncton-Buctouche Railway Company is being reorganized and the name changed to Buctouche Railway and Transportation Company. Application is being made for a charter to extend the railway to Richibucto and to operate a steamer between that place and West Cape, P. E. I. The Moncton Electric Railway Company is also asking for power to change its name to the Moncton Tramways Electric and Gas Company, to increase its capital stock from $195,000 to $1,500,000 and power to generate, sell and supply electricity and gas, natural or manufactured, to Moncton and other places. Navigation between Port du Chene and Summerside closed December 20th., being the latest date for years, and the winter service Steamer *Minto* began plying on the Cape Tormentine route on that date. Navigation upon the Miramichi river closed December 27th., also being the latest for years. The adoption of a schedule classifying the work of the Intercolonial Railway clerks in the general offices and placing a minimum value upon each position was responsible for a number of increases in salaries to several clerks, varying from $2.50 to $10.00 per month; about twenty clerks were affected. No other material changes in rates of labour or hours of work were noted, and no unrest upon the part of operatives.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Farmers were quiet. Farm produce was in good demand at advanced prices in most cases. The hay market was moderately quiet.

Fishing.—The smelt catch on the north shore was light. The average price on the ice was five and a half cents.

Lumbering.—Active conditions prevailed in this locality but work was interfered with by mild weather.

Mining.—Considerable coal is being raised at Grand Lake, Queens County, coal mines, ten car loads per day being shipped.

Railroad construction.—The estimates for the work finished along the Grand Trunk Pacific in New Brunswick, for December, totals $252,233; January, owing to winter conditions will show a falling off. The Toronto Construction Company has fifty miles of roadbed completed and track laid. The Corbett Floesch Company has forty miles of its contract completed. Work upon the remaining 10 miles of its contract has been suspended until May.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

The building trades were quiet. Iron moulders, iron workers and machinists were bsuy. Woodworkers were fairly busy. Orders for job work were good and there was steady work for printers and pressmen. In the clothing trades, conditions were active for the season. Bakers were busy. Ice cutters were active, storing for next season's delivery. The leather trades were quiet. Barbers, were busy, and clerks and stenographers steady, the supply being in excess of demand. Theatre employés were active, also laundry workers. Passenger and freight traffic was heavy for the season, but special work was a little slacker than last month. Fair time was made by railway crews. Teamsters and expressmen were moderately busy. For unskilled labour, the demand was only moderate. The absence of heavy snowfalls was felt by a quota of this class dependant upon this source of employment. Lumbering and other avenues of labour seemed to have fairly absorbed the local supply of unskilled men and the number of unemployed met with is not large, with cases of destitution rare.

ST. JOHN, N. B. AND DISTRICT.

Mr. W. H. Coates, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The labour market remained about the same as in December. The continued mild weater has been favourable for outdoor work, and considerable repair work has been carried on.

A new industry was started on January 17, by T. H. Estabrooks, who has installed a plant for the manufacture of coffee. The new machinery does away with the old processs of grinding, and by crushing reduces the coffee to small even grains. The skin, or chaff, which is on the bean after roasting is also removed.

The Bank of New Brunswick held its annual meeting on January 17. The net profits for the year 1909, after making all the customary deductions, amount to $136,305. There was added to the rest account $25,000, an increase over the amount added in previous years. The rest now is $1,347,125, against $1,291,875 last year, increased partly by this addition and partly by the addition of $30,250 premium on new capital issued in the year. The last issue of capital stock was at $265 per share. The capital is now $755,500, and the rest $1,347,125, equal to 178 per cent. of the capital stock. There was added to the pension fund a sum of $5,000.

There had been filed at the Customs House cargoes for 38 steamships up to January 22. There vessels carried away Canadian goods valued at $6,071,982, and foreign goods valued at $1,580,371 making a total of $7,652,353. The total value for the same number of steamers last year was $7,198,745, showing that the value of goods so far is $453,608 over that of last season. Wheat shipments were 2,183,662 bushels. The cattle shipments this season have shown a great falling off. During the month of December they

totalled 2,933. In December, 1908, eight vessels took away 5,448 and in December, 1907, the shipments were 2,368. The total shipments during the season of 1908–1909 were 22,923. Not one head of American cattle has passed through this port up to the present.

A statement of exports from the port St. John to the United States show a large increase in the year 1909, over that of 1908. The total for 1909 was $3,417,-416.05, and that for 1908, was $1,939,-363.18, an increase of $1,478,052.87. The product of American logs which went through St. John was $1,060,811.18 as compared with $624,582.34 in 1908.

Bank clearings for the year 1909, amounted to $72,404,500, an increase of $5,968,864 over the preceding year. The clearings for the last five years are as follows:—

The deposits at the Savings Bank during the month of December totalled $53,-798.69, and the withdrawals were $60,-769.17, being $6,970.48 in excess of the deposits.

The Customs receipts for the year 1909, show an increase over that of 1908.

The Inland Revenue receipts for the month of December show a decrease of $442.31, compared with the corresponding period in 1908.

The annual meeting of the St. John Pilot Commissioners was held on January 7. During the past year the arrival of vessels liable to pilotage dues were as follows:

British.

Schooners	116
Barques	2
Steamships	218
Total	336

Foreign.

Schooners	195
Barques	9
Steamships	35
Total	239

The above figures show a grand total of 311 schooners, 11 barques and 253 steamships or, in all, 575 vessels.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—The falling off in cattle shipments from St. John has injured the Carleton County hay trade, as the second grade of hay was formerly sold to the steamship companies. Formerly there was a difference of only $1 a ton in the price of first and second qualities, but now the latter is $2 less than first grade. The prices now are $9.25 and $11.25 per ton. Oats are bringing thirty-six to thirty-eight cents.

Fishing.—The sale of the harbour fishing privileges took place January 4. In 1909, the sum of $1,516.35 was realized. This year the fishermen paid $5,180.30, an increase over last year of $3,663.95.

Lumbering.—The total shipments of lumber from New Brunswick in 1909, were 325,213,041 superficial feet in 339 vessels of 822,272 tons, compared with 306,-445,056 feet in 296 vessels of 720,804 tons in 1908. The Bay Shore Lumber Company will cut about 6,000,000 feet from its own property, and has arranged to cut as much more for other lumber firms. At the Crown Land Office, Fredericton, on January 12, a timber berth of of three square miles on the New Canaan river was sold at auction. The upset price was twenty dollars per square mile, and the successful bidder was S. H. White, of Sussex, at forty-two dollars per mile. The Willard Kitchen Company secured the lease for five years, at a rental of twenty-five dollars per year, of a block of ungranted crown land on Merritt Brook, along the National Transcontinental Railway and forming a part of the Blue Bell track. Another sale took place on the 26th, when two timber limits were sold. A limit of two square miles on the head of the Northwest Branch of the Oromocto was bid in by the McLellan-Smith Lumber Company of Oromocto, at $100 per mile. A limit of two and a half square miles on Canaan river, Queen's County, was bid in by Donald B. Winslow for Alfred West, of Cole's Island, at sixty-three dollars per square mile.

Mining.—A company has made application for incorporation for the development of the Grand Lake coal fields. The Company is to be known as the Big Six

Coal Company, Limited. The chief place of business will be at Salmon Harbour, Parish of Chipman, Queen's County. It will carry on a general mining business, asking the right to construct and conduct railroads, saw-mills, as well as boarding houses and hotels for its employés. The capital stock is to be $2,000,000.

Railway construction.—About one hundred and thirty-five miles of rails have been laid on the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway in New Brunswick.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

The building trades were generally dull, but the metal trades were active. Woodworkers were busy, with shingle weavers, dull. Printers and pressmen were busy, with bookbinders. journeymen tailors bakers and confectioners, ice cutters and drivers, active cigar makers broom and brush makers. Railroad conductors, locomotive engineers and firemen, railroad telegraphers, trainmen, switchmen, trackmen, and freight handlers, were busy. Steamboatmen and firemen, active, with ship labourers, and street railway employés, busy. Unskilled labour was dull.

DISTRICT NOTES.

East Florenceville.—On January 9, fire completely destroyed a potato house valued at $1,000, which contained stock valued at $500.

Fredericton.—The Dominion Bridge Company has commenced active work on the erection of the four new steel spans which will complete the Fredericton–St. Mary's highway bridge. About fifty men are employed.

St. George.—The Charlotte County Weir Owners and Weir Fishermen's Union held its annual meeting on January 7. The report of the executive committee was read and adopted. The executive had settled on a scale for sardines of six dollars per hogshead, which will be in effect next season from April 15th, to December 1st. James A. Belyea was elected president; Peter Cameron, vice-president; George E. Frauley, secretary-treasurer. A resolution introduced by George M. Byron, of Campobello, was adopted, dealing with a request for a bounty on silver hake and squid. It was decided to memorialize the Government to establish a fertilizing plant in Charlotte County.

Sussex.—A company, with Canadian and United States branches will manufacture the Acme steel ladder. The ladder will be made at the works of the Sussex Manufacturing Company for the Canadian trade, but a factory will also be erected and equipped in the United States.

Summerville.—On January 22nd the saw-mill owned by B. F. Smith was destroyed by fire. The mill had not been running.

NEWCASTLE, N. B., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. James Falconer, correspondent, reported as follows:—

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Fishing.—The month has been rather poor for smelt fishing on account of the soft weather. Bass have been very scarce.

Lumbering.—The depth of snow has interfered with the cut as the operators had to stop cutting and haul it from the yards. A thaw, however, has taken most of it away and will help the lumbermen.

The skilled trades were all quiet for seasonal causes.

QUEBEC, QUE., AND DISTRICT.*

Messrs. P. J. Jobin and *E. Little, correspondents,* reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The weather was fine and the snowfall light during January. Work was begun

* In the issue of the *Labour Gazette* for January, 1910, page 747, it was stated that the price of gas, following the formation of a merger of gas companies in Quebec, was advanced from $1.20 to $1.50 per thousand feet. This should have read from fifty cents to $1.50 per thousand feet, with a cash discount of twenty per cent. for prompt payment.

on the abutments for the Quebec bridge. The Ross Rifle Company has distributed $3,000 to the foremen and heads of departments in bonuses, the maximum being $400 and the minimum seventy-five dollars. This system will be continued in 1910. The shoe trade improved, some of the factories having to work overtime to meet orders. The ice harvest commenced on the tenth of the month, a week later than usual, the ice being from sixteen to eighteen inches thick at the end of the month. There has been a general increase in rentals and much dissatisfaction is expressed among tenants. Total bank clearings were $118,797,000, as compared with $111,812,000 in 1908. A number of labourers discharged by the Harbour Commissioners last month have been re-engaged.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Lumbering.—Conditions were favourable in the woods, the snowfall being sufficient.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

In the building trades outdoor workers were dull but carpenters, lathers, plasterers and plumbers were active. The metal trades were quiet, with the exception of boilermakers who were well employed. The printing and clothing trades were active, boot and shoe workers being busy, though glove makers were quiet. In the food and tobacco preparation trades the month was quiet, except among ice cutters. The leather trades were active. Miscellaneous employés were somewhat quiet. In the transport branch railway employés were active and other branches were dull. The supply of unskilled labour was in excess of the demand.

THREE RIVERS, QUE., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Joseph J. Ryan, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The general condition of the labour market during January differed very little from that of the previous month, the supply exceeding the demand to a slightly larger extent.

The good roads prevailing did not seem to have much effect on trade, but enabled the farmers to haul firewood and transport farm products to market. There was no exceptional activity noticed except in the building trade which was helped by the fine and mild weather prevailing. Retail trade was quiet in general but wholesalers report a fair month. Rates of wages and hours of labour remained the same.

Three Rivers with its port and other facilities for receiving and shipping goods, besides being situated a few miles only from Shawinigan Falls, is one of the best places for all kinds of factories in the Province of Quebec.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—There were plenty of farm products on the market, but prices were well maintained.

Fishing.—The tommy cod season was fairly successful but there was not much other fishing going on.

Manufacturing.—All factories reported a fair month.

Railroad construction and employment was quiet this month.

Lumbering.—Lumber firms were employing about the same amount of men as last year in the bush. They have had very favourable weather during January for their work.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Printers, pressmen and bookbinders were fairly well employed during January.

Journeymen tailors, garment workers and glove makers were busy. Boot and shoe workers made a fair month.

Bakers and confectioners, butchers and meat cutters reported a fair month, ice cutters and drivers were very active. Cigar makers and tobacco workers were fairly employed.

The leather trades were rather quiet.

Barbers were busy, also clerks, stenographers and delivery employés, while furriers were quiet, but hotel, restaurant,

theatre employés and laundry workers were active.

Railroad conductors, locomotive engineers and firemen and other regular railroad employés were fairly active. Cab drivers, hackmen, carters, teamsters and expressmen were also fairly employed.

As usual at this time of the year the supply of unskilled labour exceeded the demand.

SHERBROOKE, QUE., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Logie, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

All branches of labour have been fully employed with the exception of masons and bricklayers who suspend work during the winter months. Machinists and all those employed in factories have been working full time. The prospects are that the orders now in hand will keep the establishments running full time until the spring. In the machine shops, which were probably the most to suffer during the trade depression, business is good, and the majority of the men who suffered a reduction in wages then have had their previous rate renewed.

The value of the exports registered through the U. S. Consul's office here for the year 1909, amounted to $2,202,756.67. The chief items were asbestos, $701,546.50; hides and skins, $122,220.16; lumber, $191,139.57; pulp wood, $381,682.50.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Lumbering operations were somewhat handicapped during the last two weeks owing to the thaw. The hauling of lumber and logs was practically at a standstill.

Manufacturing.—The manuafcturing industries are running full time, and at the woollen mills more help is being advertised for. The Paton Company, has started a knitting branch, which gives employment to about twenty hands.

Mining.—Work has been suspended somewhat in the asbestos pits, but in the copper mines at Eustis work is going on night and day. Preparations are being made to open up the Hepburn mine by the Eustis Company in the spring; this should give employment to a number of men.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

All branches of the building trade were dull. Machinists, moulders and all iron workers were running full time, with plenty of work ahead. Blacksmiths were busy, as were horseshoers. Electrical workers were active, but linemen were quiet. Woodworking establishments were busy, getting out work for buildings that will be started in the spring. Pattern makers showed more activity consequent to the increase in business in the machine shops. Carriage and wagon makers were busy. The printing and allied trades have been active. Journeymen tailors have been quiet, but garment workers have been active. Bakers and confectioners were active, and cigarmakers busy. Miscellaneous trades have been fairly active. So far as transportation is concerned business has been quiet. Several train crews have been laid off. This is accounted for in a measure by the fact that the shipment of pulp wood to the United States is almost at a standstill. Cab drivers, expressmen and teamsters were active. Unskilled labour was in demand, and there were few men out of employment.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Cowansville.—The annual meeting of the Eastern Townships Dairymen's Exchange was held on Saturday. The report of the sales during the past season was as follows: Butter 27,631 packages, valued at $347,783.66. Cheese, 5,747, boxes, valued at $52,640.90. The value of the butter and cheese sold for 1909, amounted to $400,424.56.

Magog.—The thaw was a boon to this place, for it caused the wheels of the Dominion Textile Company's plant to be again set in motion. The water rose in the canal a foot and a half.

Farnham.—Work has commenced at the J. M. Fortier Tobacco Factory and

the farmers from the surrounding country are bringing in large quantities of tobacco. The prices range from nine cents to thirteen cents per lb., according to quality. Next year it is expected that much larger crops will be cultivated.

ST. HYACINTHE, QUE., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. V. Phaneuf, coorespondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Conditions in the labour market during January were favourable. The building trades were more active than in the corresponding month of 1909. The supply of labour, however, was equal to the demand. Sash and door factories were very active, having received sufficient outside orders to keep them busy for several months to come. Civic work was quiet. The metal trades were fairly well employed. The leather industry was active, and it was stated that additional hands would soon be required. The boot and shoe factories had a good month. The other manufacturing establishments had a busy month. Wholesale and retail trade had an active month. There were no changes in wages or hours.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—The general condition of agriculture was excellent in every respect. There is an abundance of farm produce and prices are high. Farm labourers were very quiet.

Manufacturing.—The Ames Holden factory, the Coté factory, the organ factory, the corset factory, the Yamaska Paper Box factory, and the Crescent underwear factory had an active month. The last mentioned establishment, which opened in November 1909, has considerably increased its premises, and will give work to about sixty additional hands. The new Arsenault boot and shoe factory commenced operations during the month, the city council having granted it tax exemption for a certain period.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Carpenters, joiners, lathers, plumbers, gas and steam fitters and builders' labourers had a fair month, but the other building trades were quiet. On the whole, the metal trades had a good month, as had the woodworking, printing, and food and tobacco preparation branches. Tanners and curriers had an active month. The miscellaneous trades had a busy month. Active conditions were reported among railway employés. There was a fair demand for labourers, the supply and demand being about equal.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Sorel, Que.—Labour conditions were very satisfactory. The Government shipyards were very active as was also the Duhamel & Bros.' footwear factory, which employed a large number of men and will considerably add to its premises in the spring. The Richelieu Company had a large quantity of work on hand repairing and overhauling its fleet of steamers for next season.

ST. JOHNS, QUE., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. A. D. Pepin, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

During January outside work became quieter compared with the preceding month, but was more active than in the corresponding month of last year. This was due to favourable weather. There has been very little snow and unless more rigorous weather sets in soon it is feared that the cutting and storing of ice for next summer will be impossible. The Richelieu river was almost free of ice. Negotiations were being carried on whereby two new manufacturing companies, one of bed springs and mattresses and the other of boots and shoes, will open new establishments. Activity in the export of grain and hay slackened during January, the soft weather having deterioated the roads. Other branches of trade, however, reported satisfactory

conditions, much better than at the corresponding period of 1909. There have been no changes in wages nor hours of labour and cordial relations existed between employers and employés.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Farmers had nearly stopped marketing their produce although prices were very high.

Manufacturing.—The potteries were very active, the men seeking to enlarge their turn-out owing to working by the piece.

Railroad construction.—Work on the Canadian Pacific Railway bridge was being rapidly pushed forward; a large number of hands were employed thereon.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

The different branches of the building trades were reported from quiet to dull. Iron workers and their helpers, moulders, and coremakers had a good month. Machinists and engineers were fairly active. Horseshoers and jewellers had an active month; but electrical workers, linemen, tinsmiths, and tool sharpeners were dull. The woodworking trades reported an excellent month. The printing trades were very busy, but the clothing trades had a quiet month. Bakers and confectioners had a fair month and butchers and meat cutters a good one.

Theatre and laundry workers had a good month but hotel and restaurant employés were dull. Railway employés had a fairly good month. Cab drivers hackmen, carters and draymen had a good month. Unskilled labour was idle through lack of snow.

OTTAWA, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. W. Gilchrist, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

All branches of the building trades were more actively employed during January than for the corresponding month a year ago. The fine winter made it possible for contractors to push work on the many houses under construction.

About 350 men are employed by the city on street works at $1.75 per day for ordinary hands.

A sewer in a newly annexed portion of the city, a large relief sewer on Kent Street and an aqueduct are the chief works. A departure was made from the method of having all sewer construction done by day labour and a $5,000 sewer given out to a contractor. The city's annual report shows that during 1909, $361,174 was spent on local improvements compared with $307,471 the previous year. Asphalt streets were the chief item last year, amounting to $281,-221. The summer of 1910 promises to be much heavier for local improvements. The Board of Control has considered plans to construct a $350,000 drainage system to be completed in three years.

Three money by-laws were approved by Ottawa ratepayers on Janury 3. They are: $60,000 for enlarging the city hall; $45,000 to erect an incinerator for destroying garbage; $10,000 a year for advertising for industries and tourist traffic. Another by-law was approved granting a franchise to the Metropolitan Electrical Company to deliver power in the city.

Ice harvesting gives employment to a couple of hundred men. The absence of deep snow helps the industry.

The Chaudiere pulp and paper industries are running to full capacity, being favoured by exceptionally good water power.

The small amount of money distributed for snow shovelling deprived a considerable number of work they had depended upon. Outside of the difficulties experienced by some families owing to this situation the city is comparatively free from poverty. The fewness of applications for relief at the city charity department and the small number of inmates in the Rescue Mission indicate better than average properity among the poorer people.

Local trade is active. The bank clearings for the fortnight ending January 27, were $7,617,974, an increase of 14.5 per cent. over last year.

Ottawa is getting a large number of

orders for railway and lumber camp supplies. Experienced factory girls are much in demand. One manufacturer and dealer of clothing who employed about 40 hands failed, the reason being losses sustained from many failures among his customers last year.

No labour disputes occurred.

The strike of seventy leather workers in four Ottawa harness factories which began on October 4 for ten per cent. increase is still unsettled.

A new labour organization known as the Ottawa Gas Workers' Union No. 9, has been organized with twenty-five members. Some eighty freight handlers checkers, etc., are interested in a movement to form a union among the railway hands in Ottawa thus employed.

A committee of the Ottawa Public School Board is looking into a superannuation scheme for teachers, providing for a contribution of from two to three per cent. of their salary and retirement at sixty years of age.

The first annual spring horse show will be held in Ottawa on May 5, 6, and 7. The expense including prize money, will be $7,000. The Eastern Ontario live stock and poultry show which concluded January 21, drew an estimated attendance of about 12,000.

Nearly all the labour population of the town of Almonte have signed a pledge to boycotting butchers who are alleged to be charging exorbitant prices. A similar plan was discussed by the Allied Trades and Labour Council of Ottawa but the members decided that legislation was the only effective remedy against the alleged unwarranted high prices of most of the necessaries of life.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Farmers are benefitting from good prices for cattle and dairy produce. Beef has sold as high as five cents a pound on the hoof. Eggs are thirty cents a dozen, packed, and freshly laid are fifty cents. The open winter facilitated marketing.

Lumbering.—Lumbering was hampered by thaw which damaged the shanty roads in some sections. Reports show that no serious results will follow, but if soft weather continues a proportion of the log cut will not be hauled out to the streams. Two of the local mills are improving their sawing equipment for larger operations next summer. The buoyant market for high grade lumber continues. The cut of J. R. Booth for the season of 1909, has been estimated at 70,000,000 feet and the W. C. Edwards Company at 80,000,000 feet. Mr. Booth went behind 12,000,000 during the spring floods when his mill was idle six weeks. Shephard and Morse Company cut 33,000,000 feet.

Mining.—The local mica factories have taken back many hands who were laid off last year in the the dull season.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

The building trades were very active, but the metal and shipbuilding trades were quiet, though blacksmihs were busy. Linemen were actively engaged. The woodworking and furnishing trades were busy, as were the printing trades. Journeymen tailors, were busy, and garment workers very busy. Food and tobacco preparation trades were steadily employed. Tanners and curriers were quiet. Barbers were busy, broom makers, clerks and stenographers, quiet. Delivery employés, furriers, hotel, restaurant and theatre employés, and laundry workers, busy. Railway employés were steadily employed, with teamsters and expressmen busy. Unskilled labour was fairly well employed for the winter season.

KINGSTON, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. William Kelly, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

If the month of January be taken as an indication, the year 1910 should be an active one, industrially, in Kingston. There seemed to be little or no diminution in the opportunities of employment, while an increased demand for labour occurred in some lines, which had previously been running on short time. For some time past the Dominion Textile

Company's mills had been running only three-quarter time. About the middle of the month, the local manager received word that the mills would be required to run full time, and to resume complete operations at once. The Kingston Hosiery Mill Company, and other institutions also advertised for increased help during the month. On the 8th of January a number of men started breaking stone in the municipal quarry. This afforded employment to a number who were previously idle. The wages earned range from twenty-five cents to $1 per day. A large force of men were employed harvesting the ice crop, which is said to be of a fair quality. The prospects for building this year are already very bright. So far the three largest erections will be the Mettalurgy building at Queens' University, the Bank of Commerce, and the building to be erected by the Kingston Shipbuilding Company which takes over the Government dry dock on April 15th. A number of other new buildings, and repairs and extensions to many old ones are contemlpated, while some are already under way.

During the month a number of vessels which arrived at the various elevators late in the season, and which could not be emptied, because the elevators were full, were unloaded. This made considerable activity in the grain trade.

The United States Consul reports that the exports from Kingston district, for the past year, to the Sates, exclusive of returned United States goods, amounted to $757,998.04, the largest record, and a big increase over 1908.

The waterworks department, sent out 4,140 bills to consumers for the January quarter. This is about 100 more than last year. The Light, Heat and Power department, are sending out 2,800.

On January 1st, there were only about $1,000 of last year's taxes outstanding out of a total of $182,000. The Collector was expecting a clean sheet by the middle of the month. The revenue of the city this year, will be over $200,000. Last year, it amounted to $192,000. The increase of taxes this year will amount to between $6,000 and $7,000. and there will be an increase in other revenues, without an increase in taxation. The market tolls for 1909, were $1,062.30, an increase of $500, over the preceding year.

On the 11th. of January, the vice-president, and general superintendent of the Grand Trunk Railway, had a consultation with the Board of Trade. The questions taken up were, the shifting of the Grand Trunk Railway main line, further into the city, the building of the Kingston, Smith's Falls and Ottawa line, giving direct Grand Trunk Railway connection between Ottawa and Toronto; better freight conditions for the city; and the running of late afternoon trains out of Montréal and Toronto, through to Kingston instead of stopping the run at Brockville and Belleville as at present. The Board of Trade was promised that all the questions discussed would receive immediate and serious consideration with an early reply.

Early in the month, the City Engineer visited Ottawa, re. the construction of driveways and approaches to the residences in the vicinity of the recently built Grand Trunk Railway subway. Plans are being prepared and the work will be done in the spring.

The closing of local stores and shops at 5 p.m., every day, but Saturday is, so far, giving satisfaction to all concerned. Their were no further reductions in the hours of labour, changes in the rates of wages, or strikes or lockouts reported during the month.

The annual meeting of the Kingston Hosiery Company, Limited, was held on Wednesday, January 26th, 1910. The statement was presented that the amount of wages paid out during the year 1909, was about $70,000.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES,

Agriculture.—Farmers had an active month, cutting timber, and wood, pressing and drawing hay, and other produce to the various markets, and making general preparations for spring's work. At present everything indicates an early spring in this district.

Fishing was more active than in the previous month.

Lumbering, and *manufacturing* continued active.

Mining was very active. At the Feldspar mines in this district about ninety tons are being shipped every working day, and a large staff of men are employed. There are also eighteen teams engaged in the work.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

The building, metal, engineering, woodworking, shipbuilding, and furnishing trades, reported a very active month for this time of the year. Printers were active, but clothier's were dull. Bakers, butchers, ice cutters, and drivers, cigar makers, tanners and curriers, broom makers, delivery employés, hotel, restaurant, theatre, and laundry employés reported a busy month. All lines of transportation and unskilled labour were fairly active.

BELLEVILLE, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. H. C. MacDiarmid, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Thanks to very mild weather during the month of January, labour, especially unskilled, was well employed and in good demand. There were only a few wet days. Almost all the manufacturing industries were running with full complements of men. This city and district was never in a more prosperous condition, and prospects are very favourable. In the early spring it is expected that the Canadian Northern Railway Company will begin operations on its line through this city. The Belleville Iron and Steel Company was closed down the greater part of the month, making the usual repairs. Both the big cement plants were busy, as well as the brass and steel works, and the Belleville Hardware Company. The latter can hardly keep up with orders. Merchants reported business a little dull after the holidays, but less so than in recent years. Banks reported money plentiful. Full hours and regular rates of wages prevailed in all industrial concerns except one which reduced the hours from ten to nine. A larger number of men and teams were employed getting in the ice harvest which promises to be very abundant. There was no unrest in the labour market.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Hay is plentiful at $14.50 a ton. There is some anxiety about fall wheat, owing to lack of snow. Feed is plentiful.

Fishing.—Rough fishing was active.

Lumbering was active in the northern part of the county.

Manufacturing was active.

Mining.—A larger number of men were employed at mining and a number of new mines were worked. This industry is developing rapidly.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

A number of carpenters, joiners, lathers and plasterers, painters, plumbers, gas and steam fitters were busy all month on the larger addition to the court house. Outside of this, the building trades were dull.

Iron moulders, machinists and engineers, electrical workers and brass workers had an active month. Blacksmiths, boilermakers and horseshoers were all well employed.

All branches of the woodworking trades had a busy month, with the exception of car builders and shingle weavers, few of whom were employed.

Hand compositors, job printers, machine operators, pressmen and bookbinders had an active month.

Journeymen tailors had a busy month, there being no idle tailors in the city.

Bakers and confectioners, butchers and meat cutters, ice cutters and cigar makers reported an active month.

Harness makers were all employed.

Barbers, clerks, stenographers, delivery employés, furriers, hotel, restaurant, theatre employés and laundry workers were all active.

Railway engineers and firemen reported a busy month. Freight handlers were also busy. Cab drivers, carters, teamsters and expressmen had an active month

Unskilled labour was in fair demand.

PETERBOROUGH, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. J. Arthur Sharp, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The general condition of the labour market in January was very satisfactory. While the building trades were a little quiet, it was owing to the weather, as there will be plenty of work as soon as the weather will permit. The factories are all working full time and some of them are working overtime. The Canadian General Electric Company is working a day and night shift in some of the departments and is very busy in all departments. The Peterborough Hack Company has decided to double its capacity and the present buildings are being enlarged; $30,000 worth of new machinery will be installed.

The Quaker Oats Company is making preparations to erect a warehouse to cost $80,000. The central Smith creamery has made a record sale of butter; beginning Nov. 1st., last, up to the middle of this month the output for ten weeks was eight tons, all of which was consumed in the city and sold at good prices. The wholesale and retail houses report business good for this time of the year, a by-law to provide $19,000 to build an Isolation Hospital was defeated, and one to give a thirty year franchise with use of streets for poles and wires to the Peterborough Light and Power Company was carried.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Farmers are getting good prices for all their products.

Lumbering.—Conditions are good for lumbermen, and the cut will be much larger than last year.

Manufacturing.—All lines are exceptionally busy, the plants in some cases working overtime.

Railroad construction is being rapidly pushed on the Canadian Northern Railway between Cobourg and Grafton, several gangs of men being at work.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

The building trades, as is usual at this time of the year, were quiet, though considerable indoor work was going on.

Iron moulders were well employed. Machinists and electric workers were very busy. Metal polishers, buffers, platers and brass workers had all they could do. Blacksmiths also had a good month and tool makers were very busy.

Woodworkers and upholsterers were rather quiet, but pattern makers were busy.

Printers, bookbinders and pressmen were less active than last month.

Tailors, garment makers, boot and shoe workers had a quiet month.

Bakers, confectioners, butchers and meat cutters were well employed.

Cigar makers reported business dull.

Leather workers and saddlers were busy

Railway and street railway employés were well employed; also expressmen and teamsters.

Unskilled labour was rather dull.

TORONTO, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Phillips Thompson, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Conditions during January continued satisfactory, with labour generally well employed. The mildness of the season has been unusually favourable to out-of-door work, with the result that building has been carried on during the winter to a greater extent than hitherto known. There was very little complaint of unemployment. Building permits were issued during December representing an approximate value of $1,428,250, an increase of $650,065 over the value represented by permits issued in December 1908. The total number of permits issued during 1909, was 7,144, representing a value of $18,154,047 as compared with 5,285 permits representing a value of $11,795,436 for the previous year.

At the municipal elections on January 1st, the ratepayers adopted by-laws granting $320,000 for new exhibition

buildings, and for raising $262,000 for new fire halls and police stations . The by-law for the construction of the Bloor St., viaduct, calling for an expenditure of $759,000, was defeated. The plebiscite on the question as to whether the city should apply to the Legislature for power to construct subway and surface street railways was favourable to the proposal by a large majority.

The annual report of the Harbour master of Toronto showed that the number of vessels coming in the port during the year was 2,939, a decrease of 492 as compared with the previous year. The total tonnage was 1,480,293, as compared with 1,521,165 for 1908. Coal receipts by vessel amounted to 123,374 tons, a decrease of 25,304 tons. This is attributed to the obtaining by the electric light company of power from Niagara Falls instead of having to run dynamos by steam power. The total coal imports by rail and vessel during the year were 1,131,728 tons, a decrease of 90,864 tons.

The gross receipts of the Toronto Railway Company for 1909 were $3,903,-257, of which the city received a percentage amounting to $507,827.

The gross receipts of the Toronto Industrial Exhibition last year were $249,-603, an increase of $15,465 over 1908. The expenditure was $211,643, an increase of $25,092. The city's share of the profits amounted to $37,959.

The receipts of live stock at the Western Cattle Market for 1909, consisted of 172,336 cattle, 144,984 sheep, 92,484 hogs and 30,149 calves, a total of 439,953, as compared with total receipts of 419,202 in 1908. The weigh fees amounted to $7,376, as against $6,808.

At a meeting of the Board of the House of Industry on the 18th, a report was presented showing that 489 new families had been assisted during December, making a total of 805 families on the list for out-door relief. The inmates of the House numbered 166. Casuals numbering 295, were admitted for 1,294 nights and given 3,575 meals, breaking 115 tons of stone. Of the casuals 149 had refused to work.

On the 21st, a deputation from the Toronto District Labour Council waited on Sir James Whitney and the members of the Provincial Government and requested the enactment of several measures in the interest of labour, including further legislation to secure adequate compensation for injuries to workmen; limitation of Sunday work for street railway employés to eight hours; the compulsory construction of vestibules on pay-as-you-enter cars; an eight-hour day for miners; and the enforcement of clauses in municipal contracts fixing a standard scale of wages.

A movement to boycott meat as a means of securing lower prices made considerable progress towards the end of the month, a large number having pledged themselves to abstain from the use of meat for thirty days, or until a reasonable reduction in price is made.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Farming activities during the month have been largely confined to the care of stock and the marketing of produce. The roads have generally been in good condition for sleighing.

Manufacturing.—Activity continued to prevail in most lines of manufacture, with plenty of orders and every indication of a busy spring season. The opening up of the Porcupine lake gold fields in Northern Ontario has caused a great demand for tools, construction material and camp supplies of all kinds.

W. J. Gage & Company, stationery manufacturers, have made a distribution of profits among employés who have been with the Company for twelve months. The amount distributed this year was $5,000.

Railway construction.—The building of the extension of the Canadian Northern Railway to the east of Toronto is progressing. A number of men and teams are at work and the force will soon be largely increased.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

A considerably larger proportion of men employed in the building trades than usual were at work. Plumbers, steam and gas fitters were well employed.

Blacksmiths, boilermakers, moulders, machinists, structural steel workers, and electrical workers had a good month. Brass workers were active, jewelers and silversmiths fair. The blacksmiths have organized a union in affiliation with the International Brotherhood.

Furniture workers, upholsterers, cabinet makers and other woodworkers were active. Piano workers had plenty of work.

Printers and allied trades had steady work.

Custom tailors were not so well employed as last month. Garment workers boot and shoe workers, and whitewear workers were active.

The provision trades were steadily employed. Brewers had a fair month. Cigar makers were quiet, ice-cutters were busy.

Leather workers were well employed.

Hotel and restaurant employés, barbers and laundry workers were active. Clerks, salesmen and bookkeepers were fair.

Railway and street railway men, teamsters and expressmen had steady work.

Unskilled labour was more generally employed than usual at this season.

NIAGARA FALLS, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Hewlett Green, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The industrial activity which marked the closing months of 1909, was undiminished during January 1910. Very few men were idle. The mild weather facilitated out-of-door work. The outlook was good but there was no unsatisfied demand for men. Railway freight traffic was heavy. The new public library building was occupied. Stanford township passed a by-law permitting a company to build a system of water-works.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Beyond the pruning of orchards and vineyards, no agricultural work was going on.

Lumbering.—Some small saw-mills gave employment to a few men in the district.

Manufacturing.—Manufacturing concerns were active. The Cyanamid Company made large shipments and the plant was running full time. Iron working and clothing concerns were reported busy.

The Ontario Power Company's extension works went steadily forward, employing six hundred and fifty men. The Company officers stated that they had all the skilled men they needed but that more labourers would be required in the near future.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Suspender and neckwear factories were busy. Ice-cutting and packing employed many men for a short time. Hotel and restaurant employés were rather more active. Railway employment was normal. Freight business was good but passenger traffic light. Snow falls were light during the early part of the winter and few extra men were engaged for track clearing work. Teamsters continued busy. Unskilled labour was well employed.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Welland.—All local industries were active and general employment was good for the season.

ST. CATHARINES, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Jas. A. Wiley, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The labour market for January was active. In a few lines, such as the building trades, there was a noticeable lessening of activity, which is usual at this season of the year. A marked improvement over the corresponding month of last year. Prospects for employment for the coming season in nearly all branches of trade are good. Business, wholesale and retail was reported good for the season of the year. Market prices show

that meats have advanced in price during the month by two to three cents per pound.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—An important event to fruit growers was the annual dinner of the St. Catharines Cold Storage Company on January 25th.

Manufacturing. — All manufacturing plants had a good month with conditions favourable to labour. The Reo Automobile Works were busy employing additional hands. The city has closed with the Monarch Knitting Company, and Crocker-Wheeler Company, the latter manufacturers of heavy electrical machinery. The Monarch Knitting Company, will pay in wages, exclusive of office help, $15,000 per annum, and will employ the first year fifty hands. The Crocker-Wheeler Company will pay annually in wages $50,000, and will employ the first year at least 100 hands. Both companies received in consideration from the city a fixed assessment.

Railway construction.—The construction of the N. St. C. & L. R. R. electric line to Pt. Coulbourne is being pushed ahead as fast as weather conditions will permit.

The Dunville, Wellandport & Beamsville Electric Railway Company is seeking entrance to the city, and plans are under way to construct a "high level bridge" connecting the western portion of the city with the east.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

The building trades though a little quiet had a very fair month's employment for the season of the year. All lines of the metal and engineering trades were active. Woodworkers, upholsterers, varnishers and polishers, carriage and wagon makers and coopers were active. The allied printing trades were active, with prospects good. Journeymen tailors and boot and shoe workers were active. Bakers and confectioners, butchers, and meat cutters, ice cutters and drivers, cigar makers and tobacco workers were active and report a fair month's employment. Tanners, and curriers, leather workers, saddlers, trunk and bag makers, were well employed. Barbers, clerks, stenographers, delivery employés, furriers, hotel and restaurant employés, and laundry workers, were active. Transportation was active to busy. The total number of boats passing through the Welland Canal for 1909 to the close of the season, was 2,771, being an increase over the previous year of 662 boats. Unskilled labour was active, the ice cutting which was a feature of the month's operations gave employment to a large number of men. The ice was of the very best quality and conditions were favourable to the harvesting.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Port Dalhousie.—Labour was active during the month. The Maple Leaf Rubber Company was advertising for hands to learn the business.

Merritton.—The labour market was favourable.

Thorold.—All the mills and factories had a fair month, and labour generally was well employed.

HAMILTON, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. P. Obermeyer, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The usual mid-winter quietness in the building trades was experienced, although not as pronounced as in January, 1909. In other lines of industry, however, the busy conditions reported in December were maintained. The steel and iron trades, and the manufacture of harvesting and electrical machinery were exceptionally active. Building permits for the month totaled in value $18,600, about $6,000 more than in the same period last year. The total value of permits issued in 1909, for new buildings and repairs was $1,263,000. Announcements have already been made of proposed extensions to Hamilton industrial concerns, amounting to $1,500,000. The city will spend $300,000 on good roads, a debenture by-law

to raise this amount having been ratified by the ratepayers at the municipal elections. Bank clearings show a steady increase each week, the improvement ranging from $200,000 to $400,000 a week, as compared with last year. Street railway earnings for the year were $339,108,-126, an increase over 1909, of $26,382.84. The city's share in percentage amounted to $34,648.52, an increase over 1908, of $2,110.65. The receipts of the railway in the quarter ending December, were $10,000 in excess of the same quarter in 1909.

The newly-organized Board of Control has appointed a publicity commissioner, at a salary of $1,500 a year, whose chief duty will be to endeavour to secure the location of new industries in Hamilton.

The Technical School was formally opened by His Honour the Lieut-Governor on January 20. It is stated to be the only one of its kind in Ontario. Classes have been organized in the first-year course, which embraces: English, arithmetic, algebra, physics, mechanical drawing, electricity, forging, machine shop practice, and woodworking. The art classes of the Art school are also being continued. Day and evening classes are provided. About 400 pupils are enrolled.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—The last week of the month witnessed a drop in the prices of beef, dairy produce and poultry. Beef prices declined about a cent a pound; butter and eggs came down five cents, chickens and turkeys three and four cents per pound respectively.

Manufacturing. — The International Harvester Company's works were exceptionally busy. About $100,000 will be spent in new buildings.

The Otis-Fenson Elevator Company has now in course of erection new buildings which will cost $100,000, and has announced that $200,000 more will be expended in increasing the plant this year.

The London Machine Company will make a $20,000 addition to its works.

The Hamilton Steel & Iron Company is planning extensions that will cost nearly a million dollars.

The Canadian Westinghouse Company is very busy turning out orders for electrical equipment.

The business of the Sawyer Massey Company recently changed hands and it has been reorganized with a capital of $7,000,000. The headquarters of the new company will be at Toronto.

Railroad construction.—The Dominon Power & Transmission Company, has passed its annual dividend, and will devote the surplus earnings to improving the street railway. About $250,000 is said to be available for this purpose.

Navigation.—The annual meeting of the Turbine Steamship Company was held Monday, January 10, in the Board of Trade rooms. The statement of the financial position of the Company was the most promising that has been issued for some years, the boats having earned from $14,000 to $15,000 more than last year. The old board of directors was re-elected.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

The building trades generally had a dull month, although sheet metal workers tinsmiths and lathers reported a fair amount of employment. There was no change in the aspect of the strike in the stove foundry moulding shops. Some of the foundries had their usual shut-down during the month, but resumed operations towards the end. Stove mounters were dull, and metal polishers were busy, electrical workers quiet, blacksmiths and horse-shoers, fair, woodworkers, upholsterers, carriage makers and pattern makers busy, the allied printing trades good, garment workers busy, custom tailors quiet, boot and shoe workers busy, and cigar makers very busy

The Tuckett Company increased its staff by about 20. Tobacco workers were idle a good part of the month. Bakers and confectionery workers, were fairly busy. Barbers were slack, as were hotel and restaurant employés. Railroad employés were brisk, and street railway employés, fair. Weather conditions interfered with the employment of labourers, but conditions were improved over the same period last year.

BRANTFORD, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. J. C. Watt, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Labour generally was well employed, during the month which compared favourably with the month preceding and was better than January of last year. There was some activity in the building trades as weather permitted.

The majority of the factories were busy, especially manufacturers of agricultural implements, where considerable overtime was worked.

The Verity Plough Company is building a large addition to its moulding shops. Merchants had a quiet month following a brisk Christmas trade.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Manufacturing.—Manufacturing generally was very brisk, three factories running overtime. Prospects are very bright. The new shoe factory just started is very busy, with many orders ahead.

Railroad construction.—The street railway company is making preparations to continue, as soon as weather permits, the work of re-constructing its tracks; eighty pound rails are being used.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building operations continued on a limited scale, few bricklayers and masons found employment. Carpenters and joiners, lathers and plasterers were active for the time of year.

House painters and decorators, gas and steam fitters found trade a little dull, but painters in factories were busy.

Iron moulders and core makers in general were busy, as also were machinsts and engineers. Electrical workers were dull, linemen were busy for January. Metal polishers, buffers and platers in most cases were busy, but stove mounters were slack. Blacksmiths, boilermakers and horseshoers were busy. Street metal workers were active.

Woodworkers (in factories), carriage and wagon makers, and pattern makers, were busy. Coopers were active.

Printers, pressmen and the allied trades in most cases were busy.

Tailors and tailoresses have not been very busy since the holiday season. Boot and shoe workers were busy, some working overtime. Bakers and confectioners were busy, with cigar makers and tobacco workers active.

Leather workers and saddlers were active.

Barbers, clerks and delivery employés were steadily employed, as were hotel and restaurant employés. Laundry workers were busy.

Railroad trackmen were active. Freight handlers were busy. Street railway employés were steadily employed. Draymen were busy. Teamsters, cab drivers and expressmen were active.

There were not many unskilled labourers unemployed.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Paris.—The labour market continued favourable, very few being unemployed. The Plough factory has been closed for some time, but other factories and mills were busy.

GUELPH, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Wm. Drever, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The labour market for January was quieter than during the preceding month, but compared very favorably with the corresponding month last year. Many of the local industries were closed down during the early part of the month for stocktaking and repairs, but towards the end conditions improved and men in factories were nearly all working full time. A force of men, was employed cutting ice and shoveling snow. The School Board is calling for tenders for a new six-roomed school and the Hospital Board is advertising for tenders for a new Nurses' Home in connection with the General

Hospital. The City Council will erect a new Isolation Hospital as soon as the weather permits. The strike of the Brussels Carpet Weavers is still on. The men desired to have their grievances submitted to a Board of Conciliation but the employers refused.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Bricklayers, masons, lathers and plasterers, reported a very quiet month, with carpenters, painters and decorators fairly active. Iron moulders and helpers, coremakers, machinists, electrical workers and linemen all had an active month. Piano and organ makers were well employed. Carriage makers were fairly active. Coopers and pattern makers, had an active month, while printers and allied trades, reported a fair month.

Tailors and garment workers were well employed.

Bakers and confectioners were busy Ice cutters and drivers were also busy, as were barbers, clerks and stenographers. Teamsters and expressmen were active. Unskilled labour was quiet, with the supply in excess of the demand.

BERLIN, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. R. F. Gofton, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

During January, the general condition of the labour market was favourable. Skilled labour was well employed, and in the last half of the month unskilled labour was more active than in the corresponding month of 1909, cutting and packing ice. Business generally, transportation, and bank clearings were favourable. There were no changes in rates of wages nor hours of labour. Male and female help was in demand at two boot and shoe factories and at the Hagen Shirt and Collar Company.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Farmers were busy hauling cord wood, saw logs, stone, hay and other products.

Lumbering.—This industry was active.

Manufacturing establishments were busy, the Berlin Interior Hardwood Company, and the Jackson and Cochrane Foundry Company working overtime.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

The building trades generally were quiet, though steam and gas fitters had a good month. Iron moulders, iron workers and helpers, coremakers, machinists, engineers, electrical workers and linemen, were very busy; the other branches of the metal trades were active. Coopers were inactive; other woodworkers were busy. The printing and clothing trades reported active conditions. Butchers, confectioners, bakers, ice cutters and drivers, cigar makers and tobacco workers were active. The leather trades were active. Laundry workers were active; the other miscellaneous trades were busy. Railway employés were active. Unskilled labour was very quiet.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Galt.—Labour was well employed in January, all the factories and foundries reporting busy conditions, overtime being worked in some cases.

WOODSTOCK, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. John Markey, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The very favourable conditions reported in December continued through January, with some improvements. Nearly all the factories were running full time, with full staffs, and some were working overtime. As compared with the same month last year there was a notable improvement. The promise is that the coming year will equal the best in a decade. This is particularly true of the musical instrument trade. Both piano and organ factories here are working to their full capacities, and the expectations are that the year 1910, should

nothing unexpected happen, will equal 1907. Conditions in the furniture business are also very favourable. The Canada Furniture Manufacturer's factory has been working full time with a full complement of men. The wagon factories were busy, and the local stove industry was working five days a week with a full staff. This, of course, is the quiet season for the building trades, but there are prospects of a very good year to come. The building programme includes one new school building, and the remodelling of another. Chalmers' Church Congregation will either rebuild or remodel, and Knox Church intends erecting a new manse. There is a strong probability of a new city hall being begun this year. There have been no complaints of want of employment. Many of those employed in the building trades during the summer find work in the factories during the winter. There is some demand for skilled labour. In both the furniture and the piano, and organ trades, good men are welcomed. There appears to be plenty of unskilled labour; but so far it has all been absorbed.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

There is still some unfinished work in the building trades, but not a great deal. The past season was only fairly good; but there is every reason to expect that the coming year will be much better.

Conditions among moulders and other iron workers are very good for this time of year.

Woodworkers and wagon makers employed in the factories were busy,and are looking forward to the future with satisfaction.

Printers were busy. The supply of good printers is scarcely up to the demand.

Garment workers were fairly busy. Steady work the year round is found for most of those employed here.

Bakers, confectioners, butchers and cigar makers were all fairly busy.

Barbers, clerks, delivery employés and laundry workers were fairly busy.

Most of the unskilled labour is absorbed by the factories in the winter. The construction of the towers in this district for the Hydro-Electric transmission line will likely afford additional employment.

STRATFORD, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Joseph T. Carlin, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Labour conditions during January, continued active, though building operations were at a stand-still. Some repairs and inside work gave employment to a few of the building trades.

All the factories were working full time, and the prospects are that these conditions will continue through the winter. A new industry "The Imperial Rattan Company," of Walkerville, has purchased the Borland Carriage Company's factory which has been idle for some time; the price paid was $25,000. The Company expects to commence operations in February with sixty hands, and to increase the number to one hundred. The heavy fall of snow has given employment to a large number of men and teams clearing the streets.

Merchants reported business very good. The custom returns for the port of Stratford totalled $9,615.41. This is a much smaller figure than the returns of previous months. No change in rates of wages occurred. There have been no complaints of want of employment, and no trouble in the labour market.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—The farmers have had a good season. The city markets were well attended and high prices for produce prevailed. Grain prices remained the same as last month. Butter was twenty-five to twenty-seven cents per lb. and eggs thirty-five a dozen. Some market days, this month the country roads were unpassable, on account of the heavy snow, making it difficult for the farmers to bring in their produce.

Manufacturing establishments reported a busy month.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

In the building trades a large number were idle. Plumbers were busy.

Iron moulders, iron workers, boilermakers, and machinists were active. Blacksmiths were busy.

All woodworking factory workers were busy.

Printers reported plenty of work.

Journeymen tailors were quiet, though factory workers were fairly busy.

Bakers, confectioners and butchers were busy. Ice cutters were busy; the ice is of good quality and about fourteen inches thick. A number of men and teams were employed cutting and storing.

Barbers, clerks and delivery employés were busy. Hotel, restaurant, and laundry workers were active.

Railroad crews reported conditions very busy. Cab drivers, draymen and teamsters had plenty of work.

Unskilled labourers were dull but not as many were idle as during the corresponding month of last year.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Goderich.—The ratepayers are to vote on February 12, on a by-law to give a fixed annual tax rate of $1,800 on the Goderich Elevator and Transit Company's plant, and $1,200 on a proposed new elevator of the same company for ten and twenty years respectively. The new elevator is to be of concrete, 500,000 bushel capacity and will cost approximately $150,000. The Company has now a pay roll of $60,000 a year and 115 employés. It expends in railway freight over $1,000 per day and at least $50,000 a year for water freight.

LONDON, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Alex. Woonton, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

A severe set back was given to labour during the month, and the number of unemployed was added to, both as regards outdoor and indoor work. A number of sewers which had been started, were abandoned until spring on account of weather conditions. Building operations were practically at a standstill, and in the foundries and factories a noticeable falling off of work has occurred.

A severe snow storm on the 22nd of the month completely tied up the street railway, and the hand shovel with teams and sleighs had to be resorted to, some of their lines being blocked for three days. The steam lines and radials also suffered considerably from the storm.

The revenue derived by the city from the London and Port Stanley Railway, owned by the city, and leased to the Pere Marquette Railway Company shows a falling off for the year 1909, of $3,326.42 or of about fifty per cent., caused through the completion of the London and South-Western Traction Company, which covers the same territory.

The cost of living in this city, as taken from the files of the London Advertiser, for the year 1900, and the present year shows a phenomenal increase, the following being some of the items:—

	1900	1909
Beef, by quarter	5 to 6c lb	8 to 9c. lb
Mutton, by quarter	5 to 7c. lb	8 to 11c. lb
Lamb, by quarter	8 to 9c. lb	12 to 13c. lb.
Live hogs	$5.40 to 5.60 cwt.	$8.25 cwt.
Dressed hogs	$7.25 cwt.	$11.50 to $12 cwt.
Young pigs	$3.50 to 7.00 cwt.	$5.50 to 9. cwt.
Eggs	22 to 25c. doz	35 to 40c. doz
Butter in rolls	20 to 21c lb	26 to 28c. lb
Butter creamery	24 to 25c. lb	28 to 30c. lb.
Turkeys	8 to 9c lb	15c. lb
Geese	5 to 6c. lb.	12 to 14c. lb.
Chickens	40 to 60 c. pr.	13 to 14c. lb.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Very little work was done by bricklayers, carpenters, lathers, plasterers, painters, plumbers, stone cutters and builders' labourers.

Iron moulders were slack in the stove trade, but fairly active in other lines. Machinists reported trade fair, with some idle. Metal polishers and stove mounters were not very busy.

Carriage and wagon workers were fairly well engaged. Car builders had a lot of repair work in hand.

Business was inclined to be a little

slack in the printing and allied trades, although there were few idle men.

Journeymen tailors were very slack, with a number doing nothing. Garment workers reported trade fair. Boot and shoe workers were busy.

Tanners and curriers were busy.

Railway train crews have been busy, especially engineers and fireman; a large number of double headers being run and snow plows being out on account of weather conditions. Street railway hands were doing a lot of overtime, the men complaining of being overworked.

There was a large number of idle men among unskilled labourers, but employment is being found for them by the Charities Aid Society at the different wood yards, the Society paying for part of the labour.

ST. THOMAS, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. J. A. Killingsworth, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The building trades were much quieter during January than during the preceding month, owing to the unfavourable weather conditions. However, those engaged on inside work were able to go on. The supply of unskilled labourers was in excess of the demand, except on certain days when large gangs were employed by the railways and civic authorities in handling snow. The M. C. R. R. Company continued ice cutting at Waterford and completed the 1910 harvest. During the month the Annual Dairymen's Convention was held in the city and was largely attended. The Assessor's report covering the past year, shows a considerable increase in population. The school board is planing for the erection of a new school in the section of the city south of Wilson Bridge. A grant of $500 has been made by the City Council to the Industrial Committee, said funds to be used in advertising the exceptional advantages to be found in this city by manufacturing concerns.

The Pere Marquette Engineers have been notified that commencing February 1, a subtantial increase in pay will be granted. The new schedule will be as follows: On through freight an increase of 23 cents is made per 100 miles. For this class of service engineers will then receive $4 per 100 miles. For switch engine service forty cents per day is added, which under the new schedule will amount to $3 per day. For passenger service the new rate will be $3.25 per 100 miles, an increase of twenty-five cents per 100 miles. For local work the rate will be $3.65 per 100 miles, which will be an increase of thirty-five cents per 100 miles. It is understood that Pere Marquette trainmen are at present in conference with the officials and a new schedule of wages will in all probability result.

The splendid showing made by the Light, Heat, Power and Gas department and the Waterworks department is a matter for congratulation on the part of the citizens and a triumph for civic ownership.

For the waterworks the gross revenue from all sources including cash balance onh and January, 1909, amounted to $54,-371.17. Expenditure on repairs and extension were $33,641.19, leaving a balance of $20,729.38. After deducting payment of interest on debentures and principal which amounted to $11,593.49, a net surplus is shown which totals $9,136.09. In the Light, Heat and Power department the revenue exceeds expenses by $18,223.71, however, $17,-456.88 of this amount was spent in extending gas mains, installing steam heating system and additional electric light service.

Arrangements are being made for the installation of the Hydro Electric Power Company. It is expected that the Michigan Central Railway, will use in the neighborhood of 450 horse power. A special rate will be arranged for the Michigan Central Railway which after discounts have been deducted is expected to total about $32.40.

The merchants state that trade showed a falling off after the Christmas rush but towards the latter part of the month there was a considerable revival.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—The markets were not well attended during January as the farmers found it difficult to come to the city with their produce.

Manufacturing.—Manufacturing concerns report a normal month.

Railway construction and employment.—A considerable number of unskilled labourers found employment during the month in keeping traffic open on the railways during and after snow storms.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

In the building trades those engaged in inside work were fairly well employed, but very little outside work could be done on account of the cold weather. Railway shop employés reported an active month. Tailors reported trade quiet. Railway employés in the traffic department reported the month a fair average. Unskilled labourers had rather a dull month.

CHATHAM, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Alex. Gregory, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

There was no demand for skilled labour during January. The building trades were very quiet. The recently organized Modern Malleable Range Company, capitalized at $40,000, commenced the manufacture of stoves on the 26th of the month and a number of men found employment. The Chatham Fruit Growers' Association contemplates enlarging its present quarters, and with the assistance promised from the city will add a cold storage plant. With the extreme cold weather during December and January a larger number of small firms stored ice than in the past few years with the result that a large number of the labouring class were steadily employed throughout the month. The Industrial Committee of the City Council has been in communication with a number of industries. Of the twenty-six different manufacturing concerns is the city all with the exception of three have been running full time. Merchants reported trade somewhat quiet after the Xmas trade but are looking forward for a good spring. The city so far has not been called upon for charity to any great extent. There have been no strikes or lockouts and no changes in rates of wages.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Bricklayers and masons were idle, carpenters and joiners and plasterers reported work very scarce. Plumbers were busy, but builders' labourers were idle. Iron moulders, iron workers and helpers, and machinists were fairly busy, but electrical workers and linemen reported few orders. Metal polishers, buffers, platers and brass workers were busy. Sheet metal workers were quiet, horseshoers reported the month far above the average. Planing mill woodworkers were very quiet, but carriage and wagon makers were busy. Printers, pressmen and bookbinders were busy. Journeymen tailors, garment workers and boot and shoe workers were rather quiet. Bakers, confectioners, butchers, ice cutters and drivers were busy. Cigar makers and tobacco workers have been quiet. Barbers, clerk, stenographers, theatre employés and laundry workers were busy. Cab drivers and hackmen reported trade good. Carters and draymen were slack. Unskilled labour was fairly well employed.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Farmers are now devoting their time attending to their stock as lumbering in the district is a thing of the past.

Prices still remain firm, hay at $14; live hogs reached the highest during January $8.55 line weight, but took a drop to $8 before the end of the month. Seed corn is rated at $1 per bushel.

Railroad construction has been quiet. Objection was taken to the C. W. & L. E. Electric R. R. in the township of Dover, over the right of way and until a decision is reached the Company is unable to advance any further.

WINDSOR, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. D. Mitchell, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Owing to the severe weather, labour conditions were not as active as in the month previous. As soon as weather permits, however, there will be plenty of work as there are a lot of unfinished jobs. The Postum Cereal Company has a large number of hands employed installing machinery. It will take about three months to complete. The Toledo Scale Company has started work and is giving employment to twenty-five hands. Fuller Bros. have leased a building and are putting in about $5,000 worth of machinery to manufacture pop corn. A scarcity of female labour prevails. The wholesale and retail merchants reported the year 1909, the best year they ever had and prospects good for 1910.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Owing to the cold weather, bricklayers, plasterers, painters and builders' labourers were not very busy. The rest at the building trades were fully employed.

Iron workers on all lines had a good month.

Woodworking establishments, as well as carriage shops, were all running full time.

Printers and pressmen were all fully employed.

The tailoring trade was quiet, but garment workers were in demand.

Bakers, butchers and meat cutters were busy. Ice cutters were busy laying in supplies.

Leather workers were all working.

Barbers reported trade quiet. Clerks, stenographers, delivery employés, hotel and laundry workers found plenty of employment.

Railway and street railway employés were active. Owing to the severe weather and the heavy ice in the river the transfer boats have had to have extra help, giving employment to a large number of men.

Unskilled labour was well employed.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Walkerville.—The Imperial Rattan Company will remove from Walkerville to Stratford on the first of February. About fifty hands were employed. The Regal Automobile Company has its building completed and expects to be ready for business by the first of February.

SAULT STE. MARIE, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. F. A. Denman, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Labour on the whole was well employed in January and business was fair. The steel plant was shut down for about four weeks for repairs but the employés were able to secure work on construction. The Algoma Steel Company had a large staff of men engaged in the erection of a blast furnace, rolling mill, docks, etc. It is the intention of the Algoma Central Railway to extend its line this spring, work to commence as soon as possible. Altogether the outlook is very bright. The ratepayers voted on a local option by-law which was defeated. By-laws for $26,000 for cement sidewalks and $6,000 for sewers to be constructed during the coming summer were carried.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Fishing.—Conditions were normal.

Lumbering.—Operations were brisk.

Manufacturing.—The various manufacturing establishments operated steadily during the month.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

From normal to busy conditions were reported in the various skilled trades.

PORT ARTHUR AND FORT WILLIAM, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. F. Urry, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

All trades in this district have been very quiet during January, while the

closing of navigation on the lakes naturally shuts out a great deal of labour, this has been emphasised this winter by the slackness of work in the lumber trade.

There have been no new works started, but in both Fort William and Port Arthur important new industries are expected in the spring.

In the building trades, while general quietness prevails there are a few buildings still in course of erection, notably the Canadian Northern Hotel and the Collegiate Institute in Port Arthur. Several smaller buildings both in Fort William and Port Arthur are being finished; this keeps more men employed than in the same period last month.

The linemen of the light and telephone departments of both cities have been busy, and the full staff of men employed.

The employés of the Municipal Street Railway, have put in suggestions for alterations in the terms of employment which will give a small increase in wages; The joint Railway Commission met a deputation of the men on January 26th., and after hearing them passed a resolution that the Commission should meet the men in committee on February 2nd., and discuss the terms of agreement.

There is confidence expressed on all sides that the coming summer will be busy. The building trade is expected to open early as many foundations were put in last fall, and some blasting is being done at the present time for block foundations. All these buildings can be got under way early.

In Port Arthur, plans of a new Library, to cost $25,000, and plans of a new Y. M. C. A. building, to cost $30,000, are prepared and arrangements are being made to start both these buildings early in the spring. This will contrast favourably with last year when June was reached before a general movement was made in the building trades.

Following the work of the ice-breaking tug *Whalen*, an open channel has been broken from the docks at Port Arthur to the open water of Lake Superior ever since the closing of navigation.

On the 20th. inst., a strong breeze from the land broke the ice field inside the bay and drove the ice clear of Thunder Cape, which left the docks and the whole of the bay free of ice. The citizens enjoyed the unwonted sight of blue waters in the month of January for three days, when the ice formed again.

The weather has been mild and the ordinary commercial work of the two cities is proceeding along routine lines quietly. Owing to the activity of the late summer and fall there have been but few cases of distress. The cases reported have been met by a ladies' committee, and baskets of provisions and clothing have been supplied. Most of the cases have been in the country districts among settlers in the early months of settlement.

WINNIPEG, MAN., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. John Appleton, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

There is comparatively speaking very little unemployment at the present time in Winnipeg, a condition unusual at this season of the year.

Trade both wholesale and retail has been decidedly better than usual. In wholesale trade the increase is especially noticeable. Bank clearings show a greater increase than usual over the corresponding period of last year. The increase in January as compared with January of 1909, is 34.7 per cent.; the increase of January, 1909, over January of 1908, was five per cent. In the hardware business one wholesaler reports that the business of January, of this year, has been fully thirty per cent. better than for the same month of last year.

The T. Eaton Company, has secured property at the rear of its present store for the erection of a factory building which when completed, probably during the present year, will give facilities for the employment of some thousands of work people. It is the intention of this firm to manufacture clothing in the factory in question.

During the past few weeks the Winnipeg Development and Industrial Bureau

has been in conference with a committee of the City Council with a view to securing to manufacturers some exemption from taxation. It is contended that the increase in land values, as a result of the growth or the city, caused by the increase in the number of industrial establishments, results in the factory operators having to pay higher taxes proportionately as the land and property values rise. This, it is claimed, makes the cost of production heavier and deters manufacturers from coming to the city. To overcome this objection they desire the City Council to give manufacturers a fixed assessment, and not one that is raised every year as the value of the land they occupy advances. Another request made by the Bureau is that manufacturers should be exempt from the operation of the business tax. As yet no definite action has been taken by the City Council.

Some important decisions have been arrived at by the Winnipeg City Council as to the amount of public work that will be done during the present year. Already contracts have been let to make additions to the substructure of the Louise bridge, over the Red river, and tenders have been invited for the erection of the new steel superstructure. The Canadian Northern railway and the Grand Trunk Pacific railroad jointly, have awarded a tender to Thos. Kelly & Sons, for the erection of a substructure for a steel railroad bridge over the Assiniboine river near its juncture with the Red river in the city of Winnipeg. This work will be completed before the ice moves in the early spring.

The Canadian Pacific Railroad Company has awarded a tender to J. D. McArthur & Company, for the erection of the substructure of the bridge to be built over the South Saskatchewan at Outlook.

The City Council of Winnipeg have arranged to proceed with the following public works during the present year.

Local improvements—	
Asphalt pavements	$ 500,000
Granolithic walks	50,000
Sewers	230,000
Block pavements	30,000
Macadam pavements	15,000
Plank sidewalks	30,000
Waterworks	250,000
Street and lane openings	50,000
Boulevards	6,000
Compulsory plumbing	1,000
Addition, city hall annex	20,000
Total	$1,182,000
Special works—	
Fire halls	50,000
Parks	150.000
Louise Bridge	107,000
Conduits	50,000
Police stations	75,000
Power scheme	850,000
Total	$1,282,000

The Sterling Bank will open a branch in Winnipeg in the beginning of February.

The Manitoba Rolling Mills Company's new buildings have been completed and will be put into operation on February 15th.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Grain receipts continue to exceed in volume the receipts for the corresponding periods of last year. Prices are being maintained at a level that appears to be satisfactory to the farmers. The executive of the Grain Grower's Association have submitted a plan to the Manitoba Provincial Government for the operation of a Government system of elevators. Several conferences have been held and it is understood that as a result of these the Government will submit a measure embodying the conclusions arrived at at the session of the legislature to be held this month.

Transportation.—It is understood that the three railroads have in the course of preparation plans for work during the coming season that will be more extensive than those of any previous year. President Wm. Mackenzie, of the Canadian Northern Railroad Company, has stated that that Company will do more work this year, than it has done in any previous year. No definite plans have as yet been announced.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building.—More men are working on new buildings at the present time than is usual. The weather has been fine, and is regarded as exceptional. The building inspector states that the amount of permits issued during January of the present

year will exceed the total for the same month of any year, with the exception of January, 1906. In the building inspector's opinion the present year will be one of the busiest the city has ever had.

Leather trades.—The Great West Saddlery Company is proceeding with the erection of a new factory, that will increase its output very considerably and provide facilities for the employment of a large number of additional workpeople.

BRANDON, MAN., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. E. Fulcher, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The general condition of the labour market during January was practically the same as in the preceding month; and was considerably better than in the corresponding month of last year. So far, there have been no cases of want brought to the notice of the city officials. The Hanbury Manufacturing Company is still working full time; and the Gas Company still laying mains and making connections. The McDiarmid & Clark Company has taken out a permit for a $10,000 brick building for a sash and door factory; the excavating has been completed, and the concrete foundation walls are now under way; the brickwork will be commenced as soon as possible, as the building has to be ready for occupation by April 1. The addition to the Winter Fair building is nearing completion and will be ready for the annual fair, the first week in March. The City Council is negotiating with the Canadian Northern Railway Company, for the erection of a $200,000 hotel and depot to be completed this year. There was no change in the situation between the locked out cigar makers and the Dillon Company.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Manufacturing.—The Hanbury Manufacturing Company is still working full time. The McDiarmid & Clark Company is erecting an addition to its factory.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Bricklayers and masons were all unemployed. Carpenters and joiners were fairly busy on inside work. Plasterers were busy on the Methodist Church and Court House. Gas fitters were busy. Machinists were actively employed. Electrical workers were busy. Printers were active, and journeymen tailors were fairly active. Cigar makers were dull. Railroad transport was fairly active. Unskilled labour was dull.

MOOSE JAW., SASK., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. T. Backus, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The weather during the past month has been most favourable to labour out of doors.

Building has never wholly ceased this winter, and many residences are at present in course of construction. Generally speaking the condition of labour during the month has been very satisfactory. Moreover there is an optimistic feeling in labour circles regarding future prospects. The good crops and the return of easy money have had the effect of stimulating trade in all lines, and the present year gives promise of being one of the best building years in the city's history.

Retail and wholesale trade has been fairly brisk for the time of year and reports generally indicate increasing business.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

All departments of the building trade have, of course, as is usual at this period of the year, been rather quiet, although carpenters, lathers and plasterers have been fairly well employed. Painters, and decorators have been quiet, also plumbers and gas and steam fitters. Iron moulders, iron workers, machinists, and engineers have been fairly active, but electrical workers, and linemen have been rather slack. Blacksmiths, horse-

shoers have been well employed, while printers and allied workers have been very busy. Barbers, confectioners, hotel and restaurant employés, have all been active.

CALGARY, ALTA., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Edwin Howell, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

There was a general slackening in the labour market as compared with the previous month, but employment was considerably more active than during the same month of last year. The Calgary Cement Company has closed down the manufacturing portion of the plant for a time. The mild weather has permitted excavations being carried on in various parts of the city. The number of building permits issued for January, total forty-eight, at an estimated cost of $88,750, an increase of 31 permits and in cost of $66,100 over January, 1909. Bank clearings also showed nearly twice the amount of business done as compared with January, 1909; the figures for 1909, were $5,561,296 and for January 1910, $9,447,788. Wholesalers and retailers reported a volume of trade considerably in excess of January, 1910. Quietness prevailed in the labour market.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

In the building trades bricklayers, stone cutters and builders' labourers were dull, but painters and plumbers were busy, and carpenters fairly active. The metal trades, had a good month, and woodworkers, were fairly active. The printing, and allied trades, were busy, while the clothing, food and tobacco preparation and miscellaneous trades had a good month. Railway employés were active, but unskilled labour was dull.

NELSON, B. C., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. A. B. Docksteader, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The general condition of the labour market throughout the Kootenay district during January was quiet, there being a surplus of quartz miners at Rossland, Nelson, Moyie, and other points, though coal miners, and lumbermen appeared, to be fully employed.

The tonnage of ore shipped and milled in the surrounding district, for the year, ending December 18, has been reported as follows:—

	tons.
Blue Bell(Mine)	5,010
Blue Bell (Milled) Mine	44,600
Cork "	468
Emerald "	1,085
Granite Poorman "	389
Granite Poorman (Milled Mine)	12,350
Kootenay Bell "	3,560
Molly Hughes "	385
North Star "	2,739
Nugget (Milled) "	5,450
Queen, (Milled) "	20,790
Richmond, Eureka "	2,766
St. Eugene "	20,758
Second-Relief, (Milled Mine)	7,205
Silver Cup Mine	1,565
Mon-Roi "	1,146
Whitewater "	1,612
Whitewater Deep, (Milled Mine)	34,800
Yankee-Girl, Mine	3,260

The Sullivan Group of mines, situated near Kimberly, in East Kootenay, has been recently secured by the "Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company, of Canada, Limited." under lease and option, and a force of men has been engaged to put the property in shape for shipping ore. Ore production from the Sullivan will not only mean a greater tonnage for the Trail Smelter, but an increased output from the refinery in connection therewith, the daily capacity, of which is being increased from 70 to 120 tons of refined lead.

The Highland Mine at Ainsworth, has shut down, throwing out of employment about 50 men. This mine has been under option and operation by a syndicate from the United States for several months past.

The development force, on the "Le-Roi" mine at Rossland, has been slightly reduced.

The pile driving is about completed for the new wharf now being constructed at Nelson by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company.

On the morning of January 18, a runaway Canadian Pacific Railway locomotive at Nelson killed H. H. Terry, a boilermaker's helper in the employ of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, and

injured another workman, whose wrist was broken.

"That H. H. Terry came to his death by Engine No. 1300 running into roundhouse door and into engine No. 1382, where deceased was at work.

"We are of the opinion that the engine was tampered with while standing at ash-pit on No. 1 track by some person or persons unknown.

"We would recommend that in future all engines under steam should be in charge of a watchman while on tracks outside of roundhouse waiting for regular crew."

Arrangements are now under way for the starting of a co-operative store, at Nelson, over $5,000 being now subscribed. A meeting for organization purposes is set for January 28th, 1910.

NEW WESTMINSTER, B. C., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. J. P. McMurphy, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Labour conditions are quiet at present, although January of the present year, will compare very favourably with the corresponding months of former years. There are a number of idle men here at present, principally labourers, but the wet season accounts for this condition. Work on the British Columbia Electric Tramroad to Chilliwack and minor extensions are progressing as well as may be expected. In addition to their former contract for fifty miles of road, the other side of Abbotsford, the Great Northern Railway Company, has awarded to Messrs. Foley, Welch & Company, a further contract for thirty miles of road. This means the opening up of a country rich in minerals and of great value commercially, to the district. Indicative of the activity about to commence in the building line is a call for tenders for competitive designs for the Royal Columbian Hospital in this city. The designer obtaining first place is to receive a premium of $400. The second a premium of $300 and the third $200.

A new industry to be started, is the Western Canadian Bag, Envelope and Box Company.

Owing to a system of sewage, which is being installed, the plumbers are fairly busy, but there are enough men here to keep up with the demand.

Transportation facilities on the river, between this city and Chilliwack, were somewhat disorganized for a few days owing to floating ice.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Lumbering.—There is considerable activity in this line at present, some of the mills are working overtime and the Canadian Pacific Lumber Company's mill at Port Moody, which has been closed for some time, has again started running.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Iron workers and helpers and machinists were fairly active. Blacksmiths, plumbers, steam fitters, printers, electric car builders, street railway men and teamsters were busy. Bricklayers, masons, carpenters and unskilled labourers were quiet.

VANCOUVER, B. C., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Geo. Bartley, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The month compared favourably with December, though generally quiet in the building line because of the wet weather. The chief activity was in connection with the coasting trade. Trade with Mexico increased above expectations. It is estimated that some twenty extra vessels will be engaged in the coastwise traffic, the coming season. The month saw higher levels reached in wholesale and retail prices, but principally in the latter. Tomatoes from warmer climes found a lively market at $1.50 a basket.

The city will erect a new incinerator to cost $75,000.

The Board of Works spent in 1909, $296,575, or about $1,000 a day.

The Canadian Pacific Railway Company will rebuild and enlarge the Hotel Vancouver, occupying about five years to complete the proposed improvements.

While the local real estate market did not awaken to its full activity after the

new year, a number of important deals, were put through on inside or business property.

A $52,000 apartment block will be erected.

"Opportunities." a new monthly publication was issued in the interests of real estate and the development of the resources and possibilities of British Columbia.

Plans were prepared for a $60,000 labour temple.

Hon. H. E. Young, Provincial secretary, asked the Trades and Labour Council to appoint a representative to give the local Government information with respect to diseases of occupations, to be forwarded to the International Congress on Diseases of Labour, to be held at Brussels next September. The Trades and Labour Council appointed a committee to look into the eight-hour bill before the Federal Parliament. A convention for the discussion of a proposed Provincial Federation of Labour will be called by the local Trades and Labour Council.

The Ministerial Association, of Vancouver, has asked for affiliation with the Trades and Labour Council.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Fishing.—The month was quiet excepting for halibut, which was active.

Lumbering.—There was little change in the industry from last month.

Mining.—Activity was reported on the Queen Charlotte Islands and at Stewart, on the Portland Canal, a smelter being located at the latter place.

Transport.—A feature of the month were the heavy shipments eastward.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building operations were unchanged from last month.

Metal and woodworking.—Conditions were unchanged from December.

Printing.—The allied trades were active towards the end of the month.

Clothing.—Tailors had an inactive month, with prospects uncertain.

Leather.—Workers on horse goods, were quiet.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers and confectioners were fairly active, but cigar makers reported a surplus of unemployed workmen.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers and clerks were very quiet. Hotel, restaurant and theatre employés had an active month. Bar tenders reported a large number out of employment.

Unskilled labour was unchanged from last month.

VICTORIA, B. C., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. W. E. Ditchburn, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

During the month of December, outside labour was employed about half time, owing to unfavourable weather conditions. Those employed at inside work in mills, factories, etc., had constant employment. The municipal authorities had two gangs of men (day and night) working for two weeks during the latter part of December on the Vitrifield brick road over the James Bay Causeway, which helped to a certain extent to make up for the lost time during the earlier part of the month. Street work for the next month will be carried on as fast as weather conditions will allow, but at best those employed at this class of labour, will only get in about three-quarter time.

The domestic servant and farm hand problem is now a live one and the Vancouver Island Development League has issued the following circular for distribution throughout Eastern Canada and the Old Country, from which good results are expected:

Vancouver Island needs a large number of house domestics. They will get good homes, and receive wages according to their experience and skill. Housekeepers are very seldom in demand. The average wage paid is as follow:—

General Domestics from $15 to $25 per month and board.
Housemaids from.....$20 to $25 per month and board.
Plain Cooks from.....$20 to $25 per month and board.
Good Nurses from.....$20 to $25 per month and board.
Extra good Cooks from .$25 to $30 per month and board.
Girls of sixteen.....$15 per month and board.

Domestics get one evening and one afternoon off each week, and every other Sunday afternon and evening off. Domestics are expected to wear caps and aprons.

All applicants must have references as to competency and good character.

To girls wishing an opportunity to better themselves in a new country, Vancouver Island offers special opportunities in the line of domestic service. The climate is delightful, very similar to England, but with more sunshine. The population is almost exculsively English, Canadian, Scotch and Irish. The only drawback domestics will find is that it will be difficult for them to keep from getting married, especially if they are competent cooks and house domestics.

Average wage $25 a month and board in the winter $30 to $35 a month and board in the summer.

Good chances in this way for young men to learn mixed farming, poultry-raising, fruit-growing, and vegetable-growing, and at the same time be self-supporting and save money.

The above figures and conditions as to Domestics and Farm Help have been furnished the Vancouver Island League from the best sources obtainable, and are considered accurate and trustworthy.

That Victoria has experienced a very prosperous year is evidenced by the bank clearings. All previous records were broken in this respect. The aggregate clearings for the year were $70,695,882, as compared with $55;356,013 for the year 1908, which year only exceeded its predecessor by about $22,000 in round figures. The monthly returns for the past three years are as follows:—

Month	1909	1908	1907
Jan.	$4,235,476	$4,391,096	$3,909,509
Feb.	4,321,397	4,271,712	3,750,822
March	4,940,269	4,290,782	4,039,507
April	5,529,870	4,634,079	4,554,441
May	5,407,596	4,695,269	4,852,411
June	6,452,155	4,500,812	4,843,161
July	6,051,953	4,940,811	5,208,912
August	5,718,680	4,259,231	5,062,571
September	5,864,553	4,310,210	4,422,850
October	6,873,867	5,063,689	5,309,669
November	7,200,485	5,049,844	5,030,516
December	8,099,370	4,939,071	4,361,242
Total	$70,695,882	$55,356,013	$55,330,588

Another evidence is given of the importance of Victoria in the Customs returns for the past year, which exceeded, those of 1908, by approximately $200,000, the monthly returns being as follows:—

	Imp. Duties.	Chinese	Other	Total
January	$63,163.81	$ 7,544	$ 9.10	$70,716.90
February	86,953.25	1,523	57.10	88,533.35
March	84,219.57	6,036	14.50	90,270.07
April	91,510.18	22,052	11.95	113,574.13
May	88,657.42	33,530	59.40	122,246.82
June	162,941.47	46,040	46.90	209,028.37
July	94,788.25	51,082	117.03	145,987.28
August	95,707.92	65,594	13.10	161,315.02
September	110,968.79	40,270	11.95	151,250.74
October	102,783.43	44,548	5.90	147,337.33
November	99,561.52	46,522	15.10	146,098.62
Dec., to 30	94,106.02	25,657	52 35	.....
				119,815.37
Total				$1,576,760.00

The immigration returns for the past twelve months, at the port of Victoria are as follows:—

From January 1, 1909 to December 31, 1909.

European immigrants from Australia, thirty-three male, ten female, total forty-three.

European immigrants from China and Japan, eighteen male, six female, total twenty-four.

European immigrants from Mexico, eight male, two female, total ten.

Japanese immigrants from Japan, seventy-four male, 110 female, total 184.

Chinese immigrants from China, 929 male, forty-seven female, total 976.

European immigrants from United States, 1,078 male, 273 female, total 1,351.

The seventy-four Japanese male include students, merchant's sons and children to join parents. The 929 Chinese male include all first time Chinese to this country, also children and students. The Customs returns give the amounts collected as head tax each month.

At a meeting of the Retail Milk Vendors it was decided that, owing to the advanced prices of feed, the price of milk be raised from 1st January, 1910, as follows:—

1 pint, per month	$ 2.00
2 pints, "	3.50
3 pints, "	4.75
4 pints, "	6.25
5 pints, "	7.75
6 pints, "	9.25
8 pints, "	12.00

The wholesale price to be thirty-five cents per gallon.

In the past the price of milk has been based on one pint per month, $1.50 and graded according to quantity obtained. A few milkmen who are not in sympathy with such an increase are selling as follows:—

1 pint, per month	$ 1.75
2 pints, "	3.00
3 pints, "	4.50
4 pints, "	5.75
5 pints, "	7.00
6 pints, "	8.25
7 pints, "	9.50
8 pints, "	10.50

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Bricklayers and stone masons, carpenters and joiners, who have been working on outside works have not had full time during the past month, but those em-

ployed inside have worked practically full time. There are a few carpenters idle at present, owing to weather conditions, delaying the starting of some structures, but after this month it is expected that all will find employment. Painters have worked fairly steadily except on outside work. Builders' labourers have had some lay offs on account of the weather of late.

Iron moulders and iron workers found work in a normal condition. Machinists and engineers also have been well employed during the month. There were some idle engineers in the city, who work during the summer season in the northern rivers, and make this city their winter quarters. Electrical workers and linemen were well employed. Stove mounters and blacksmiths and moulders were constantly employed. Boilermakers and iron ship builders, and also ship carpenters, and caulkers were mostly employed in repair work. Horseshoers and carriage blacksmiths found steady employment. Jewelers had a busy time on holiday work.

Woodworkers have been very busy, for sometime, getting out fittings for the new stores and office buildings being constructed, and report the future bright. Varnishers and finishers have also been kept busy on this work. Carriage and wagon workers were well employed, as were pattern makers.

On December 1st, the *Evening Post*, published by the Colonist Printing and Publishing Company ceased publication. This necessitated the laying off of thirteen hands, consequently there were a number of idle printers in the city during December. They gradually left town for other places. Job printers, found work fairly brisk during the past month getting out work for the municipal elections, but now this branch of the trade is rather quiet in some offices. However, it is not expected that dullness will last long as the Provincial Parliament is now in session. Bookbinders reported trade in a fair condition.

Journeymen tailors reported trade fair, although there have been the usual stocktaking sales of the ready-made stores going on during the month. Garment workers were busy on spring goods.

Bakers, butchers and cigar makers were kept well employed.

Harness makers all found steady employment.

Clerks have been well employed during the past month and stenographers, while some have been idle will find steady work, while the legislation is in session. Hotel and theatre employés have not been so busy as during the summer season, but few have been out of work.

Street railway employés have had constant employment as the year just ended has seen very heavy traffic on the lines of the British Columbia Electric Railway Company.

Owing to unfavourable weather conditions, unskilled labour has not been very steadily employed, but has averaged about half time. This condition of affairs is expected to exist for the next month at least.

NANAIMO, B. C., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. A. E. W. Spencer, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The condition of the labour market in this district during the month has not shown much change from last month. In some industries work has been very brisk. Outside labour, however, lost a good deal of time on account of bad weather. For the time of year conditions have been very good.

The Herring Cannery just started, is in active operation, it is also canning clams, and as soon as machinery arrives will commence putting up sardines. So far there is a demand for all that can be turned out.

Merchants reported trade good, although there is a general slackening up after the Xmas rush. Trade is keeping up well, there being a good demand for nearly all kinds of merchandise. There have been no changes in rates of wages or hours of labour during the month.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Fishing.—The herring fishery is in full operation and although the fish were a little

late coming in, which set the men back some, indications are for a good catch. The whaling station on the gulf is busy, and is catching nearly as many whales as can be worked up.

Lumbering.—The lumber trade keeps up, the saw-mills in the district are working full time. Owing to wet weather there is not much activity in the logging camps at present.

The coal mines of the district are working to their full capacity and cannot keep up with the present demands, there being a general shortage down the Coast, There is a good deal of Diamond drilling going on by the new coal companies, and some by the old companies as prospects are for a steady demand for coal from this Island.

Railroad construction is being pushed as fast as the weather will allow.

CONDITIONS OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Bricklayers and masons, reported work quiet. Carpenters and joiners were quiet owing to the weather, but there was more work going on than is general at this time of the year. Painters and paper hangers were quiet. Plumbers were active. Builders' labourers were quiet. Blacksmiths and carriage makers were active for the time of year. Printers reported work as active. Journeymen tailors were quiet. Teamsters and expressmen reported work good. Unskilled labour, owing to weather conditions, has not had a very good month, but there were not as many idle men as is usual at this time of year.

THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT, 1907—PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE ACT DURING THE MONTH OF JANUARY, 1910.

DURING the month of January, two applications were received for the establishment of Boards of Conciliation and Investigation, as follows:

1. On behalf of the Alberta Coal Mining Company, Limited, of Edmonton, Alta., the dispute affecting, it was alleged, directly, thirty- five, and indirectly, twenty-five employés.

2. On behalf of the British Columbia Copper Company, limited, of Greenwood, B. C., the dispute affecting, it was alleged, 350 employés.

Other Proceedings Under the Act.

In the application of the Alberta Coal Mining Company, Limited, for the establishment of a Board, it was alleged that the employés had gone on strike without notice. It was further alleged that about two months before a demand had been made by the employés for higher wages, but that when application was made by the Company for the establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation the workmen in question had gone on working, and that the matter was dropped.

In a communication from the employés, which was received in reply to the Company's application, it was declared that the dispute between the Company and its workmen related to proposed changes in the conditions of employment which had been requested by the employés about three months previously with respect to wages, and that these causes of dispute still exist. It was also denied that the employés had ceased work without any demands being made. It was further declared that complaint had been made respecting the accuracy of the scales in use by the Company in the weighing of coal mined by the employés. Recognition was also demanded for the local union of the United Mine Workers of America.

Mr. J. O. Hannah, of Taber, Alta, and Mr. Clement Stubbs, of Fernie 'B.C., were appointed members of the Board on the recommendation of the employer and of the employés respectively, and the Board was completed on January 17, by the appointment of Mr. R. G. Duggan, of Taber, Alta., as chairman. Mr. Duggan was appointed by the Minister on the recommendation of the other two members of the Board.

In the application of the British

Columbia Copper Company, Limited, for the establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation, it was alleged that the differences in question between the Company and its employés related to a demand which had been received from the latter that no workmen (except officials and shift-bosses) other than members of the Western Federation of Miners should be employed by the Company. It was declared by the Company, that no discrimination had at any time been practised against the members of any labour union, but that the Company reserved to itself the right to employ men according to their abilities rather than their affiliations. Mr. John A. Mara, of Victoria, B.C., and Mr. John McInnis, of Phoenix, B. C., were appointed members of the Board on the recommendation of the employer and of the employés respectively, and on January 22, in the absence of any joint recommendation from the other members of the Board, Mr. J. H. Sinclair, of Vancouver, B.C., was appointed by the Minister as third member and chairman.

Certain carpet weavers, members of the Brussels Carpet Weavers' Union, Local No. 277, formerly employed by the Guelph Carpet Mills Company, Limited, of Guelph, Ont., also asked during the month for the establishment of a Board, owing to differences as to wages, hours, and other conditions of labour; and to a demand on the part of the workmen for the right to meet the employer for the discussion of any grievances that may arise. There had been a cessation of work before the communication from the employés was received in the Department.

The industry in question not being one of the public utilities' class to which the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act primarily applies, the establishment of a Board could only be proceeded with upon the joint consent of both parties concerned. The Company's consent was not obtained and the establishment of a Board was not, therefore, proceeded with.

COMMISSION OF INQUIRY RE TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

AN important announcement was made by the Minister of Labour, in the House of Commons, on January 28, of Government policy regarding the appointment of a commission to investigate the needs of Canada in respect of technical education. The Government, he said, was of opinion that it was very much in the national interest that a commission on technical education should be appointed; and that, considering the importance of the subject, the proposed commission should have an opportunity of visiting other countries, especially Great Brtiain, France, Germany and the United States, to study the systems and methods of technical education obtaining in those countries, in order that Canadians might avail themselves of the experience in the matter of technical education which has been gained by them.

In the January number of the *Labour Gazette* reference was made to a motion which was made by Mr. Hugh Guthrie (South Wellington) in the House of Commons, on December 6, "That in the opinion of this House, it is advisable that a commission of inquiry should be forthwith appointed to investigate the needs of Canada in respect of technical education, and to report on ways and means by which those needs may be best met;" and to the ensuing debate thereon which was adjourned on motion of the Minister of Labour in order that an opportunity might be afforded to the Government of further considering the constitutional point which was involved in respect of the jurisidction of the Federal Parliament in this matter.

On December 13, a communication was addressed by the Minister of Labour to the Prime Ministers of the several Provinces, in which the latter were asked whether the appointment by the Federal authorities of a commission to inquire into "the needs and present equipment of the Dominion as respects industrial training and technical education, and

into the systems and methods of technical instruction obtaining in other countries, particularly in Great Britain, France, Germany and the United States," would meet with the approval of the Provincial Governments, and also whether exception to such a course would be taken on any grounds of jurisdiction. The letter of the Minister of Labour on this question and the replies which have been received from the several Provinces are as follows:

The Minister's Letter of Enquiry.

OTTAWA, December 13, 1909.

Dear Sir:—

The Dominion Government is considering the advisability of appointing a Royal Commission to inquire into the needs and present equipment of the Dominion as respects Industrial Training and Technical Education, and into the systems and methods of technical instruction obtaining in other countries, particularly in Great Britain, France, Germany, and the United States. It is intended that the commission shall be solely for the purpose of gathering information, the information when obtained to be published in a suitable report to be at the disposal of the Provinces and available for general distribution.

I may say, that the view of the Government is that a Commission of the kind suggested might render valuable services to the Dominion as a whole, since it would be in a position to conduct an inquiry on a wider and more comprehensive scale than might be considered desirable or possible in the case of the different Provinces, and which if undertaken by the Provinces individually must lead inevitably to the duplication and re-duplication of energy and expense. It is recognized, however, that the work of such a commission to be of national service should have the hearty endorsation of the Governments of the several Provinces of the Dominion, and I am, therefore, writing to ask if the appointment by the Federal authorities of a Commission of the character and scope suggested, would meet with the approval of your Government, and to inquire in particular, inasmuch as some doubt has been expressed on the point, whether exception to such a course would be taken on any grounds of jurisdiction.

Yours faithfully,

(Signed) W. L. MACKENZIE KING,
Minister of Labour.

Reply from the Premier of Nova Scotia.

HALIFAX, December 23, 1909.

Dear Sir,—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 13th instant, on the subject of the advisability of appointing a Royal Commission to inquire into the needs of Technical Education.

I would be delighted to see such a Commission appointed by your Government; in fact, I have long advocated such a course being taken and you can accept my assurance that such a course, if adopted, will meet with the hearty approbation of the Government of Nova Scotia.

Yours truly,

(Sgd.) G. H. MURRAY.

HON. W. L. MACKENZIE KING,
Minister of Labour,
Ottawa.

Reply from the Premier of New Brunswick.

ST. JOHN, N.B., December 16, 1909.

HON. W. L. MACKENZIE KING,
Minister of Labour,
Ottawa.

Dear Sir,—I beg to acknowledge receipt of your favour of the 13 instant, informing me that the Dominion Government is considering the advisability of appointing a Royal Commission to enquire into the needs and present equipment of the Dominion as regards industrial training and technical education, and into the system of methods of technical instruction prevailing in other countries, specially in Great Britain, France, Germany and the United States.

I entirely agree with the view of the Government to the effect that a Com-

mission of this kind might render valuable service to the Dominion as a whole, and I have no hesitation in saying that the appointment by the Federal authorities of a Commission of the character and scope suggested in your letter, would meet with the approval of my Government, and no exception would be taken to such a course on any ground of jurisdiction.

Yours very truly,

(Sgd.) J. D. HAZEN.

Reply from the Premier of Prince Edward Island.

CHARLOTTETOWN, December 18, 1909

Dear Sir,—I beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 13th instant, regarding the advisability of the Dominion Government appointing a Royal Commission to inquire into the needs and present equipment of the Dominion as respects Industrial Training and Technical Education, and into the systems and methods of technical education obtaining in other countries, &c., with the request that the matter should be considered and approved of by the Government of this Province, and whether exception to such a course would be taken on the grounds of jurisdiction.

In reply, I beg to say that your proposal meets with the approval of our Government, and I wish to assure you that no exception will be taken upon the grounds of jurisdiction. We believe it would be in the interest of the country at large that such a Commission should be appointed, and that all possible information be obtained upon a subject of so much importance.

Yours faithfully,

(Sgd.)F. L. HASZARD,
Premier.

THE HON. W. L. MACKENZIE KING,
Minister of Labour,
Ottawa, Ont.

Reply from the Premier of Ontario.

TORONTO, December 16, 1909.

Dear Sir,—I have your letter of the 13th instant.

I understand the object of the proposed Commission, to inquire into the needs and present equipment of the Dominion as respects training and technical education and into the system of methods for technical instruction obtaining in other countries, will be solely for the purpose of gathering information. This being so, I see no objection to the creation of the Commission, and no exception will be taken to it on the part of the Province of Ontario.

Yours very truly,

(Sgd.) J. P. WHITNEY.

THE HON. W. L. MACKENZIE KING,
Minister of Labour,
Ottawa.

Reply from the Premier of Quebec.

QUEBEC, December 30, 1909.

THE HON. W. L. MACKENZIE KING,
Minister of Labour,
Ottawa.

Sir,—I have submitted to my colleagues of the Executive Council the letter you were kind enough to write to me on the 13th instant, asking me whether the Government of the Province of Quebec would approve the appointment by the Federal authorities of a Commission to make an investigation concerning technical education in this country.

We are of the opinion, my colleagues and myself, that anything pertaining to public education—whether the subject be special teaching or general teaching—belongs to the Provinces exclusively, and I want to write you so, in order that there may be no misunderstanding on that point. As, on the other hand, you give me the assurance that the Federal authorities, in instituting a Commission of Investigation, would simply do it with a view to help the Provincial Governments by having collected information which they would later on put at the disposal of the latter, we see no objection to the appointment of such a Commission.

Please accept, Sir, the expression of my highest regards,

(Sgd.) LOMER GOUIN,
Prime Minister.

Reply from the Premier of Manitoba.

WINNIPEG, December 16, 1909.

Sir,—I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of yours, under date of December 13th, regarding the advisability of appointing a Royal Commission to inquire into the industrial training and technical education of Canada.

I appreciate the fact that education is a matter under the Constitution entirely vested in the Provinces and realize that it is a delicate question on which to give advice such as you solicit.

The matter is an important one and I think, in view of the rapid strides along industrial lines that the Canadian people are making, there is necessity for more attention being given to technical education than what has been the practice or custom in the past.

I shall certainly be pleased to see more interest taken in this matter and our young men better qualified for the opportunities that are offered along industrial lines by having a first-class technical education to qualify them for the responsible and important positions that are awaiting men of that quality.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Sgd.) R. P. ROBLIN,
Premier.

HON. W. L. MACKENZIE KING,
Minister of Labour,
Ottawa.

Reply from the Premier of Saskatchewan.

REGINA, December 21, 1909.

Dear Mr. King,—I have duly received your letter of the December 13, on the subject of Technical Education and the proposal now under consideration by your Government for instituting an enquiry by a Royal Commission, and which asks whether the proposal meets with the approval of the Saskatchewan Government, and whether any exception would be taken by us on the ground of jurisdiction.

I may very readily state that the Saskatchewan Government will raise no objection against the proposed enquiry by the Dominion Government on any grounds; on the contrary we believe that the Federal Government is the proper authority to proceed in the matter in the way proposed, that it is a subject which can be more efficiently, economically, and effectively dealt with by the Central Government than by the various Provincial Governments; and, in addition that, inasmuch as industrial training, and technical instruction intimately affect trade and commerce, these branches of education ought to be viewed from the National rather than from the Provincial standpoint.

Believe me,

Very sincerely yours,

(Sgd.) WALTER SCOTT.

HON. W. L. MACKENZIE KING, C.M.G.,
Minister of Labour,
Ottawa, Ontario.

Reply from the Premier of Alberta.

EDMONTON, ALTA., Dec. 28, 1909.

Dear Sir,—I am instructed by the Hon. Premier Rutherford to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 13th, in reference to the advisability of the Dominion Government appointing a Royal Commission to inquire into the needs and present equipment of the Dominion as respects Industrial Training and Technical Education.

I am directed by the Premier to say that this project meets with the hearty endorsation and approval of his Government.

Yours faithfully,

(Sgd.) M. J. MCLEOD,
Clerk, Executive Council.

HON. W. L. MACKENZIE KING,
Minister of Labour,
Ottawa, Ont.

Reply from the Premier of British Columbia

VICTORIA, January 15, 1910.

HON. W. L. MACKENZIE KING,
Minister of Labour,
Ottawa, Ont.

Dear Sir,—I beg to confirm my telegram to you of January 10, as follows:—

"Owing to absence of Minister of Education with whom I wished to confer, regret being unable reply sooner to your favour regarding Technical Education. He has now returned and an answer will be sent you promptly."

Having since then had an opportunity of consulting with the Minister of Education, I beg to state that the appointment of a Commission by the Dominion to inquire into the subject of Industrial Training and Technical Instruction meets with the approval of this Government.

It is not the intention of the Government of this Province to take exception to the course you propose on any grounds of jurisdiction.

I might add that this Government will gladly afford any facilities in its power to assist in carrying out the object in view.

Yours very truly,

(Sgd.) RICHARD MCBRIDE.

THE COMBINES' INVESTIGATION BILL.

IN the House of Commons, on January 18, the Honourable W. L. Mackenzie King, Minister of Labour, moved for leave to introduce Bill No. 101 to provide for the investigation of Combines, Monopolies, Trusts and Mergers which may enhance prices or restrict competition to the detriment of consumers; and in so doing furnished to the House an outline of the proposals which are contained in this Bill, as well as a brief statement of the reasons which have led to its preparation. On the conclusion of the Minister's remarks the Bill was read a first time. In proposing the motion the Minister spoke as follows:

Explanation by the Minister.

"The somewhat lengthy title of this Bill may help to explain its scope and purpose. The short title is the Combinations' Investigation Act. As human ingenuity has devised a great many forms of combination for the purpose of affecting an increase in prices, or the restriction of competition, an effort has been made in this measure to give a definition of the word 'combine' sufficiently comprehensive to embrace all forms of combination which may have this effect, and in particular to make it clear that this measure shall have reference to all such forms of combination as are popularly known as monopolies, trusts, mergers and combines. This legislation differs in some particulars from legislation of a like nature which has been introduced in other countries, in that it is not aimed against combines or mergers as such, but rather against the exercise on the part of combines, mergers or monopolies, in an unfair manner, of the powers which they may get from that form of organization. This is an age of organization and not merely of local or national competition but of world-wide competition, and any industry or any nation which wishes to hold its own in the field of competition must do much in the way of perfecting organization. A highly organized industry should, from the facilities it has of improving production, lead to greater efficiency and economies of one kind and another, which should, on the whole, benefit the consuming public. But, we know that in other countries, and possibly also in this country, organizations have not always used their corporate powers primarily to the advantage of the consumers but have taken, in some cases, possibly, an unfair advantage to themselves, This measure seeks to afford the means of conserving to the public some of the benefits which arise from large organizations of capital for the purpose of business and commerce. It is organized society which alone makes the organization of capital and industry possible, and the people have a right to expect, and to look to the government to see that their rights shall be conserved and that their liberties shall not be curtailed by privileges which they permit others to enjoy."

Mr. R. L. BORDEN. "Who is to initiate the investigation? "

Mr. KING. "Perhaps it would be well if I were to explain somewhat in

detail the procedure suggested by this measure. It is provided that the Act shall be under the Minister of Labour, and that in connection with the administration of the Act a Registrar of Boards of Investigation shall be appointed."

"In all measures of this kind that affect private interests and at the same time public rights, there are two factors which have to be kept constantly in mind. There is first in all legislation of this kind which affects private interests and public rights, a desirability of securing the minimum of interference with private business where that business is conducted in a fair and proper way and on the other hand the desirability of providing a ready and efficient means for individuals or the public to secure their due rights where these rights are interfered with or encroached upon by any corporation. These two objects, have, it is hoped, been kept in mind in the drafting of this measure. It is believed that the Bill as introduced will afford a ready and convenient means whereby parties who have reason to believe that any combination is unduly enhancing prices or unfairly restricting competition, may obtain an investigation, and an effective remedy against evils which may be found to exist. This, it is sought to obtain in the first place by providing that six or more persons who feel that a combine exists and that prices have been enhanced or competition restricted by reason of such combine to the detriment of the consumer, may make application to a judge of the high court for an order to grant an investigation. The judge may, if he so desires, call before him witnesses, but all that is necessary is for the judge to assure himself before granting such order that a prime facie case has been made out. The judge, if satisfied there is reasonable ground for believing that a combine exists which is injurious to trade or which is operating to the detriment of consumers, and that it is in the public interest an investigation should be held, he may direct or rather shall direct an investigation under the provisions of this Act. When the judge issues an order for an investigation the order is to be directed to the minister, who is therefore to call each of the parties concerned to name a member on the Board of Investigation. The Act in this particular proceeds along lines somewhat similar to the procedure under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act. The parties who have made the complaint are called upon to name a representative on this Board of Investigation, the parties concerned in the alleged combine are called upon to name a representative on their behalf, and the two gentlemen thus chosen are given opportunity of confering together with a view of selecting a third person (who must in this particular case be a judge) to act as chairman of the Board of Investigation. Failing agreement the Minister appoints the chairman. The Board thus constituted shall have all the powers of a court of record; it shall have power of summoning witnesses, of ordering the production of documents, of taking evidence on oath. When the Board has duly investigated the matters before it, it is the duty of the Board to draw up a report and submit that report to the Minister who is obliged to give it publicity by publishing it in the *Canada Gazette*, by sending copies to the parties concerned, by distributing copies to the press if so desired, and by supplying copies to any other parties who may make application. Perhaps it would be well to read the section which refers to the Board of Investigation:

"The Board shall expeditiously and fully and carefully inquire into the matters referred to it and all matters affecting the merits thereof, including the question of whether or not the price or rental of any article concerned has been unreasonably enhanced or competition in the supply thereof unduly restricted in consequence of a combine, and shall make a full and detailed report thereon to the minister, which report shall set forth the various proceedings and steps taken by the Board for the purpose of fully and carefully ascertaining all the facts and circumstances connected with the alleged combine, including such findings and recommendations as in the opinion of the Board, are in accordance with the merits and requirements of the case."

"There are certain classes of evils in

the remedying of which it is believed publicity is more effective than penalty. It may not be that publicity will in all cases prove an effective remedy, but certainly in industrial matters it has many times in the past proven to be effective. While this Act provides machinery of a nature calculated to let in the light on the workings of these large corporations when it is believed they are operating in a manner unfair to the consumer, and while it is believed that much good will be accomplished in this way, the legislation does not rely entirely upon publicity to bring about the desired remedy. There are other remedies proposed, and one is the remedy already existing in connection under other legislation with respect in certain cases to such articles as are protected by the tariff. The statute in this particular gives authority to the Governor in Council where the Board reports that prices have been unduly enhanced or that competition is being unfairly restricted in virtue of the protection given to a particular article to reduce the tariff on that particular article or to remove the duty altogether.

"Then, there is another class of combination which it is hoped this measure may be the means of preventing. I refer to the case of persons holding patents and who exercise their exclusive rights and privileges to restrict competition. In section 22 of the Act, there is this provision:

"In case the owner or holder of any patent issued under the Patent Act has made use of the exclusive rights and privileges which, as such owner or holder he controls, so as unduly to limit the facilities for transporting, producing, manufacturing, supplying, storing or dealing in any article which may be a subject of trade or commerce or so as unduly to restrain or injure trade or commerce in relation to any such article or unduly to prevent, limit or lessen the manufacture or in relation to any such article or unduly to enhance the price thereof, or purchase, barter, sale, transportation, storage or supply of any article, such patent shall be liable to be revoked."

"The clause then sets forth the steps that may be taken for the revoking of the patent where an adverse report has been made by a Board in such a case.

"Then there is a further clause which provides that where a Board finds any combination has been guilty of enhancing prices or unfairly restricting competition to the detriment of the consumers, if the guilty parties or corporations persist in the conduct which has been reported against, they shall be guilty of an indictable offence and liable to a penalty not exceeding $1,000, and costs, for each day that they continue to offend after the expiration of ten days from the date of publication of the report of the Board in the *Canada Gazette*. These are the main features of the measure. A good part of the Bill is taken up with the setting out the machinery for investigation, a part of it relates to the meetings of the Board, the remuneration and expenses of the Board and the taking of evidence, and there are a few miscellaneous clauses. I think, however, what I have said will be sufficient as an outline of the Bill."

PARLIAMENTARY REVIEW OF BILLS, MOTIONS, DEBATES, ETC., AFFECTING LABOUR.

ELSEWHERE in the present number of the *Labour Gazette* reference has been made to the introduction, on January 18, by the Minister of Labour of a Bill to provide for the investigation of Combines, Monopolies, Trusts and Mergers, which may enhance prices or restrict competition to the detriment of consumers; and to an important announcement which was made by the Minister of Labour, in the House of Commons, on January 28, of the Government policy in respect of the appointment of a Commission of inquiry on the subject of Technical Education.

Hours of Labour on Public Works.

A special committee of the House of Commons, appointed to report on Bill No.

21,—An Act respecting the Hours of Labour on Public Works, held meetings on January 21, and on January 26, Professor O. Skelton, of Queen's University, attending at both meetings of the Committee, and giving evidence in respect of legislation in other countries on the subject of hours of labour.

Some 3,000 copies of the Bill were also sent out by the clerk of the committee with a circular letter to Trades and Labour organizations throughout Canada, Farmers' Institutes, Stock Breeders' and other Agricultural Associations, Boards of Trade and Chambers of Commerce, Transportation and Marine companies, Manufacturers and others. In this circular it was stated that the special committee was desirous of obtaining all the information possible on the question, and of hearing the views of all parties interested. Some 600 replies have already been received, as follows:—

Manufacturers	475
Boards of Trade	29
Transportation and Marine Companies	8
Trades and Labour organizations	54
Farmers' Institutes, Stock Breeders' and other Agricultural Associations	34

On the conclusion of Professor Skelton's evidence, officers of the Department of Labour and witnesses will be heard before the committee on behalf of the various interests affected by the proposed legislation.

Fatal Accidents on the Transcontinental Railway.

A statement was presented to the House of Commons, on January 26, in the form of a return of fatalities which have occurred in the construction of the National Transcontinental Railway during the past three years through the use of explosives. The statement in question showed that, in all, 114 fatalities have occurred, as follows:—

DISTRICT "A"

1907	0
1908	2
1909	9

DISTRICT "B"

1907	3
1908	12
1909	2

DISTRICTS "C" & "D"

	0

DISTRICT "E"

1907	0
1908	0
1909	9

DISTRICT "F"

1906–07	13
1907–08	35
1908	27
1909	2

It would appear from the return that notice was sent by the Commissioners of the Transcontinental Railway to contractors and sub-contractors, directing that the attention of workmen should be called to the risk which is involved in the handling of dangerous explosives. The commissioners also sent Dr. J. F. Donald, an expert analyst and assayist, to report on the use and the quality of the explosives employed in District "F". He reported the principal causes of the accidents as careless or ignorant handling of the explosives, and stated that, but little fault, could be found with the quality of the explosives. It would further appear that when accidents have occurred a report has been at once made by the resident engineer to the district engineer, giving the name of the victim and the probable cause of the accident. The contractor also invariably notified the coroner for the district, who looked into each case and held an enquiry if he deemed the same necessary. In the Province of Quebec enquiries were held by the coroner in all cases.

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULES AND FAIR WAGES CLAIMS.

ON January 7, a cheque for $20.45 was received in the Department of Labour from the firm of Peter Lyall & Sons, Montreal, in settlement of a claim preferred by Mr. Thomas Dunlop, of Montreal Annex, Que., against that firm for work performed by him as a carpenter on the erection of the Montreal Post Office Annex. This claim had been previously investigated and reported upon by one of the Fair Wages Officers of the Department of Labour. The sum in question was duly transmitted to Mr. Dunlop, and was accepted by him in full settlement of the claim. The amount due Mr. Dunlop, as ascertained by the Fair Wages Officer, represented the difference between the rate of twenty-five cents per hour, which he received during a period of 409 hours and the rate of thirty cents per hour provided for this class of labour in the Fair Wages Schedule of the contract.

On January 21, an Express Money Order for $12.70 was received in the Department from the firm of Peter Lyall & Sons, Montreal, in settlement of a claim preferred by Mr. Jas. Walton of Verdun, Que., against that firm for work performed by him as a carpenter on the erection of the Montreal Post Office Annex. This claim had been previously investigated, and reported upon by one of the Fair Wages Officers of the Department of Labour. The amount above mentioned represented the sum due Mr. Walton, as ascertained by the Fair Wages Officer, being the difference between the rate of twenty-five cents per hour, which he received during the period of his employment, and the rate of thirty cents per hour, which was provided for this class of labour in the contract. The Money Order was duly transmitted to Mr. Walton, and was accepted by him in full settlement of the claim in question.

Fair Wages Schedules.

During the month of January, the Department of Labour prepared, at the request of the Departments concerned, Fair Wages Schedules for insertion in contracts for various public works, as follows:—

Construction of buildings on Prince Edward Island Railway from Harmony to Elmira.

Construction of a derrick scow for the Sault Ste. Marie Canal.

Construction of an addition to the Eastern Departmental Building at Ottawa, Ont.

Construction of a pile protection pier at Winnipeg Beach, Man.

Construction of new vehicle shed, Ordnance Stores, London, Ont.

Work at Rockliffe Rifle Range, Ottawa, Ont.

PRICES AND THE COST OF LIVING—I. A MONTH'S STATISTICAL REVIEW OF WHOLESALE AND RETAIL PRICES TO BE ISSUED BY THE DEPARTMENT.

THE Department of Labour, in connection with its monthly review of industrial and labour conditions published as the leading article in each issue of the *Labour Gazette*, has for some time past dealt in a general way with the subject of prices, as reflecting current industrial and economic conditions throughout Canada, and as bearing on the cost of living. The unsatisfactoriness of general statements in such a matter, and the importance of the question to the community, has led the Department to adopt a more comprehensive and systematic method of dealing with the subject, and for several months past arrangements have been in progress looking to the inauguration of a periodical statistical review of prices in the *Labour Gazette*.

In dealing with the subject of prices, it is necessary to differentiate sharply between wholesale and retail. The former being much more sensitive than the latter, are especially valuable as indicat-

ing current industrial and trade sentiment; whereas the latter more directly reflect the cost of living to the individual.

Retail Prices.

As the cost of living varies to a degree according to local conditions, the Department will publish from month to month, hereafter a table showing the prices of thirty-four commodities which enter largely into the cost of living at the more important centres of population throughout Canada. The reader is referred to the first article of this series which appears on a subsequent page of the present issue, from which full details as to the nature, and scope of the article may be ascertained. In order to permit of generalization, an average for the several localities will be struck and a carefully prepared budget applied thereto, by means of which comparisons from month to month on a general scale may be possible.

Wholesale Prices.

From the standpoint of wholesale prices it is the intention of the Department, to publish from month to month in future a summarized tabular statement showing the price tendencies, of some 225 commodities which enter largely into the trade of the country and which may be considered as reflecting the more important phases of its industrial activity. Publication of this monthly summary will be begun in the March issue of the *Labour Gazette*, and a full explanation will be made on that occasion with regard to the articles covered, sources of information, etc. The method of index numbers will be applied in order to render comparisons possible from month to month.

PRICES AND THE COST OF LIVING.—II. SPECIAL INVESTIGATION BY THE DEPARTMENT INTO THE COURSE OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN CANADA DURING THE PAST TWENTY YEARS.

IN order to insure that the monthly analysis of wholesale prices above referred may be constructed on a proper basis, and in view also of the widespread interest at present prevailing in the subject of prices and the cost of living in Canada, the Department began early in the year 1909, an extended investigation into the course of wholesale prices from the year 1890 up to the present time. The results of this investigation, which has involved a great deal of research are now in the press and will be issued at as early a moment as possible in the form of a special report.

The investigation which was extended so as to cover some 225 commodities is divided into the following subdivisions:

1. Grains and fodder.
2. Animals and meats.
3. Dairy produce,
4. Fish,
5. Other foods, groceries, etc.
6. Textiles,–woollens, cottons, silks, linens, jutes.
7. Hides, leather, boots and shoes,
8. Metals and implements,
9. Fuel and lighting,
10. Building material,
    - *a* Lumber,
    - *b* Other building material,
    - *c* Builders' hardware,
    - *d* Paints, oils and glass,
11. House furnishings:
    - *a* Furniture,
    - *b* Crockery and glassware,
    - *c* Cutlery and silver plated ware,
    - *d* Kitchen furnishings.
12. Drugs and chemicals.
13. Miscellaneous, including furs, liquors and tobacco, rope, soap, etc.

In the case of each commodity quoted under the above headings, numbering over 225 in all, a table showing the actual wholesale price obtaining at the governing market in Canada on the opening market day of each month from the year 1890 until the close of 1909, will be given in the report. In a following division, a series of tables of "relative" prices is given, in which the average yearly prices shown for each article in the first series of tables is expressed in percentages of the average price of each

commodity during the decade 1890-1899. Following this a number of charts will set forth in a graphic way the course of prices of the more important commodities during the twenty year period both singly and in combination with other related commodities in the accompanying matter. An analysis of the more important results shown is given, with a full explanation of the methods of calculation employed.

PRICES AND THE COST OF LIVING—III. RESULTS OF A SPECIAL INVESTIGATION BY THE DEPARTMENT INTO THE WHOLESALE PRICES OF ANIMALS AND MEATS, 1890-1909.

FOR some years past, and especially since the beginning of the present century, one of the most important features of the general industrial and economic situation in Canada, as in several other countries, has been a continuous and pronounced advance in prices and the cost of living. The upward tendency seemed for a time to have reached its highest point in 1907, when prices attained a level in many instances unprecedented and in others equalled only under circumstances of a very special or exceptional character. The financial panic of the autumn of 1907, arrested this tendency and caused in many departments a recession during 1908. The check, however, proved to be but temporary. The comparative slightness of the effect it produced on prices, and the early recovery to the upward and buoyant tendency which had been previously so pronounced, constituted, in fact, one of the most noteworthy features in connection with the stringency in Canada. This became particularly marked with the increasing industrial activity and trade prosperity of 1909, in the closing months of which the high cost of living had become a subject of very widespread discussion, affecting as it did the immediate personal well-being of nearly every class in the community and especially those dependent upon a fixed rate of income. Since the opening of the present year, public interest has been still more intense. A large number of the trade journals and daily newspapers of the country have published special articles dealing with the subject in greater or less detail, and a number of investigations of varying character into the nature and causes of the phenomenon have been undertaken both on public and private initiative. It is safe to say that no public question at the present moment equals in general interest, that of the abnormal cost of living.

The High Price of Meats.

Since the beginning of the present phase of the discussion perhaps the chief topic referred to by the press and by the public at large has been the high price of meats. Early in the month of January this aspect of the situation was made the subject of special investigation and action in the United States. In several of the larger cities in that country a systematic boycott against the use of meats was commenced, part being taken therein by several thousands of people. The movement spread to Canada and in the closing days of January similar action was discussed and in some cases resolved upon, in certain localities in Ontario, the object of the movement being primarily by way of protest against what was felt to be an undue enhancement of prices in this important class of commodities.

Special Investigation by the Department.

In view of the interest attaching to this branch of the subject the Department has decided to publish in advance the part of the special report on wholesale prices during the past twenty years described in the preceding article, relating to animals and meats, that is, Part II, in order that this information may be of the greatest possible assistance in connection with the discussion now in progress.

The commodities covered in this part of the investigation, the unit of measurement adopted, and the wholesale market selected as the most representative of conditions prevailing throughout the country are as follows:—

Commodity.	Quantity.	Market.
English, boneless breakfast bacon	per lb.	Montreal.
Beef, dressed	per cwt.	Toronto.
Cattle, Western, prime, off cars	"	Winnipeg.
Cattle, butchers', choice steers	"	Toronto.
Fowls	per lb.	Montreal.
Hams, smoked, medium size	"	Montreal.
Hogs, choice, selects, f.o.b.,	per cwt.	Toronto.
Hogs, dressed	"	Toronto.
Lard, pure, in tierces	per lb.	Toronto.
Mutton, dressed	per cwt.	Toronto.
Pork, heavy Canada short cut mess	per bbl.	Montreal.
Sheep, export ewes	per cwt.	Toronto.
Turkeys	per lb.	Montreal.
Veal, dressed	per cwt.	Toronto.

In the case of each of the above, the price on the opening market day of each month is quoted from a reliable authority back to January, 1890. In the case of dressed beef, dressed hogs, dressed mutton, and dressed veal, the record does not extend beyond 1903. This is owing to the fact that the wholesale meat trade of Toronto, which is represented in the quotations, has come into existence only during the past few years, nearly all the butchers having previously bought their animals on the hoof and either slaughtered them themselves or had them slaughtered in a common abattoir.

The tables are for the most part self-explanatory. The average price for the year being worked out enables the record for each commodity to be followed with considerable clearness.

Following the tables of actual prices is a table of "relative" prices or index numbers, in which the several commodities are grouped together for purposes of comparison and combination. The statistics set forth in this table show for each commodity the percentage which the average price of the commodity from year to year was of the average prevailing during the decade 1890-1899. Thus in the case of bacon, the number 146.0 under the heading of 1908, means that the average price of bacon during that year was forty-six per cent. higher than the average price of bacon during 1890-1899. In a similar way bacon in 1906, is shown to have been 15.4 per cent. lower in price than during the decade 1890-1899.

In order to show at a glance a number of the important combinations that may be worked out from the table of relative prices a chart is added, where a line is traced for cattle and beef, fowl and turkeys, hogs and hog products, sheep, tallow and mutton, and for all of these in combination.

Combining all of the animals and meats included in the investigation it will be seen that during the year 1909, prices were approximately forty-eight per cent. higher than during the ten-year period 1890-1899, and that compared with 1906, they were fully seventy-seven per cent. higher.

A series of articles reviewing the several groups of the Department's investigation into wholesale prices, will be published from time to time in the *Labour Gazette* during the coming year, though, as above stated, it is the intention that the full report be placed before the public in a few weeks' time.

WHOLESALE PRICES, CANADA, 1890–1909.—II. ANIMALS AND MEATS.

ENGLISH, BONELESS, BREAKFAST BACON.

Price per lb. at Montreal, Que., on the first market day of each month; quotations from the Montreal Gazette.

Month.	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909
	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.
January..	12–13	9–10½	9–10	11–12	11½–12½	9–11½	9¼	8½–9½	10–12	10–12	11–11½	13–14	15	14–15	13–14	13	15	15	12½	14½
February	11	9–10½	9–10	11½–12	11½–12½	9–11½	9–10	8½–9½	10–12	10½–11	11–11½	14–15	15	14–15	12½–13	13	15	15–16	13½	14½
March....	11	10¼	9–10	12–13	10½–11½	9–10½	9–10	8½–9½	12–12½	10½–11	11–12	14–15	14–15	14–15	12½–13½	12½	15	15½–16	13½	15
April.....	11	9–10¼	9–10	12–13	10–12	9–10½	8–9	10	12	10½–11	11½–13	14–15	14–15	14–15	12½–13½	12½	15½	15½–16	13½	14½
May.....	11	9–10¼	9–10	11½–12½	10–12	10–10½	8½–9½	10½–11½	12	10½–11	11½–13	14–15	14–15	14–15	13	14	16½–17	15–15½	14½	14½
June.....	11	9–10¼	9–10	11½–12½	10–12	10–10½	8½–9½	10½–11½	12	10½–11	10–12	14–15	14–15	14–15	13	14	17½–18	14½–15	14	14
July.....	11–12	9–10	9½–10	11½–12½	10–12	10–10½	8½–9½	11–12	11½–12	10½–11	10–14	14–15	14–15	14–15	13	14	17½–18	15	14	14
August...	10–11	9–10	9½–10¼	11½–12½	10–12	9–11	8½–9½	11–12	11½–12	11½–12	11–14	14–15	14–15	14–15	12½	15	16½–17	14	15	15
September	9–10	9–10	9½–10¼	12–12½	10–12	9–11	8½–9½	11–12	11½–12	11½–12½	12–14	14–15	14–15	14–15	12½	17	16½–17	14	15	16½–17
October...	9–10	9–10	10½–11	11½–12½	10–12	9–11	7½–8½	12–13	10–13	11½–12½	12½–14	14–15	14–15	14–15	13	16	16½–17	14–15	16½	18
November	9–10	9–10	12	11½–12½	9–11½	9–11	8½–9½	12–13	10–13	11½–12½	12–14	14½–15	14–15	13–14	13	15	16½–17	15–16	16½	18
December	9–10	9–10	11–12	11½–12½	9–11½	9–10	8½–9½	10–12	10–12	11–12	13–14	14½–15	14–15	13–14	13	15	15	14½	16½	17
Average	10·625	9·635	10·061	12·015	11·041	10·020	8·979	10·791	11·625	11·230	12·125	14·458	14·583	14·333	12·937	14·250	16·229	14·958	14·583	15·479

WHOLESALE PRICES, CANADA, 1890–1909.—II. ANIMALS AND MEATS. (*Continued.*)

BEEF, DRESSED.

Price per cwt., at Toronto, Ont., on the first market day of each month; quotations furnished by the Harris Abattoir Company, Limited, Toronto.

Month.	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909
	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.
January															6.46	5.92	6.22	6.70	7.37	7.36
February														6.45	6.51	6.26	6.47	6.88	7.56	7.42
March														6.35	6.41	6.29	6.80	7.02	7.50	7.71
April														6.81	6.77	7.36	7.18	7.34	8.53	8.27
May														7.14	7.03	8.03	7.15	7.69	9.05	9.50 10.75
June														7.09	7.56	7.60	7.36	8.38	9.10	10.50
July														6.61	7.40	6.97	7.27	7.89	8.26	10.50
August														6.54	6.59	6.36	6.88	7.53	7.47	10.50
September														6.40	6.34	6.09	6.78	7.27	7.31	10.00 11.00
October														6.11	5.93	5.63	6.41	6.84	7.16	9.50 10.50
November														5.74	5.80	5.48	5.99	6.55	6.89	9.25 10.25
December														6.26	6.27	6.28	6.74	7.12	7.49	9.50 10.00
Average														6.500	6.589	6.522	6.770	7.268	7.974	9.365

WHOLESALE PRICES, CANADA, 1890–1909.—II. ANIMALS AND MEATS.—(*Continued.*)

CATTLE, WESTERN, PRIME, OFF CARS, AT WINNIPEG, MAN.

Price, per cwt., on the first market day of each month; quotations from the Manitoba Free Press and Winnipeg Commercial.

Month.	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909
	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.
January. .	4.50	4.00	5.00	5.00	2.25	3.00	3.50	3.00	3.75	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50	4.00	3.50	3.00	3.25	3.75	3.25	3.50
February .	4.25	3.50	5.00	5.00	2.25	3.00	3.00	3.25	3.75	3.50	3.50	4.00	3.50	4.00	3.50	4.00	3.75	3.75	3.75	3.50
March ...	5.00	3.50	5.00	5.00	2.25	3.00	3.00	3.25	3.75	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.50	4.50	3.50	4.00	4.00	4.50	4.50	3.50
April	5.00	3.50	5.50	4.00	2.25	3.50	3.25	3.50	3.75	4.75	4.00	4.00	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.00	4.25	4.50	4.00	3.75
May.....	4.00	3.50	5.25	4.00	2.25	3.50	3.25	4.00	4.00	4.50	3.50	4.50	4.75	4.50	4.75	4.50	4.25	5.00	5.00	5.00
June.....	4.00	4.00	5.50	3.50	3.00	3.75	3.00	4.00	4.00	4.50	3.50	5.00	4.75	4.50	5.00	3.50	4.50	5.50	5.00	5.50
July.....	4.00	4.00	5.50	3.50	3.00	3.50	3.00	4.25	4.25	4.50	4.00	4.50	4.25	4.50	4.50	3.50	4.25	6.00	4.50	4.75
August ...	3.00	4.00	5.50	3.50	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.50	5.00	4.00	3.50	3.50	3.75	3.50	3.50	3.00	3.75	4.75	4.00	4.50
September	3.00	3.50	5.50	3.50	3.00	3.00	3.25	3.50	3.25	4.00	3.25	3.25	3.75	3.00	3.50	3.25	3.50	4.00	3.75	4.00
October...	2.50	3.50	5.50	3.25	3.00	3.00	3.50	3.25	3.25	3.50	3.00	3.25	3.50	2.75	3.00	3.25	3.25	4.00	3.75	3.75
November	2.75	3.50	5.50	3.25	3.00	3.00	3.25	3.00	3.25	3.00	3.00	3.25	4.00	2.50	2.50	3.25	3.75	3.50	3.75	3.75
December.	3.00	3.00	5.50	3.25	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.25	3.00	3.50	3.50	3.50	2.50	2.75	3.25	3.50	3.75	3.50	4.00–4.25
Average	3.750	3.625	5.354	3.895	2.687	3.187	3.166	3.458	3.770	3.895	3.520	3.854	4.020	3.729	3.708	3.541	3.833	4.416	4.625	4.135

WHOLESALE PRICES, CANADA, 1890–1909.—II. ANIMALS AND MEATS.—*Continued.*

BUTCHERS' CATTLE: CHOICE STEERS.

Price per cwt., at Toronto, Ont., on the first market day of each month; quotations from the Toronto Globe.

Month.	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
January	3.75	3.75	3.50	3.50	3.00	3.00	3.00	2.90–	3.50	4.25	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.75	4.20	4.00	4.40	4.25	4.50	5.00
		4.00	3.75	3.75	3.75	3.25		3.00	3.75	4.50	4.25	4.25	4.45		4.50	4.50	4.60	4.50	4.60	5.35
February	3.75	3.25	3.50	3.50	3.25	3.00	2.75	3.00–	3.40	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.40	4.40	4.20	4.00	4.40	4.60	4.20	5.15
		4.00	4.00	4.00	3.50	3.25	3.25	3.25	3.60	4.25	4.25	4.25	4.60	4.50	4.50	4.35	4.60	4.90	5.10	5.65
March	3.87½	3.75	3.50	3.50	2.90	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.50	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.25	3.50	4.20	4.15	4.50	4.75	4.65	5.20
	4.12½	4.12½	4.00	4.00	3.00	3.25	3.25	3.25	3.75	4.25	4.25	4.25	4.50	4.30	4.50	4.50	4.75	4.90	4.85	5.35
April	4.50	3.25	4.00	3.50	3.00	3.75	3.00	2.50	3.50	4.25	3.90	4.00	4.25	4.10	4.60	4.50	4.40	4.90	4.90	5.25
	4.75		4.50	4.25	3.50		3.50	3.50	3.70	4.75	4.25	4.25	4.50	4.50	4.80	4.75	4.65	5.15	5.35	5.60
May	5.00	4.75	4.00	4.12½	3.00	4.00	3.00	3.50	3.50	4.40	4.00	4.10	5.60	4.50	4.50	5.40	4.75	4.75	5.50	5.40
		5.50	4.50	4.25	3.75	4.25	3.25	3.75	3.70	4.65	4.25	4.50	5.85	4.75	4.65	5.75	5.00	5.10	5.80	6.12½
June	5.00	5.00	3.87½	3.50	3.50	4.25	2.90	3.50–	3.50	4.25	4.25	4.60	5.60	4.70	4.65	5.30	4.65	5.50	5.40	5.65
		5.50	4.00	4.25	4.00	4.30	3.00	3.65	3.75	4.60	4.50	5.00	5.85	4.80	4.75	5.45		5.75	5.80	6.40
July	4.80	5.00	3.87½	3.87½	3.25	3.90	2.90	3.50–	4.00	4.25	4.25	4.50	5.25	4.70	4.80	4.90	4.50	4.90	5.60	5.75
		5.25	4.00	4.12½	3.75	4.00	3.15	3.80	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.75	5.75	4.90	5.00	5.20	4.75	5.50	5.75	6.25
August	3.50	3.00	3.87½	3.87½	3.25	3.70	2.90	3.50–	4.00	3.75	4.00	4.40	5.50	4.60	4.50	4.50	4.40	4.75	4.75	5.75
	3.75	3.75	4.00	4.00	3.50	3.75	3.25	3.75	4.10	4.25	4.25	4.75	5.75	4.75	4.65	4.65	4.60	4.90	5.00	6.15
September	3.90	3.50	3.62½	3.50	3.00	3.45	2.75	3.50–	4.10	3.50	4.35	4.50	4.50	4.30	4.25	4.10	4.40	4.25	4.50	5.25
		3.75	3.75	3.75	3.50	3.50	3.00	3.75	4.20	4.00	4.65	4.85	5.00	4.50	4.60	4.50	4.65	4.65	4.75	5.75
October	3.00	3.50	3.25	3.25	3.25	3.25	2.75	3.50–	3.75	4.00	4.00	4.25	4.75	4.40	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.50	4.60	5.75
	5.00	3.75	3.75	3.50	3.50	3.30	3.00	3.75	4.00	4.50	4.25	4.50	5.00	4.50	4.50	4.40	4.25	4.25	4.75	4.80
November	3.50	3.25	4.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	2.75	3.30–	3.75	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.50	4.20	4.40	4.00	4.25	4.75	4.50	5.50
	3.75	3.50	4.50	3.50	3.50	3.25	3.00	3.50	4.00	4.10	4.30	4.40	4.85	4.40		4.30	4.50	5.00	4.80	6.40
December	4.00	3.00	3.50	3.00	3.00	2.90	2.90	3.30–	3.75	4.50	4.40	4.25	4.00	4.20	4.10	4.00	4.30	4.65	4.40	5.35
	4.25	3.75	3.75	3.50	3.50	3.00	3.25	3.50	4.00	4.80	4.75	4.35	5.00	4.40	4.65	4.50	4.50		4.75	5.70
Average	4.183	3.963	3.874	4.453	3.965	3.711	3.020	3.393	3.804	3.878	4.229	4.362	4.900	4.470	4.495	4.570	4.518	4.854	4.952	5.644

WHOLESALE PRICES, CANADA, 1890–1909.—II. ANIMALS AND MEATS.—*Continued.*

FOWLS.

Price per lb., at Montreal, Que., on the first market day of each month; quotations from the Montreal Gazette.

Month.	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909
	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.
January.	7–9	7–8	8	5–6	6–8	7–7½	6–6½	4–6½	6–7	4–5	5–6	4–6	6–6½	8–10	7–8	8½–11	7–9	7–8½	6–8	10½–1.½
February	10	8–9	8	5–6	9–10	7–8	7½–8	3–5½	7–7½	5½–6	5–6	4–6	6½–7	8–10	7–8	7–11	7–9	9–10	7–10	12½–14
March....	13–14	.....	8	6	9–10	.....	.....	.....	.....	5½–6	.....	4–6	6½–7	8–9	7–8	7–8	7–9	9–10	.....	14 –15
April.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7–8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
May.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
June.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
July.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
August...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
September	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
October...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
November	7–8	7–8	6–7	6–7	6–7	6–7	6–6½	6–7	7–7½	5–5½	5–6	6	7–9	7–8	8–9	8–9	7–8	10–12	8–9	13–14
December.	9–8	7–8	6½–7½	6–6½	6½–7½	6–7	6–6½	7	5–6	5–5½	5–6	4–5	8–10	7–8	8–10	7–9	7–8½	6–8	8–9	13–14
Average	9.500	7.750	7.500	5.950	7.900	6.937	6.625	5.750	6.625	5.300	5.500	5.100	7.350	8.300	7.916	8.550	7.850	8.950	8.125	13.150

WHOLESALE PRICES, CANADA, 1890–1909.—II. ANIMALS AND MEATS.—*Continued.*

HAMS: SMOKED, MEDIUM SIZE.

Price per lb., at Montreal, Que., on the first market day of each month; quotations from the Canadian Journal of Commerce.

Month.	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909
	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.
January	11½12½	10–11	10½–11	12½–15	12–13	9–10½	9–10	9–10	11 –13	10½–13	10–11½	13 –14	13–14	12–14	12½–13	9½–11¾	12½	14	14½–15½	13½
Febru'ry	11–12	10–11	10½–11	12½–13	12–13	9–10½	9–10	8½–10	11–13	10½–13	10–11½	13½–15	12½–14	12–14	11–13	9½–11¾	13	14–15½	14–15½	13½
March .	11–11½	10½–11	10½–11	13–14	11–12	9–10½	9–10	9–10½	11–13	10½–13	10–11½	12½–14	14–15	12–14	11–13	9½–11¾	13½	14½–15½	14	14
April...	11–11½	10½–11½	9½–10½	12½–13	9–11	9–10½	8½–9½	9–10½	11–13	10–12	11–11½	12½–14	12–14	12½–14	11–13	9½–11¾	13½	14½–15½	13½	14
May....	11½–12	10½–11½	10–10½	12½–13¼	9½–11	9–10½	9–10	9–10½	11½–12	10–11½	12–14	12½–14	12–14	13–14	10½–13	12	14	14½–15½	13½	14
June....	11½–12	10½–11½	10–10½	12½–13¼	9½–11	10–11	9–10	10½–12½	11½–12	10–10½	12–14	12½–14	12–14	13–14½	10½–13	14	14	14½–15½	13½	15½
July....	13	10–11	10½–11	12½–13¼	9½–11	10–11	9–9½	11–13	10½–11	11–12	11–13½	12½–14	12½–14½	13½–14½	10½–13	14	14	14½–15½	13½	15½
August .	13	10½–11½	11–11½	12½–13¼	9½–11	9–11	7½	11–13	10½–11	11–13½	12–14	13½–14½	12½–14	13½–14	10½–13	14	15½–16	14½–15½	13½	12–13
Sept....	12–12½	10½–11½	11–11½	12–13	10–13	9–11	10–11	11–13	10½–11	11½–12½	12–14	13½–14½	12½–14	13–14	11–13½	14	15½–16	14½–15½	13½	13½–14
October	12–12½	10½–11½	11–12½	12–14	10–13	9–11	10–12	12–14	10½–11	12½–13½	12–14	13½–14½	12–14	13–14	10–14	14	15½–16	13½–14	14	14½–15
Nov	10–11	10½–11½	11–11½	12–13	10–13	9–11	10–12	12–14	10½–11	12–13½	12–14	13½–14½	12–14	12½–13	10–14	13	15½–16	14½–15	14	18
Dec....	10–11	10½–11½	11–12½	11½–12½	9½–11	9–11	9–10	12–14	10½–13	10–11½	12–14	13½–14½	12–14	12½–13	9½–12	13	15	14–15½	14	16
Average	11.75	10.864	10.895	12.840	11.020	9.979	9.604	11.208	11.416	11.625	12.229	13.666	13.270	13.312	11.895	12.54	14.375	14.75	13.895	14.583

WHOLESALE PRICES, CANADA, 1890–1909.—II. ANIMALS AND MEATS.—*Continued.*

HOGS: CHOICE SELECTS.

Price, per cwt., f.o.b., at West Toronto stock yard markets, on first market day of each month: quotations from the Toronto Globe.

Month.	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
January	4.00–4.25	4.00–4.25	4.00–4.30	5.75–6.00	4.75–5.00	4.00–4.15	3.70	4.00–4.13	4.70–4.75	4.50	4.37½	6.50	6.70	6.00	5.25	4.90	6.10	6.40	5.70	5.75–6.00
February	4.00–4.25	4.00–4.25	4.25–4.30	6.50–7.00	4.50–4.80	4.20–4.50	4.20–4.25	4.25–4.38	5.00–5.13	4.38	4.87½	6.25	6.00	5.30	4.75	5.50	6.50	6.85	4.90	6.50–6.75
March	4.00–4.25	4.40–4.60	4.30–4.90	6.75–7.00	4.25–4.40	4.00–4.10	3.90–4.00	4.90–5.00	5.00–5.13	4.25	5.37½	6.50	6.00	6.10	5.00	5.60	6.85	6.90	5.00	6.50–6.75
April	4.50	4.60–4.80	5.00–5.25	5.75–6.00	4.30–4.40	4.60–4.75	3.75–3.80	5.15–5.25	4.60–4.63	4.37½	6.25	6.50	6.00	6.10	4.75	6.25	7.25	6.90	5.75	6.90–7.15
May	4.87½	5.25–5.50	5.50–5.60	6.75–6.80	4.60–4.75	4.75–4.80	3.95–4.00	5.00–5.15	4.95–5.00	4.50	6.25	6.75	7.00	6.25	5.10	7.00	7.15	6.20	6.40	7.25–7.50
June	5.20	5.25–5.50	4.75–5.00	6.50–6.75	4.60–4.65	4.25–4.40	4.10–4.13	5.25–5.35	5.00–5.10	5.00	6.37½	7.00	6.87½	6.25	5.25	6.25	7.30	7.15	6.00	7.50–7.75
July	5.00–5.25	5.30–5.50	5.40–5.50	6.50–6.60	4.50–4.75	4.30–4.35	2.75–3.00	5.55–5.60	5.20–5.38	5.00	6.37½	7.25	7.00	5.65	5.10	6.65	7.50	6.60	6.40	7.60–7.75
August	5.00–5.25	5.50–5.75	5.60–5.75	6.25–6.50	4.90–5.00	4.75–5.00	4.15–4.25	5.80–5.85	5.95–6.00	4.50	6.25	7.25	7.37½	6.50	5.60	7.00	7.90	6.90	6.90	7.90
September	5.25	5.25–5.50	5.25–5.30	6.10–6.25	5.00–5.25	4.40–4.50	4.15–4.25	5.75–5.80	4.75	4.75	6.00	7.25	7.25	6.25	5.37½	6.12½	6.40	6.25	6.25	8.00
October	5.12½	5.00–5.12½	4.90–5.00	6.00–6.10	4.90–5.00	3.90–4.00	3.75–3.85	5.60–5.70	4.50	4.62½	6.25	7.12½–7.37½	6.37½	5.60	5.25	6.25	6.65	6.12½	6.25	7.95
November	3.80–4.00	3.50–4.20	5.00–5.40	5.50–5.60	4.25–4.30	3.90–4.00	3.75–3.85	4.40–4.50	4.13	4.25	4.75	5.62½	6.00	5.40	4.90	5.50–6.00	5.75	6.00	5.75	7.50
December	4.00–4.15	4.00–4.25	5.00–5.40	3.75–5.15	3.50–4.00	3.75–3.60	3.75–3.85	4.35–4.38	4.38	4.37½	6.00	6.12½	6.00	4.60	4.80	6.37½	6.40	5.00	6.10	7.40
Average	4.629	4.824	4.985	6.212	4.604	4.279	3.868	5.046	4.874	4.625	5.762	6.689	6.547	5.833	5.093	6.220	6.812	6.439	5.950	7.297

WHOLESALE PRICES, CANADA, 1890–1909.—II. ANIMALS AND MEATS.—*Continued.*

HOGS, DRESSED.

Price, per cwt., at Toronto, Ont., on the first market day of each month; quotations furnished by the Harris Abattoir Company, Limited, Toronto.

Month.	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909
														$	$	$	$	$	$	$
January															6.75	7.09	8.84	9.43	8.32	9.30
February														7.99	6.55	7.49	9.29	9.45	7.78	9.58
March														8.41	6.70	7.88	9.32	9.37	7.55	9.72
April														8.77	6.75	8.56	9.81	9.50	8.85	10.16
May														8.39	7.19	9.23	10.17	9.35	8.77	10.12½
June														8.32	7.19	9.29	10.56	9.86	8.81	10.75
July														8.20	7.80	9.32	10.95	9.81	9.88	11.25
August														8.77	8.15	9.73	10.44	9.78	9.58	11.25
September														8.30	7.96	9.19	9.72	9.05	10.03	11.00–11.50
October														7.76	7.71	8.68	9.39	8.85	9.35	11.00–11.50
November														6.98	6.96	8.03	8.68	8.42	8.78	10.75–11.25
December														6.78	6.61	8.39	8.66	8.07	8.87	10.50–11.00
Average														8.060	7.193	8.573	9.658	9.245	8.880	10.532

WHOLESALE PRICES, CANADA, 1890–1909.—II. ANIMALS AND MEATS.—*Continued.*

LARD, PURE, IN TIERCES.

Price, per lb., at Toronto, Ont., on the first market day of each month; quotations from the Toronto Globe.

Month.	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909
	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.
January	8½–9	8½–8¾	9½–10	11	10	8	7¾	6¾	6½	6¾	6¾	9½	11	11	8½	7¾–8.00	10¾	12¼	11¾	12
February	8½–9	8½–8½	9½–9¾	12	9¾	8	8	6¾	7	6¾	6¾	10	11	10¾	7¾	8.00	10¾	12¼	11¾	12½
March ..	8½	8½–8¾	10	13½	9	7¾	8	6¾	7	6¾	6¾	10¼	11	10½	8–8½	9–9¼	10¾	12¼	11¾	12½
April....	9½	8½–8¾	10–10½	13	8¾	8	8	7	7½	6½	7¾–8½	10¼	11¼	10½	8	9–9¼	11	12¼	11¼	13
May.....	9¼–9½	8¾–9	10–10½	12¾	8½	9	7½–7¾	7	7½	6½	8¾	10¼	11¼	10¾	7⅞–8¼	9–9¼	11¼	12½	11½	13¼
June.....	9¼	9–9½	9¾–10¼	12½	8½	9	7	7	7¾	6½	8¾	10½	11¼	10⅜	7¾–7⅞	9½–9¾	11½	12¼	11½	13¾
July.....	9¼	9½–10	9½–10	12½	8	8¾	7	6½	8	6½	8¾	10¾	11¼	10	7½–7⅜	9½–9¾	11½	12¼	11¾	14¼
August ..	9¼–9½	10½	9½–10	13–13¼	8	8½	6½	6½	8	6½	8–8½	10¾	11¼	9¾	7	9½–9¾	11½	12	12	14½
Septemb'r	8¾–9	10½	9½–10	12½–12¾	8¾–9	8½	6¼	6¾	7½–7¾	6½	9	11¼	10¾	9½	7¾–7⅞	10	11½	12	12¼	14½
October..	8½–8½	10½–11	9½–10	12½–12¾	9	8½	6½	6¾	7¼	6½	9¾–10	11¾	10¾	9½	7–7¾	10¾	11½	12¼	13½	15¼
Novemb'r	8½–8¾	10½	9½–10	12¼–12½	9	8–8¼	6¾	6½	7¼	6¾	9¾	11¼	10¾	9¼	7⅞–8¼	10¾	12½	12½	13¼	15½
December	8½–8¾	10	10–10¼	11½	8½	8–8½	6¾	6½	7	6¾	9¾	10¾	11	8½	7¾–8	10¾	12¼	12	12½	15½
Average	8.955	9.550	9.895	12.456	8.822	8.364	7.176	6.729	7.364	6.687	9.262	10.604	11.041	10.010	7.825	9.278	11.395	12.229	12.062	13.875

WHOLESALE PRICES, CANADA, 1890-1909.—II. ANIMALS AND MEATS.—*Continued.*

MUTTON, DRESSED.

Price per cwt., at Toronto, Ont., on the first market day of each month; quotations furnished by the Harris Abattoir Company, Limited, Toronto, Ont.

Month.	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909
														$	$	$	$	$	$	$
January															8.31	8.52	9.72	10.23	10.46	10.69
February														8.24	8.28	8.61	10.59	11.06	11.38	11.97
March														8.83	8.68	9.33	11.13	11.98	11.85	12.44
April																				
May																				10.00
June														10.11	11.02	12.45	13.10	14.90	14.60	10.00
July														8.80	9.86	10.58	12.20	12.83	12.22	9.50
August														7.62	8.09	9.63	10.81	10.99	10.51	9.00
September														7.06	7.71	9.04	10.30	9.86	8.72	9.00
October														6.42	6.91	9.22	10.22	9.07	8.10	8.50
November														6.38	6.92	8.40	9.62	8.66	8.07	8.50
December														6.92	7.84	8.87	9.12	8.50	9.32	8.50
Average														7.820	8.362	9.465	10.681	10.808	10.523	9.827

WHOLESALE PRICES, CANADA, 1890–1909.—II. ANIMALS AND MEATS.—*Continued.*

PORK: HEAVY CANADA SHORT CUT MESS.

Price per barrel, at Montreal, Que., on the first market day of each month; quotations from the Canadian Journal of Commerce.

Month.	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
January..	14.00–	15.50–	14.75–	20.00	17.00–	15.50–	13.50–	11.00–	15.00–	16.00–	15.00–	19.50–	22.00–	24.50–	18.50	17.50	19.00–	22.50–	20.50–	22.00–
	15.00	16.00	15.00	21.00–	18.00	16.00		12.00	16.00	16.50	15.50	20.00	22.50	25.00			20.00	23.00	21.00	22.50
February .	13.00–	15.50–	15.75–	22.00	17.00–	15.50–	13.50–	11.00–	15.00–	15.00–	15.00–	20.50–	22.50–	24.00	18.00	17.50	20.00	21.50–	20.50–	22.50–
	14.00	16.00	16.25	23.00–	18.00	16.00	14.00	12.00	16.00	16.00	15.50	21.00	23.00					23.50	21.00	23.00
March....	12.50–	15.00–	16.50–	23.00	15.75–	14.00–	13.50–	11.00–	17.00–	15.00–	15.00–	19.00	21.50–	24.00	17.50–	17.50	20.00	21.50–	20.50–	23.00–
	13.00	15.50	17.00	24.00–	16.50	15.00	14.50	12.00	18.00	16.00	15.50		22.00		18.00			23.50	21.00	23.50
April	15.00–	16.50–	16.50–	22.00	15.00–	14.00–	14.50–	12.50–	16.50–	14.00–	15.00–	19.00	22.00–	24.00	18.00–	18.00–	20.00–	22.50–	20.50–	23.00–
	15.50	17.00	17.00	22.50–	16.00	15.00	15.50	13.00	17.00	15.00	15.50		22.50		18.50	19.00		23.50	21.00	23.50
May.....	16.50–	17.00–	16.25–	21.50	17.00–	17.00–	13.50–	12.50–	16.00–	15.00–	18.00–	19.00	22.00–	24.00	18.50	21.00–	22.50	22.50–	22.00–	23.00–
	17.00	17.50	16.50		18.00		14.50	13.00	16.50	15.50	19.50		22.50			22.00		23.50	22.50	23.50
June.....	17.00	17.00–	16.25–	21.00–	18.00	17.00	12.00–	13.00	16.50–	15.00–	18.00–	19.00	24.50–	22.00–	18.50	21.00–	22.50	22.50–	22.00–	24.00–
		17.50	16.50	22.00			12.50	14.00	17.00	15.50	19.50		25.00	22.50		22.00		23.50	22.50	24.50
July.....	17.50	16.50–	16.50–	21.00–	18.00–	17.00	11.00	13.50–	16.50–	15.00–	18.00–	19.00	24.50–	22.00–	17.00	21.00–	22.50	22.00–	21.50–	24.00–
	18.00	17.00	16.75	22.00	19.00			14.00	17.00	16.50	19.00		25.00	22.50		22.00		23.50	22.00	24.50
August ...	17.50–	17.00–	16.75–	21.00–	18.00–	16.00	12.00	14.50–	16.00–	15.00–	18.00–	19.00	24.50–	20.50–	17.00	20.00–	22.50	22.00–	23.00–	27.50
	18.00	17.25	17.50	21.50	19.00–			15.00	16.50	16.50	19.50		25.00	21.00		22.00		23.50	23.50	28.00
September	17.50–	17.00–	16.75–	21.00–	19.00	15.50–	11.00	15.00–	16.00–	15.00–	18.50–	19.00	24.50–	20.50–	18.00	20.00–	22.50	22.00–	23.00–	27.50–
		17.25	17.50	21.50	20.00	16.00		15.50	16.50	16.50	20.00		25.00	21.00		21.00		22.50	23.50	28.00
October...	17.50–	17.00–	16.50–	23.00	21.00–	14.50–	10.00–	16.00	16.00–	15.00–	19.50–	21.50–	24.50–	20.50–	18.00	20.00–	22.50–	22.50–	25.00–	31.00
	18.00	17.25	17.00		22.00	15.00	10.50		16.50	16.50	21.00	22.00	25.00	21.00		21.00	23.00	23.00	25.50	
November	17.50–	17.00–	16.50–	24.00–	19.00–	14.50–	10.00–	16.00	16.00–	15.00–	19.50–	19.00	24.50–	19.50–	18.00	21.00	22.50–	22.50–	25.00–	26.25
	18.00	17.25	17.00	25.00	20.00	15.00	11.00		16.50	16.50	21.00		25.00	20.00			23.00	23.00	25.50	
December.	16.00–	16.00–	16.50–	18.00–	16.50–	14.50–	10.00–	16.00	16.00–	15.00–	19.50–	19.00	24.50–	18.50	17.50	20.00–	22.50–	22.50–	25.00–	31.00
	16.50	16.25	18.00	20.00	17.50	15.00	11.00		16.50	15.50	20.00		25.00			21.00	23.00	23.00	25.50	
Average	16.229	16.666	16.562	21.770	18.052	15.533	12.312	13.770	16.354	15.562	18.020	19.437	23.000	22.145	17.958	19.921	21.687	23.312	21.916	25.583

WHOLESALE PRICES, CANADA, 1890–1909.—II. ANIMALS AND MEATS.—*Continued.*

SHEEP, EXPORT EWES.

Price, per cwt., at Toronto, Ont., on the first market day of each month; quotations from the Toronto Globe.

Month.	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
January ..	5.60–6.00	5.00–6.00	5.00–6.00	4.00–5.00	3.50–4.50	3.00–3.50	2.75–3.00	2.25–3.00	3.00–3.50	3.25–3.35	3.25–3.50	3.00–3.40	3.00–3.40	3.50–4.00	2.50–2.75	3.25–4.25	4.25–4.40	4.50–4.75	3.75–4.25	3.25–3.60
February	5.25–5.75	4.90	4.50–5.00	5.00–6.00	3.50–4.50	3.00–3.50	2.50–2.75	3.00–3.75	3.00–3.50	3.25–3.60	3.00–3.60	3.00–3.25	3.00–3.50	3.50–4.00	3.00–4.00	3.50–4.60	4.50–5.00	4.50–5.25	4.50	3.75–4.25
March ...	5.25–6.25	4.50–5.50	4.50–6.00	5.00–6.00	3.50–4.00	3.00–3.50	2.50–2.75	2.50–3.00	3.00–3.50	3.25–3.50	3.50–4.00	3.00–3.50	3.50–3.75	3.50–4.00	3.00–4.25	3.50–4.50	4.75–5.25	4.75–5.25	4.50–5.00	4.00–4.50
April.....	6.00–7.50	4.50–5.50	4.50–6.50	5.50–6.50	4.00	3.75–4.50	2.75–3.00	3.00–3.50	3.25–3.75	3.50	3.50–4.00	3.00–3.60	3.50–3.75	3.50–4.00	3.50–4.00	3.75–5.50	5.25–5.75	4.75–5.25	4.75–5.25	4.50–5.00
May.....	7.00	5.50–7.50	6.00–7.00	6.00–6.50	4.50–5.00	3.75–4.00	3.25–3.50	3.25–3.50	3.50–4.00	3.75–4.00	4.00–5.00	3.50–4.00	4.00–4.50	3.50–4.00	3.25–3.75	3.50–5.25	4.75–5.25	5.50–6.00	4.50–5.25	4.50–5.25
June.....	5.00–7.50	6.00–7.50	6.00–7.75 cwt.	6.00–6.25	3.75–	3.90–4.10	3.00–3.25	3.25–3.50	3.50–4.00	3.50–3.75	4.00–4.25	3.75–4.00	4.00–4.50	3.50–4.00	4.00–4.25	3.00–4.25	4.00–4.50	5.50	4.50–5.00	4.25–4.75
July.....	7.00	4.00–4.50	3.25–4.25	4.00–5.50	3.50–3.75 cwt.	3.00–3.50	2.75–3.00	3.00–3.50	3.25–3.30	3.00–3.25	3.00–4.00	3.50–3.75	3.65–3.75	2.75–3.70	3.00–4.15	3.75–3.90	4.25–4.40	4.50–5.00	3.75–4.15	3.50–4.00*a*
August...	4.00–4.50	3.50–4.50	3.25–3.50	4.00–4.25	3.25–3.50	3.60–3.75	3.00–3.15	2.90–3.10	3.00–3.25	3.50–3.65	3.75–4.00	3.40–3.50	3.50–3.65	2.50–3.60	3.00–4.00	3.00–4.15	4.25–4.50	4.25–4.50	3.75–4.10	3.50–4.00
September	4.75	5.00–5.50	3.50–4.50	3.75–4.40	3.00–3.75	3.00–3.75	2.75–3.25	3.00–3.50	3.25–3.45	3.50–3.75	3.50–3.75	3.40–3.60	3.40–3.75	2.50–3.40	3.00–3.75	3.00–4.20	4.40–4.60	4.40	3.50–4.25	3.50–4.00
October ..	4.00–4.50	4.00–4.50	3.50–4.50	3.75–5.00	3.25–4.00	3.00–3.50	3.00–3.10	3.00–3.50	3.50–3.60	3.25–3.50	3.25–3.50	3.00–3.25	3.25–3.40	2.50–3.50	2.75–3.75	3.00–4.10	4.25–4.50	4.40	3.50	3.50–3.90
November	4.00–4.25	4.00–4.50	4.00–4.50	3.50–4.50	3.25–3.30	2.75–3.00	2.50–2.75	3.00–3.25	3.00–3.50	3.25–3.40	3.25–3.40	3.00–3.25	3.25–3.40	3.25–3.50	3.40–4.25	4.00–4.90	4.50–4.90	4.00–4.40	3.50	3.50–3.90
December.	4.40–4.75	3.50–5.00	4.00–4.50	3.50–4.50	2.90–3.00	2.75–3.00	2.75–3.15	3.00–3.25	3.40–3.50	3.00–3.25	3.00–3.35	2.75–3.00	3.25–3.40	2.50–3.40	2.50–3.85	4.00–4.30	4.50–4.85	4.00	3.25–3.75	3.50–4.00
	5.500	4.991	4.812	4.933	3.654	3.333	2.923	3.187	3.354	3.437	3.639	3.339	3.583	3.333	3.450	3.893	4.629	4.708	4.218	4.016

WHOLESALE PRICES, CANADA, 1890–1909.—II. ANIMALS AND MEATS.—*Continued.*

TURKEYS.

Price per lb., in Montreal, Que., on the first market day of each month; quotations from the Montreal Gazette.

Month.	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909
	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.
January	10½–11½	10–12	9½–10	11–12	9–10	8½–9	7–7½	8½–9	9–9½	9–9½	9	8–9	10–10½	14–15	15–16	14–16	12–15	12–14	12–14	18½–19
February	12–14	10–12	9–10	11–12	8–10	8½–9	7½–8	8½–9	9½–10	10½–10½	9½–10	8–10	12–13	14–15	14–15	12–14	12–14	13½–14	14–16	17½–18½
March ...	14–16	.....	.....	.....	8–10	.....	.....	.....	10	11	9–10	8–10	12–13	.....	13½–14½	14 –14½	12–14	13½–14	12–15	17½–18½
April	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13 –14½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
May.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
June....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
July.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
August ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sept'mb'r	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
October..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Novemb'r	9–9½	9–9½	9–10	9–9½	8–9	8–9	8½–9	7–9	9½–10	9½–10	8–9	9½–11	12–13	12–13	14–16	14–16	12–13	14½–15	.....	16–17
December	9–9½	9½–10	9–10	9–9½	8–9	7½–8½	7	7½–9	8–8½	8½–9	8–9	8–9	12½–13	12–13	14–16	15	12–13½	10–13	12½–13	16–17
Average	11.500	10.250	9.562	10.375	8.900	8.500	7.687	8.437	9.400	9.825	9.050	9.050	12.100	13.500	14.625	14.450	12.950	13.350	13.562	17.550

WHOLESALE PRICES, CANADA, 1890-1909.—II. ANIMALS AND MEATS.—*Continued.*

VEAL, DRESSED.

Price, per cwt., at Toronto, Ont., on the first market day of each month; quotations furnished by The Harris Abattoir Company, Limited, Toronto.

Month.	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909
														$	$	$	$	$	$	$
January	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8.37	7.83	9.04	9.92	9.54	10.19
February	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8.87	8.62	8.46	9.98	10.07	9.90	10.73
March	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7.23	6.99	8.05	9.48	8.96	9.02	9.23
April	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7.36	6.76	6.71	8.18	8.39	7.53	6.97
May	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7.73	7.04	8.23	8.70	8.63	7.76	.....
June	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8.33	7.65	8.17	8.96	8.63	8.61	.....
July	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7.47	7.91	8.30	8.85	9.08	8.69	.....
August	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7.43	7.46	8.19	9.22	8.88	9.27	.....
September	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8.37	7.81	8.72	9.31	8.96	9.14	9.50
October	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7.67	7.32	8.38	9.02	8.61	9.50	9.50
November	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7.63	7.43	8.53	8.28	8.02	8.50	9.50
December	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7.29	7.53	8.71	9.92	8.93	9.32	9.50
Average	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7.761	7.574	8.190	9.078	8.923	8.898	9.390

WHOLESALE PRICES, CANADA, 1890–1909.—II. ANIMALS AND MEATS.—*Continued.*

TABLE OF RELATIVE PRICES, 1890–1909.

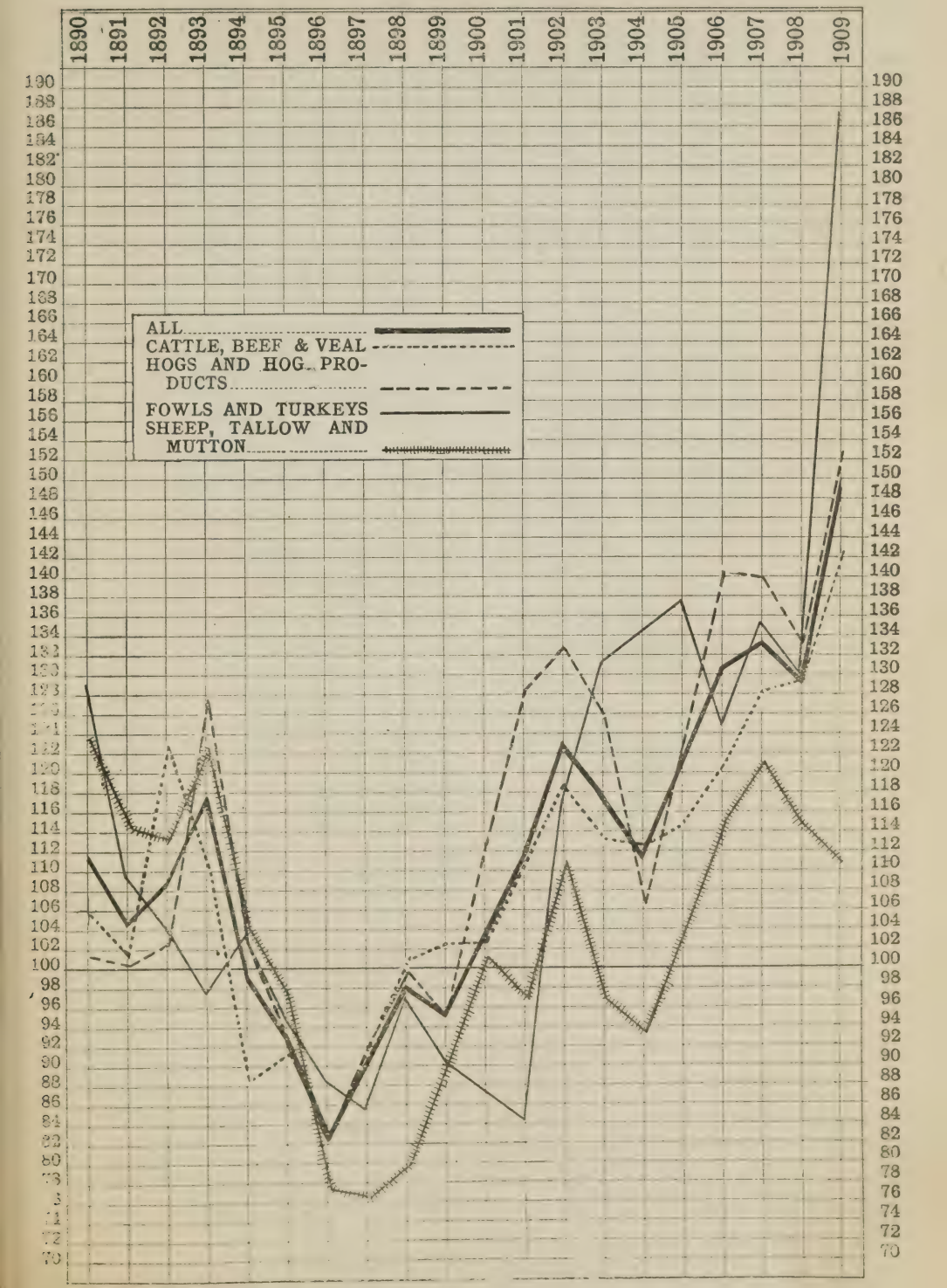
	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909
Bacon, Eng. boneless breakfast	100.2	90.8	94.8	113.3	104.1	94.5	84.6	101.7	109.6	105.9	114.3	136.3	137.5	135.1	122.0	134.4	153.0	141.0	137.5	146.0
Beef—dressed	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	116.8	118.4	117.2	121.6	130.6	143.2	168.2
Cattle, western prime	101.9	98.5	145.5	105.8	73.0	86.6	86.0	94.0	102.5	105.8	95.7	104.7	109.2	101.3	100.8	96.2	104.2	120.0	110.4	112.4
Cattle—butchers' choice steers	109.3	103.6	101.3	116.4	103.6	97.0	78.9	88.7	99.4	100.1	110.5	115.3	128.1	116.8	117.5	119.7	118.1	126.9	129.5	147.5
Fowls	136.0	110.9	107.4	85.2	113.1	99.3	94.8	82.3	94.8	75.8	78.7	73.0	105.2	118.8	113.3	122.4	112.4	128.1	116.3	118.3
Hams, city cured, medium	105.6	97.6	97.9	115.4	99.1	89.7	86.3	100.7	102.6	104.5	109.9	122.8	119.3	119.7	106.9	112.7	129.2	132.6	124.9	131.1
Hogs—select	96.5	100.6	103.9	129.5	96.0	89.2	80.8	105.2	101.6	96.4	120.1	139.5	136.5	121.6	106.0	129.7	142.0	134.3	123.1	152.2
Hogs—dressed	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	127.7	113.9	135.8	153.0	146.4	140.7	166.8
Lard, pure	104.1	111.0	115.0	144.8	102.5	97.2	83.4	78.2	85.6	77.7	107.7	123.3	128.3	116.4	90.9	107.8	132.5	142.2	140.2	161.3
Mutton—dressed	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	96.9	103.6	117.2	132.3	133.9	130.4	121.7
Pork, Canada, heavy short-cut mess	99.6	101.3	100.9	133.6	110.8	95.4	75.4	84.5	100.4	95.5	110.6	119.3	141.2	135.9	110.3	122.3	133.1	143.6	134.5	157.1
Sheep—export ewes	137.0	124.6	117.7	123.0	91.0	83.0	72.8	79.4	83.6	85.6	90.7	83.1	89.3	83.0	85.9	97.0	115.3	117.3	105.1	100.0
Turkeys	121.7	108.5	101.2	109.8	94.2	90.0	81.4	89.3	99.5	104.0	95.8	95.8	128.1	142.9	154.8	153.0	137.1	141.3	143.6	185.8
Veal—dressed	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	117.9	115.0	124.4	137.9	135.5	135.1	142.6
Average	111.2	104.7	108.5	117.7	98.7	92.2	82.4	90.4	97.9	95.1	103.4	111.3	122.2	117.9	111.3	120.7	130.1	133.8	129.6	148.6

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA.
WHOLESALE PRICES, 1890-1909; CHART No. 12

CHART SHOWING RELATIVE PRICES OF ANIMALS AND MEATS, 1890-1909

Commodities included: Bacon; Beef; Cattle (Western); Cattle (Ontario); Fowls; Hams; Hogs (live); Hogs (dressed); Lard; Mutton; Pork; Sheep; Turkeys; Veal.

(Average Price 1890-1900 = 100)



THE CANADIAN CONSERVATION COMMISSION—INAUGURAL MEETING HELD AT OTTAWA.

THE first annual meeting of the Canadian Commission for the conservation of natural resources was held at Ottawa, January 18-21, with a full attendance of members, representing every Province in the Dominion.*

A feature of the meeting was the inaugural address of the Chairman, the Hon. Clifford Sifton, on the opening day of the convention.

Inaugural address of the Chairman, Hon. Clifford Sifton.

At the outset of his address, the Chairman noted that the commission met under the mandate of Parliament as an independent body, national in its constitution, to undertake in an advisory capacity the great work of collecting and tabulating information as to the natural resources of the Dominion, and advising upon measures which would make for the conservation of these resources for the present and for future generations. Its work, therefore, must be undertaken in a thorough and scientific manner, and its recommendations based on authority, and disinterestedness. In the framing of legislation constituting the commission every care had been taken to avoid any risk of interference with the rights of Provinces. In accepting the position of chairman, Mr. Sifton stated that he had determined to withdraw from all participation in party political affairs and proposed to adhere rigidly to this rule.

After referring to the magnitude of the work before the commission the Chairman noted that it was in many respects more favourably situated than the United States to adopt a wise and prescient policy of conservation. The great bulk of forest lands and water powers of the country were still vested in the Crown, whereas in the United States they were held in most part by vested interests.

Outlining the policy that should be adopted by the commission the Chairman noted that the first great work should be the making of a complete and thorough *inventory* of natural resources, thus enabling discrimination of information for public use and laying the basis for an intelligent and comprehensive Government policy of conservation. It was not the function of the commission to stand in the way of development, but rather to assist it in every way possible.

Dealing briefly with some of the practical reforms that might be inaugurated, he noted that in the exploitation of the *mineral resources* of the Dominion there was great scope for scientific development to prevent waste and to secure a more economic development of resources. In 1905, the mineral production of Canada was twenty and a half millions. In 1908, it had increased to no less than eighty-seven millions. But exclusive of the Yukon this development had taken place practically only in settled portions of the country. By far the greater portion of the Dominion remained unprospected. Great bodies of minerals known to exist were at present useless because of lack of effective means of treatment. The electric smelting process, in the investigation of which the Canadian Government had taken the lead, promised an enormous development for the iron ore deposits of Ontario. At Cobalt wasteful methods of mining prevailed and in British Columbia there was failure to save valuable mineral contents such as zinc, in the treatment of copper ores. The fatality record in mining accidents was stated to be one of the worst in the world and there was urgent and immediate need of effort to protect the lives and the health of mining people.

The *fisheries* gave ample scope for the efforts of the commission in assisting to secure the adoption of policies which would more effectively secure and conserve the fish supply.

On the subject of *public health* it was pointed out that while the Dominion

*For statements re the organization of the Commission see the *Labour Gazette* for June, 1909, page 1337, and for August, 1909, page 287.

spends great sums on work of eradicating the diseases of animals, similar attention is not given to the diseases of human beings. A sub-committee of the commission might work in developing a plan for dealing with the cure and prevention of tuberculosis. At present the pollution of rivers and streams was being dealt with only in a partial, perfunctory and haphazard manner.

The water supply for domestic use, for the promotion of fertility of soil, for navigation, and for power, was a universally necessary national resource. It could be conserved and improved by proper treatment, such for instance as methods of cultivation which tended to prevent rapid run off, the preservation of forest growth and construction on a large scale, by the federal Government at the headwaters of the Ottawa. If a proper policy were adopted with regard to the *conservation of water and waterpowers* the masses of the people would never be required in future to pay toll to monopolies upon a continually growing unearned increment. The water powers of Canada, he said, were roughly estimated as capable of a possible development of nearly seventeen million horsepower.

In *forestry* great strides had been made in the past few years, and universities were now turning out trained foresters. Regulations for cutting calculated to conserve and improve merchantable timber, should be adopted. Relentless war should should be waged against the present destruction of the forest. Fertility of soil, regularity and volume of stream flow, climatic moderation as well as timber supply depended upon prevention of fire losses. Two great reserves should be created immediately; the first one on the east slope of the Rocky Mountains, embracing all forest lands. This reserve is already in process of formation by the Dominion which will bring in a bill for that purpose shortly. A second reserve should embrace all Provincial Government lands south of the height of land, and extending from Sudbury to the neighborhood of Port Arthur, except such portions along the railways as are fit for cultivation Prevention of forest fires from railway locomotives was the most important first step, the present situation in this respect being intolerable.

In *agriculture* conservation of the fertility of the soil outweighed all other subjects.

Concluding, Mr. Sifton emphasized the advantageous position in which Canada stood at the present time. "Having overcome the initial difficulties," he said, "we have laid the foundations for national progress, and are now on the eve of great expansion and prosperity. The least study of conditions will make it clear that we shall soon see a great influx of capital, especially from the United States. It will come to acquire our sources of wealth. It will acquire in order to monopolize. It is our duty to provide in advance against this by so amending all organic laws that no matter who acquires the ownership, the people will not be deprived of their control, nor of their fair share of the wealth, produced from them in the future."

By order of the commission the chairman's address will be printed for distribution.

The commission during the opening day of the convention visited the Chaudiere dam, and the works of the J. R. Booth Company, the E. B. Eddy Company, and the Ottawa Electric Company.

Second day's proceedings.

On the second day of the convention, January 19, the proceedings were confined to the reading of the following addresses:—

Dr. B. E. Fernow, Dean, Faculty of Forestry, University of Toronto, Toronto —Forestry.

Hon. Jules Allard, Minister, Department of Lands and Forests, Quebec—Forestry and Water Powers in Quebec.

Dr. J. W. Robertson, C.M.G., Ste Anne de Bellevue, Quebec—The Conservation of Agricultural Resources.

Dr. Eugene Haanel, Director, Mines Branch, Department of Mines, Ottawa—Possible Economies in Production of Minerals of Canada.

Hon. Adam Beck, M.P.P., London—

Hydro-Electric Developments in Ontario, developed and potential.

Kelly Evans, Commissioner, Ontario Game and Fisheries Commission Toronto —Fish and Game in Ontario.

Chas. R. Coutlee, C.E., Engineer-in-charge, Georgian Bay Canal Survey, Ottawa—The Conservation of Water and Hydro-Electric Potentialties in the Ottawa River Basin; with a general view of hydro-electric plants in Western Canada.

F. T. Congdon, M.P., Dawson—Fur-bearing Animals in Canada, particularly with reference to the measures that should be taken to prevent their extinction.

Dr. P. H. Bryce, Chief Medical Inspector, Department of Interior—Measures for the Maintenance and Improvement of the Public Health.

Dr. H. T. Gussow, Botanist, Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa—Diseases of Forest Trees (with lantern slides).

Dr. C. Gordon Hewitt, Entomologist, Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa—Insects Destructive to Canadian Forests (with lantern slides).

Third day's proceedings.

The third day of the convention was devoted to a discussion of organization, and the appointment of committees on Lands, Water Powers, Mines, Forest, Fisheries, and Public Health. The various committees appointed held further meetings for the discussion of the work in hand.

PENSION FUND FOR EMPLOYES ESTABLISHED BY THE MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY.

ON January 1, 1910, a pension arrangement went into effect for employés of the Michigan Central Railway Company who through age or disability are or may become unable to continue longer in the service.

In a pamphlet issued by the Company describing the operation of the fund, the president of the company makes the following introductory statement:

"The success of the Company is dependent largely upon two facts, viz., wise and conservative management by its Board of Directors and officers, and loyal and efficient service and co-operation on the part of the men in the ranks. I trust that the establishment of this pension plan, entirely at the expense of the Company, will be accepted as an expression of faithful, efficient service in the past and as an incentive for renewed effort to make the service rendered the public still more efficient and valuable."

Rules.

The rules for the operation of the pension department provide for the annual appointment by the President of a board of eight, whose duties are to administer the fund and to determine the eligibility of employés to receive allowances. All employés of the Company on attaining the age of seventy years are to be retired, those of them who have been continuously in the service for, at least, ten years preceding retirement, to be eligible for pensions. An employé who has been twenty years in continuous service and who becomes unfitted for duty, may also be retired on pension. Examination by a physician appointed for the purpose is required in the case of employés less than seventy years of age applying for retirement. The allowance made is one per cent. of the average monthly pay received for the ten years immediately preceding retirement. The Company, however, reserves the right to establish a lower basis should the system involve an expenditure of more than $56,000 per annum, the sum which has been fixed by the directors as the maximum amount at present available for the purpose. The allowances are to be paid monthly, but may be withheld in cases of gross misconduct. The arrangement includes all employés of railroads owned, leased, or operated by the Company. Employment on any of the so-called New York Central lines also renders an

employé eligible for pension. Leave of absence, suspension for discipline or temporary lay-off (not exceeding one year) is not considered a break in continuity of service. Employés leaving the service, however, and being subsequently re-engaged are regarded as new employés for the purpose of the pension system. The acceptance of a pension does not debar a retired employé from engaging in business, but he is not allowed to re-enter the service. The assignment of pensions is not permitted. The establishment of the system does not confer any right on an employé to be retained in the service, or any right or claim to a pension, the Company expressly reserving its right and privilege to discharge from its service any employé at any time without liability for pension.

In the statement accompanying the above rules in the pamphlet issued by the Company the following announcement is added:

"It is hoped that it will be found possible in the future to make more liberal provision than the present plan permits, especially for those who receive the lowest compensation. To this end, we ask the hearty co-operation of every employé in everything that will promote the prosperity of the road, as upon this prosperity depends the ability of the Company to make such increase."

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE ARTICLES OF CONSUMPTION, CANADA, JANUARY, 1910.

THE accompanying table sets forth the retail prices prevailing on or about the fifteenth day of January, 1910, of the more important staple commodities entering into the cost of living in the leading centres of industry throughout Canada.

The list of commodities includes twenty-eight varieties of food, with fuel and coal oil. In addition a statement is given of the rental of a representative workingman's dwelling of the better class in the quarter of each locality usually occupied by workingmen.

The exact quality for which the quotation is given is set forth in the case of each commodity, and every care has been taken to ensure that the quotations in each case refer to exactly the same class of commodity, in order that the statistics may be available for purposes of comparison.

The list of localities includes nearly every place having a population of 10,000 people and is representative of every Province in the Dominion.

The quotations contained in the table have been furnished by the correspondents of the *Labour Gazette* in the respective localities, under detailed instructions as to sources of information, quality of goods to be quoted, etc., from the Department.

It is the intention of the Departments to publish quotations for a similar list of commodities from month to month hereafter in the *Labour Gazette*. It will be possible in this way to note directly the more important changes in retail prices and the cost of living affecting a considerable portion of the community. By the employment of averages, and the application of a carefully selected workingman's budget to the statistics, some interesting comparisons and generalizations will be rendered possible and will be included in future issues. The Departments' initial endeavour, however, will be to secure complete accuracy in its quotations.

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE

LOCALITY.	Beef.		Veal, fore quarter, per lb.	Mutton, hind quarter, per lb.	Pork.		Bacon, best, smoked per lb.	Fish, fresh, good quality, per lb.	Lard, pure leaf per lb.	Eggs.		Milk, per qt.	Butter.		Cheese, Canadian per lb.
	Sirloin steak, per lb.	Medium, chuck roast, per lb.			Fresh, roasting, per lb.	Salt, per lb.				New laid, per doz.	Packed, per doz.		Dairy tub, per lb.	Creamery prints per lb.	
	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.
Nova Scotia—															
Sydney	17	12–13	12	14	15	17	20	6	18	30	30	10	28	30	16
Westville	15–17	15	8	14	12–15	14	18	6–7	20	30	30	7	25	28	16
Halifax	20	12	8–10	13–15	16–18	14–17	22	5–12½	20	35–40	30–35	8	28	32	17-18
Amherst	18	16	12	12	16	14	20	18–25	20	35	30	7	27	30	16
Prince Edward Island															
Charlottetown	14–15	9–10	.....	10–12	15	14	15	5–15	18	30	30	5	23	28	16
New Brunswick—															
Moncton	18	12	7	12	14	14	16	5–18	18	35	30	7	26	30	18
Newcastle	12	10	8	12	15	18	18	8	20	35	30	7	25	30–35	16
St. John	18–22	10–12	5–7	14	15	15	20–22	6	20	40	32	7	28	33	16-18
Quebec—															
Quebec	15–18	12–13	.....	15	15	17	20–22	7	18	50–60	35	10	28	35	18
Three Rivers	15	12½	12½	13	17	18	20	8–12	20	40	30	8	28	28	17
Sherbrooke	18	16	14	10–11	16	15	20–22	10–15	14–16	45–50	35	7	25	33	14-15
St. Hyacinthe	10–12	10	10	12–13	15	15–18	20	12–15	16	40	35	7	26–27	26–27	15
Montreal	15	15	9	15	15½	14½	18	8–22	18	35	28	8	28	30	16½
Maisonneuve	15	15	9	15	15½	14½	18	8–22	18	35	28	8	28	30	16½
St. Johns	18	12	18	18	16	16	20	8	20	40	35	8	28	30	18
Hull	15	10–15	10	15	12	15	20–22	18–20	19	50–60	30	8	25	28	15-18
Ontario—															
Ottawa	15	10–15	10	15	12	15	20–22	18–20	19	50–60	30	8	25	28	15-18
Belleville	18	8–10	10	10–15	15	12	24	10–12	18	35	28	6	24	25	16-18
Kingston	12½	7–9	7–9	10	15	15	20	12½	18	45	28	6	23	28	15-20
Peterborough	15	10	10	10	15	18	20	12½	20	34	30	6	20	30	18
Toronto	18–20	8	8	15	20	17	22	12½	18	45–50	28	8	24	33	15-17
Niagara Falls	18	10	12	17	18	16	22	15	19	40	31	7	28	31	16
St. Catharines	18	8–10	8–9	15	15–18	15	20	15	18	40	30	7	25	32–34	16
Hamilton	15	12½	11	10	18	16	23	12½	18	45	30	7	30	35	18
Brantford	18	10	10	15	17	16	24	12½	18	40	30	6	none	28	17
Guelph	18	11	10	12½	17	15	22	15	19	32	28	6	22	30	17
Berlin	15	10	12½	18	18	18	20	12	20	35	30	6	28	30	18
Woodstock	18	10	10	13	15–18	13–16	20–22	7–13	20	30–35	28–30	6	25–28	30	17-20
Stratford	18	12½	12½	14	15	15	22	12½	18	32	29	6	25	27	17
London	18	12½	15	18	18	16	22	10–18	19	35	30	6	27	30	16
St. Thomas	18	12½	11	14	16–17	18	23	10	20	35	28	6	28	32	17
Chatham	15	11	12½ 12½	15	18	16	22	12½ 13	20	35	30	7	25	30	16
Windsor	18	10 12½	9	12½	18	16	21	15	15	35	30	7	30	35	20
Sault Ste. Marie	15–17	9–10	12½	16	17	17	20	12½	20	50	30	9	26–27	30–32	16-17
Port Arthur	18	12½	10–15	20	18–20	20	22½ 25	11	15	45–60	35	10	30	35	20
Manitoba—															
Winnipeg	18	12½	6	15	19	16	25	15	22	60	35	10	27½	38	18
Brandon	20	15	12½	18	18	15	25	15	22	50	35	8	25	35	18
Saskatchewan—															
Regina	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Moose Jaw	17	10	15	15	15	15	25	12½	22	.....	35	10	30	35–40	20
Alberta—															
Edmonton	15	10	14	18	18	20	20	10–15	19	45	35	8¾	30	35	20
Calgary	15	10	12½	18	15	20	20	10	20	60	40	10	25	35	20
British Columbia—															
Nelson	15–18	10–15	10–16	12–18	15–20	15–18	23–30	12½ 18	18–20	50	35–40	12½	30	35	20
New Westminster	20	15	15	15–18	12½ 15	15	30	15	20	50–60	35–40	10	33⅓	40–45	20 20
Vancouver	18–20	10	11	17	15	15–18	25	8–12½	22	55	40	10	30	35–45	20
Victoria	18–20	12½	12½	20	20	18	25–35	12½	21½	45	35	12	31	45	20
Nanaimo	18	15	15	18	18	20	26	10	20	60	40	10	30	45	20
Average	16–863														

COMMODITIES, CANADA, JANUARY, 1910.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA,
RETAIL PRICES: TABLE, No. 1

Bread		Flour						Sugar.		Tea.					Coal.				
Size of loaf.	Per lb.	Strong bakers, per lb.	Rolled oats, per lb.	Rice "B" brand, per lb.	Beans, dry, per lb.	Apples evaporated, per lb.	Prunes, medium.	Granulated, per lb.	Yellow, per lb.	Black, medium, per lb.	Green, per lb.	Coffee, medium, per lb.	Potatoes, per bag.	Starch, laundry, per lb.	Anthracite, per ton.	Bituminous, per ton.	Wood, hard, best, per long cord.	Coal oil, best Canadian per gal.	Rent, per month.
	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ c.	$ cts.	$ cts.
2 lb	6	3	5	5	5	10	10	6	5	30	.....	30	83	10	.....	$2–$3	....	25	$6-10
3½	4	3⅜	5	5	5	10–12	10	5½	5	30	25	30–35	75	10	.....	3.20	....	40	5–10
1½lb	4⅔	4	5	5–7	5	12	12	5½	4	30	40–60	35	83	10	6.60	4.60 4.85	3.00	20	10-12
1 lb	6	6¼	4	5	5	20	12	6	5	30–40	40–45	40	75–90	18	6.75	4.70	5.00	30	10-14
2 lb	3½	3½	4	5	4	12	10	5½	5	25	50	40	60	8	6.50	4.00 4.70		25	6–8
2 lb	4	3	4	5	5–10	12	10	5½	5	35	40–50	40	75	10	6.75	5.25	4.50	23	14.00
2½lb	3¼	3⅜	3	5	5	12	10–12	5	5	25–40	25–40	40	75	10	7.00	5.00	4.00	25	5–8
2 lb	4	3⅜	4	5	5	12	10	5½–6	5	25–35	50	35–40	1.00	10	6.50	4.25	8.00	18	9.00
4½															6.75	5.50	9.00		
6 lb	3⅓	3	5	7–8	12 –15	13	10–12	5½	5	30–40	30–40	35	75	10	8.00	6.00 6.50	7–8	18–20	16-18
6 lb	3⅔	4	5	4	5	12	12	5½	5	30–50	30–50	40	75	8	7.50	5.00	6.50	20	8.00
2 lb	5	4	4	5–6	5	12½	12½	5	4	25–40	25–35	35–40	75–90	8	7.25 7.50	4.25 5.00	4.00 5.00	25	10.0 12.50
6 lb	3	3	4	5	4	12	15	5	4½	30–50	30–50	40	75	8	7.25	5.25	6–7	20	7–9
3 lb	4⅔	3½	4	5	8qt	12	10	5½	4½	25-30	25–35	30	70	7	7.50	4.00	8.00	18	12.00
3 lb	4⅔	3½	4	5	8 qt	12	10	5½	4½	25–30	25–35	30	70	7	7.50	4.00	8.00	18	12.00
5 lb	4	3	4½	6	10lb	13	15	6	5	30	40	35	75	8	6.50	6.00	7.50	22	8.00
2 lb	5	29-10	3½	5	5	12½	10	5	4½	20–25	20–25	40	55	7½	7.50	5.50	6.00 6.50	20	5.00 10.00
16– 18oz	5	29-10	3½	5	5	12½	10	5	4½	20–25	20–25	40	55	7½	7.50	5.50	6.00 6.50	20	8.00 12.00
3 lb	3½	3	4	5	5	10	8½	5½	5	30	30	30	50	8–10	6.75	5.00	6.00	25	8–10
3 lb	3⅓	3	4	5	5	9	10	6	5	30	25	30	40	8	7.00	5.00	8.00	15	8.00
2 lb	5	2	3½	....	5	5	8½	6	5	40	40	40	60	10	7.50	5.60	7.00	20	12.00
3 lb	3	3	3	5	5	5	7	5	4½	30	35	25	70	7	7.25	6.00 7.50	8.00	18	16.00
2½lb	4	3 1–5	5	5	4	7	10	5¼	4¾	30	30	35	90	4	6.25	4.00	6.00	20	11.00
4 lb	2½	2 4–5	4	7	5	.....	10	6	5	40	40	25	80	8	7.00	.....	8.00	17	11.00
1½lb	5	3	4	5	5	5	9	5	5	40	40	40	75	8	6.75	5.50	7.00	18	15.00
1½lb	5	3	5	7	4	.....	8	5½	5	25	25	35	75	9	7.00	3.50	8.00	16	10.00
2½lb	4	3	3½	5	5	8	10	5½	5	25–30	25–40	25–40	70	8	7.00	5.00	8.75	20	10.00
3 lb	3¼	29-10	4½	5	5	7	8½	6	5	30	30	20	80	10	7.25	4.50	8.00	20	12.00
1½lb	4	29-10	3½	5	5	10	8	5½	4¾	25	25	25	85	8–10	7.00	3.75 4.00	7.50 8.50	18	8.00
1½lb	4	2 4–5	5	....	5	10	10	6	5	25	30	30	75	10	7.00	6.00	8.50	18	8–12
1½lb	4	2¾	6	7	5	8	10	5½	5	30	30	40	60	8	7.50	4.25	8.50	15–17	10-12
1½lb	4	3 1-10	3⅔	5	5	10	8	5½	5	40	40	35–40	80	8½	7.00	3.25 4.00	6.00	18	10-14
2 lb	5	3	4	5–7	4	12½	10–12	5½	5	30	30	30	90 100	8	7.00	.....	5.00	15	9.00
20oz	4	3½	5	5	5	15	10	6	5	35	35	40	90	10	7.50	5.00	8.00	20	12.00 15.00
1½lb	4	3	5	5	5	12½	10	6	6	30	40	30	75	10	7.50	5.50	5.50	25	10.00 12.00
2 lb	4	3¼	3½	5	5	12½	8⅓	7	5	25–50	25–50	40	1.00 1.25	10	8.75	6.00	4.50 5.50	35	15.00 18.00
1 lb	5	28-10	6	8⅓	5	8⅓	8⅓	6	5	35	35	35	1.05	8⅓	11.00	9.00	6.75	35	20.50
1½lb	4	3¼	5	7	10	10	10	6	6	35	40	40	95	10	11.50	9.00	6.50	35	18.00
4 lb	6¼	3 3-10	3½	5	7	12½	10	6	5½	40	40	40	1.35	10	14.50	8.00	....	35	25.00
	6¼	3¼	5⅓	5	5	13	10	6¼	6	40	40	40	1.40	12½	Lig't. 3-350	.....	3.00	35	20.00
1½lb	6⅔	3¼	5	6	5	15	10	7	6	40	40	40	1.40	10	7.00	6.50	2.25	40	20.00
1 lb	6¼	3 1–5	3	8¼	8	15	10	7	6	50	50	40	1.75	12½	9.50 10.00	7.00 8.25	6.00	50	15.00 20.00
2 lb	3½	3 7-10	4⅓		5–6	8⅓	6–7	6	5	35–50	35–50	40–50	1.00	12½	11.00	7.50	6.00	40	18.00
1½lb	5	3½	4	5	6	15	5	5	6	40	35	40	1.25	10	12.00	7.50	5.50	35	25.00
....	6	3 4–5	6	6	6	13	6	6	5	40	60	35	1.25	10	none	6.50 7.50	6.50 7.00		19.00
2 lb	3½	3 4-5	5	5	6	15	10	6	5½	35	none	35	1.25	12½	none	4.50	none	32	10-15

IMMIGRATION AND COLONIZATION.

The official statements given below with regard to recent immigrant arrivals in Canada, number of homestead entries made, land patents issued, etc., are published, except where otherwise stated, by courtesy of the Department of the Interior, Canada.

British Emigration Returns.

During the month ended November 30, 1909, the number of passengers leaving the United Kingdom for British North America, according to official returns of the British Board of Trade, was as follows:—

Nationality.	1909	1908
English	2,164	1,509
Welsh	51	15
Scotch	502	371
Irish	131	87
British Colonial	61	35
Total British subjects	2,909	2,017
Foreign	1,990	686
	4,899	2,703

During the month ended December 31st, 1909, the number of passengers leaving the United Kingdom for British North America, according to official returns of the British Board of Trade, was as follows:—

EMIGRATION FROM GREAT BRITAIN DURING DECEMBER, 1909–1908.

Nationality.	1909.	1908.
English	1,564	886
Welsh	19	5
Scotch	468	239
Irish	36	31
British Colonial	31	15
Total British subjects	2,118	1,176
Foreign	1,326	787
Total	3,444	1,963

During the calendar year ended December 31, 1909, the number of passengers leaving the United Kingdom, as above, was as follows:—

EMIGRATION FROM GREAT BRITAIN DURING CALENDAR YEAR 1909.

Nationality.	1909.	1908.
English	59,071	56,490
Welsh	1,190	1,308
Scotch	18,464	16,705
Irish	4,109	4,088
British Colonial	3,109	2,730
Total British subjects	85,943	81,321
Foreign	27,372	14,107
Total	113,315	95,428

Homestead Entries During December, 1909.

The following statement shows the number of homestead entries made during the month of December, 1909, as compared with December, 1908.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF HOMESTEAD ENTRIES MADE DURING THE MONTH OF DECEMBER, 1909, AS COMPARED WITH DECEMBER, 1908.

Agency.	1909	1908	Increase.	Decrease.
Battleford	68	150	.....	82
Brandon	6	7	.....	1
Calgary	275	278	.....	3
Dauphin	61	141	.....	80
Edmonton	225	338	.....	113
Estevan	44	29	15	.....
Humboldt	95	169	.....	74
Kamloops	13	27	.....	14
Lethbridge	171	455	.....	284
Moose Jaw	540	944	.....	454
New Westminster	3	2	1	.....
Peace River	8	.....	8	.....
Prince Albert	74	93	.....	19
Regina	39	77	.....	38
Red Deer	88	128	.....	40
Saskatoon	201	.....	201	.....
Winnipeg	76	90	.....	14
Yorkton	85	127	.....	42
Total	2,072	3,105	225	1,258

It will be seen that there has been a net decrease for December, 1909, of 1,033 in the number of entries made.

A statement of the entries made according to months during the calendar year 1909, compared with the calendar year 1908, is as follows.

HOMESTEAD ENTRIES DURING CALENDAR YEAR 1909–1908.

Month.	1909.	1908.	Increase.	Decrease.
January	1,308	1,453	.....	145
February	1,364	1,420	.....	56
March	2,592	1,869	723	.....
April	4,602	2,987	1,615	.....
May	3,243	2,773	470	.....
June	4,205	3,247	958	.....
July	4,248	2,815	1,433	.....
August	2,832	1,859	973	.....
September	2,902	7,934	.....	5,032
October	3,550	5,221	.....	1,671
November	4,143	3,876	267	.....
December	2,072	3,105	.....	1,033
Total	37,061	38,559	6,439	7,937

It will be seen that there has been a net decrease of 1,498 in the number of homestead entries made during the calendar year 1909, as compared with the calendar year 1908.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF HOMESTEAD ENTRIES MADE DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR, 1909, AS COMPARED WITH CALENDER YEAR 1908, ACCORDING TO AGENCIES.

Agency.	1909.	1908.	Increase.	Decrease.
Battleford	1,881	3,476	.....	1,595
Brandon	136	139	.....	3
Calgary	5,258	2,537	2,721	.....
Dauphin	1,036	1,664	.....	628
Edmonton	4,019	5,303	.....	1,284
Estevan	795	823	.....	28
Humboldt	1,567	2,449	.....	882
Kamloops	256	407	.....	151
Lethbridge	3,781	3,639	142	.....
Moose Jaw	9,570	8,303	1,267	.....
New Westminster	18	33	.....	15
Peace River	32	.....	32	.....
Prince Albert	1,208	2,085	.....	877
Regina	675	1,628	.....	953
Red Deer	1,817	2,079	.....	262
Saskatoon	2,411	.....	2,411	.....
Winnipeg	1,354	1,754	.....	400
Yorkton	1,247	2,240	.....	993
Total	37,061	38,559	6,573	8,071

Nationalities of Homesteaders.

The nationalities of homesteaders during the month of December, 1909, as reported by the several agencies of the Department of the Interior in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia were as follows:—

Nationalities.	No. of Entries.
Canadians from Ontario	190
" Quebec	29
" Nova Scotia	7
" New Brunswick	6
" Prince Edward Island	4
" Manitoba	63
" Saskatchewan	252
" Alberta	58
" British Columbia	6
Persons who had previous entry	104
Newfoundlanders	.....
Canadians returned from the United States	21
Americans	573
English	293
Scotch	76
Irish	32
French	12
Belgians	6
Swiss	3
Italians	.....
Roumanians	3
Syrians	.....
Germans	32
Austro-Hungarians	159
Hollanders	3
Danes (other than Icelanders)	4
Icelanders	5
Swedes	35
Norwegians	36
Russians (other than Mennonites and Doukhobors)	59
Mennonites	.....
Doukhobors	.....
Chinese	1
Japanese	.....
Persians	.....
Australians	.....
New Zealanders	.....
Total	2,072

Representing 4,887 souls.

Of 594 entries made by persons coming from the United States, there were 221 from North Dakota, 110 from Minnesota, forty-two from Michigan, thirty-one from South Dakota, twenty-six each from Illinois and Wisconsin, twenty-five from Washington and twenty-one from Iowa.

The following is a statement of recent immigrant arrivals in Canada, classified according as they arrived through ocean ports or from the United States, from the beginning of the fiscal year up to December. 1909, inclusive:—

IMMIGRATION TO CANADA FROM APRIL TO DECEMBER, INCLUSIVE 1909

	1908–1909.				1909–1910.			
	Males.	Females	Children	Totals.	Males.	Females	Children	Totals.
APRIL:								
Via ocean ports	13,635	3,811	3,223	20,669	8,057	2,021	1,550	11,628
From United States	5,676	1,531	1,877	9,084	7,642	2,361	2,606	12,609
Totals	19,311	5,342	5,100	29,753	15,699	4,382	4,156	24,237
MAY:								
Via ocean ports	9,245	4,209	3,691	17,145	10,513	4,283	3,127	17,923
From United States	3,923	1,209	1,307	6,439	7,115	1,925	2,067	11,107
Totals	13,168	5,418	4,998	23,584	17,628	6,208	5,194	29,030
JUNE:								
Via ocean ports	4,924	3,392	2,436	10,752	6,302	3,030	2,329	11,661
From United States	2,876	1,047	961	4,884	5,638	1,828	1,742	9,208
Totals	7,800	4,439	3,397	15,636	11,940	4,858	4,071	20,869
JULY:								
Via ocean ports	2,927	2,188	1,736	6,851	4,529	2,326	1,915	8,770
From United States	2,684	1,003	792	4,479	4,558	1,629	1,156	7,343
Totals	5,611	3,191	2,528	11,330	9,087	3,955	3,071	16,113
AUGUST:								
Via ocean ports	2,035	1,858	1,505	5,398	3,558	2,213	1,546	7,317
From United States	3,027	907	750	4,684	5,148	1,560	1,308	8,016
Totals	5,062	2,765	2,255	10,082	8,706	3,773	2,854	15,333
SEPTEMBER:								
Via ocean ports	2,402	1,858	1,143	5,403	3,276	2,352	1,520	7,148
From United States	2,965	971	753	4,689	5,283	1,533	1,366	8,182
Totals	5,367	2,829	1,896	10,092	8,559	3,885	2,886	15,330
OCTOBER:								
Via ocean ports	1,666	1,610	1,228	4,504	3,715	2,451	1,866	8,032
From United States	2,582	1,030	973	4,585	5,888	1,838	1,502	9,228
Totals	4,248	2,640	2,201	9,089	9,603	4,289	3,368	17,260
NOVEMBER:								
Via ocean ports	1,214	1,035	753	3,002	2,935	1,690	1,164	5,789
From United States	2,145	889	994	4,028	3,669	1,403	1,223	6,295
Totals	3,359	1,924	1,747	7,030	6,604	3,093	2,387	12,084
DECEMBER:								
Via ocean ports	1,015	618	465	2,098	2,134	940	689	3,763
From United States	1,655	597	610	2,862	2,740	1,239	931	4,910
Totals	2,670	1,215	1,075	4,960	2,874	2,179	1,620	8,673
Grand totals	66,596	29,763	25,197	121,556	92,700	36,622	29,607	158,929

(It will be seen that there has been an increase of 31 per cent. in the number arriving as compared with that of the corresponding months of the preceding year.)

COMPARED WITH THE CORRESPONDING MONTHS OF 1908.

Increase or Decrease.								Percentage of Increase or Decrease.	
Increase. Males.	Decrease. Males.	Increase. Females.	Decrease. Females.	Increase. Children	Decrease. Children	Increase. Totals.	Decrease. Totals	Increase.	Decrease.
.....	5,578	.....	1,790	.....	1,673	.....	9,041	.....	44
1,966	.....	830	.....	729	.....	3,525	.....	39	.....
.....	3,612	.....	960	.....	944	.....	5,516	.....	19
1,268	.....	74	.....	.....	564	778	.....	5	.....
3,192	.....	716	.....	760	.....	4,668	.....	72	.....
4,460	.....	790	.....	196	.....	5.446	.....	23	.....
1,378	.....	.....	362	.....	107	909	.....	8	.....
2,762	.....	781	.....	781	.....	4,324	.....	89	.....
4,140	.....	419	.....	674	.....	5,233	.....	33	.....
1,602	.....	138	.....	179	.....	1,919	.....	28	.....
1,874	.....	626	.....	364	.....	2,864	.....	64	.....
3,476	.....	764	.....	543	.....	4,783	.....	42	.....
1,523	.....	355	.....	41	.....	1,919	.....	36	.....
2,121	.....	653	.....	558	.....	3,332	.....	71	.....
3,644	.....	1,008	.....	599	.....	5,251	.....	52	.....
874	.....	494	.....	377	.....	1,745	.....	32	.....
2,318	.....	562	.....	613	.....	3,493	.....	74	.....
3,192		1,056		990		5,238		52	
2,049	.....	841	.....	638	.....	3,528	.....	78	.....
3,306	.....	808	.....	529	.....	4,643	.....	101	.....
5,355	.....	1,649	.....	1,167	.....	8,171	.....	90	.....
1,721	.....	655	.....	411	.....	2,787	.....	93	.....
1,524	.....	514	.....	229	.....	2,267	.....	56	.....
3,245	.....	1,169	.....	640	.....	5,054	.....	72	.....
1,119	.....	322	.....	224	.....	1,665	.....	79	.....
1,085	.....	642	.....	321	.....	2,048	.....	72	.....
2,204	.....	964	.....	545	.....	3,713	.....	75	.....
26,104	.....	6,859	.....	4,410	.....	37,373	.....	31	.....

Lands Patented.

An abstract of letters patent covering Dominion lands situate in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, British Columbia and the Yukon Territory issued from the Department of the Interior during the month of December, 1909, as compared with December, 1908, was as follows:—

Nature of Grant.	December, 1909.	
	No. of Patents.	No. of Acres.
Alberta Railway & Irrigation Company's sales	6	2,401.00
British Columbia Homesteads	5	739.00
British Columbia sales	6	590.40
Coal lands' sales	3	220.25
Commutation grants	.....	.....
Homesteads	1,552	245,654.615
Hudson's Bay Company	.....	.....
License of occupation	.....	.....
Military Bounty grants	1	160.00
Mineral rights (300 acres)	2	.....
North-west half-breed grants	19	2,705.02
Parish sales	.....	.....
Quit claim, special grants	.....	.....
Railways:		
Alberta Railway & Coal Co	.....	.....
Canadian Northern Railway	2	11.54
Canadian Pacific Ry. grants	.....	.....
Grand Trunk Pacific Railway	1	22.64
Manitoba and North-western Railway	.....	.....
Sales	44	5,443.82
School lands' sales	119	17,659.67
Special grants	31	815.91
Yukon Territory sales	9	183.21
Totals	1,800	276,507.075

In December, 1908, the number of patents issued was 1,963, covering an area of 303,362.99 acres, showing a decrease for the month of December, 1909, of 163 in the number of patents issued and of 26,855.92, in the area patented.

Note.

In the calendar year of 1909, a total of 184,281 immigrants came to Canada, as compared with 148,700, in 1908. The immigration from the United States totalled 90,996, an increase of 34,000.

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULE IN GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS AWARDED DURING THE MONTH OF JANUARY, 1910.

The following is a list of contracts awarded by the Department of Public Works, the Department of Marine and Fisheries, and the Department of Militia and Defence which have received the signatures of both parties, together with the fair wages schedule inserted in each contract, setting forth the minimum rate of wages to be paid to the labourers engaged upon the works. A statement of orders for supplies given by the Post Office Department is added.

Department of Public Works.

ARMOURY AT RIMOUSKI, QUE.

ARMOURY building at Rimouski, Que; date of contract, January 4, 1910; name of contractors, Dumont & McLean, Rivière du Loup, Que; amount of contract, $8,450.

Trade or Class of Labour.	Rate of Wages, Per Day of 10 Hours, Not less than:
Stone cutters	$3.00
Bricklayers	3.00
Masons	2.50
Carpenters	1.75
Joiners	2.00
Stair builders	2.00
Plasterers	2.50
Lathers	1.75
Painters and glaziers	1.75
Plumbers	2.00
Steamfitters	2.00
Tinsmiths	1.75
Metal roofers	1.75
Electrical workers	1.75
Builders' labourers	1.50
Ordinary labourers	1.50
Driver, one horse and cart	2.00
Driver, two horses and wagon	3.00

WHARF AT DEER ISLAND, N. B.

Wharf at Cumming's Cove Deer Island, N. B.; date of contract, January 21, 1910; name of contractor, Thos. P. Charleson, Ottawa, Ont; amount of contract, $16,890.

Trade or Class of Labour.	Rate of Wages, Per Day of 10 Hours, Not less than:
Foreman carpenter	$2.50
Carpenters	2.00
Engineman for pile-driver	2.00
Blacksmiths	2.00
" helpers	1.50
Ordinary labourers	1.50
Driver, with 1 horse and cart	3.00
Driver, with 2 horses and wagon	4.00

ALTERATIONS TO POST OFFICE, TORONTO, ONT.

Alterations and additions to Post Office building, Toronto, Ont.; date of contract January 10, 1910; name of contractor, Samuel Young, Toronto, Ont; amount of contract, $42,795.

Trade or Class of Labour.	Rate of Wages, Not less than:
Stonecutters	$.50 per hour 8 hrs. p. day.
Masons	.50 " 8 "
Bricklayers	.50 " 8 "
Carpenters	.33 " 8 "
Joiners	.33 " 8 "
Stairbuilders	.35 " 8 "
Plasterers	.50 " 8 "
Lathers	.40 " 8 "
Painters and glaziers	.30 " 8 "
Plumbers	.40 " 8 "
Steam and gasfitters	.40 " 8 "
Tinsmiths	.32½ " 9 "
Metal roofers	.32½ " 9 "
Structural iron workers	.32½ " 9 "
Electricians	.32½ " 8 "
Blacksmiths	.28 " 9 "
Builders' labourers	.25 " 8 "
Ordinary labourers	.20 " 9 "
One horse, cart and driver	.35 " 10 "
Two horses, wagon and teamster	.45 " 10 "
Tilers	.40 " 8 "

ALTERATIONS TO EXAMINING WAREHOUSE, QUEBEC, QUE.

Alterations to examining warehouse at Quebec, Que; date of contract, January 27, 1910; name of contractors, Jinchereau & Lamonde, Quebec, Que,; amount of contract, $2,997.

Trade or Class of Labour.	Rate of Wages, Not less than:
Carpenters	$2.00 per day 10 hours
Joiners	2.25 " 10 "
Plumbers and steamfitters	2.00 " 9 "
Ordinary labourers	1.75 " 10 "
Sheet metal workers	2.00 " 9 "
Driver with one horse and cart	3.00 " 10 "
Driver with two horses and wagon	4.50 " 10 "
Stonecutters	.40 per hour, 8 hrs. per d.
Bricklayers	.45 " 9 "
Masons	.35 " 9 "
Painters	.25 " 9 "
Plasterers	.40 " 9 "
Builders' labourers	.20 " 9 "

ADDITION TO GOVERNMENT BUILDING, LETHBRIDGE, ALTA.

Additions and alterations to Dominion Lands Building at Lethbridge, Alta.; date of contract, January 28, 1910; name of contractors, The J. McDiarmid Company, Limited, Winnipeg, Man.; amount of contract, $7,777.50.

Trade or Class of Labour.	Rate of Wages, Not less than:
Stonecutters	$.60 per hr., 8 hrs. p. day
Bricklayers	.66⅔ " 8 "
Masons	.66⅔ " 8 "
Carpenters	.45 " 9 "
Joiners	.45 " 9 "
Stairbuilders	.45 " 9 "
Plasterers	.66⅔ " 8 "
Lathers	.5 per yard.
Painters and glaziers	.40 per hour, 9 "
Plumbers	52½ " 9 "
Steamfitters	.52½ " 9 "
Sheet metal workers	.45 " 9 "
Structural iron workers	.40 " 10 "
Electrical workers	.37 " 9 "
Builders' labourers	.27½ " 9 "
Ordinary labourers	.25 " 9 "
Driver with 1 horse and cart	.35 " 10 "
Driver with 2 horses and wagon	.50 " 10 "

Department of Militia and Defence.

ARMOURY AT CANNING, N. S.

Alterations to church building at Canning, N. S., and preparations of foundations for the construction of an armoury there; name of contractor, Samuel Bigelow, Canning, N. S.; date of contract, November 12, 1909; amount of contract, $3,727.

Trade or Class of Labour.	Rate of Wages, Per Day of 10 Hours, Not less than:
Carpenters	$1.75
Bricklayers	3.00
Plumbers	2.00
Masons	2.50
Painters	1.75
Blacksmiths	2.00
Labourers (builders')	1.50
Common labourers	1.35

ADDITIONAL TARGETS AT RIFLE RANGE, ST. JOHN, N. B.

Construction of two additional targets at Rifle Range, St. John, N.B. Date of contract, January 12, 1910; amount of

contract, $2,750; name of contractor, Edward Bates, of St. John, N.B.

Trade or Class of Labour.	Rate of Wages, Per Day of 9 Hours, Not less than:
Common labourers	$1.50
Builders' labourers	1.80
Carpenters	2.50
Foreman	no rates.
Machinists	2.50
" helpers	1.75
Painters	2.50
Masons	3.60
Driver, one horse and cart	2.50
Driver, two horses and wagon	4.00

Department of Marine and Fisheries.

LIFEBOAT HOUSE AT TORONTO, ONT.

The construction of a wooden lifeboat house at the western entrance to Toronto harbour, Ont. Date of contract, October 11, 1909; name of contractors, J. D. Young & Son, Toronto, Ont; amount of contract, $1,750.

Trade or Class of Labour.	Rate of Wages, Not less than:
Carpenters	$.33 per hr., 8 hrs. p. day.
Painters	.30 " 8 "
Masons	.50 " 8 "
Builders' labourers	.25 " 8 "
Ordinary labourers	.18 " 9 "

Post Office Department.

During the month of January orders were given by the Post Office Department for the supplies below mentioned, subject to the regulations for the suppression of the *sweating* system, and the securing of payment to the workingmen and working women of fair wages and the performance of the work under proper sanitary conditions.

Nature of Orders.	Amount of orders.
Making metal dating stamps and type and making other hand stamps and brass crown seals	569.67
Making and repairing rubber dating stamps and type, also other stamps	85.50
Supplying stamping material and wooden boxes, and repairing stamping pads	990.95
Supplying mail bags	950.00
Repairing mail bags	1,815.80
Making post office scales	312.50
Making and repairing mail locks and supplying mail bag fittings	2,599.60
Supplying Railway Mail Clerks' tin travelling boxes, and repairing portable letter boxes, Railway Mail Clerks' tin travelling boxes and parcel receptacles	220.75
Making and repairing miscellaneous articles of Postal Stores	9.50
Making and supplying articles of official uniform	8,606.90

TRADE DISPUTES DURING THE MONTH OF JANUARY, 1910.

THERE were no interruptions to industry in Canada of a serious nature through new trade disputes during the month of January, and the only locality seriously affected was Springhill, N.S., where a strike of coal miners, which had begun on August 10, 1909, was still in existence. The situation there, however, showed an improvement over the previous month.

Analysis of Trade Disputes During the Month.

Number and magnitude.—The total number of trade disputes reported to have been in existence in Canada, during January, was five, a decrease of three compared with the previous month, but the same number as in January, 1909. About eleven firms and 1,836 employés were affected by these disputes, two firms and ten employés being affected by the only new dispute which was reported during the month.

Loss of time in working days.—The loss of time to employés through trade disputes during January, was approximately 44,394 days, compared with a loss of about 45,730 days in December, and about 1,000 in January, 1909.

Trades affected by new dispute.—The one new dispute of the month affected ten employés in the building trades.

Locality affected by the new dispute.—The new dispute of the month occurred in the Province of Ontario.

Cause of dispute.—The cause of the new dispute of the month, was the refusal of the employers to grant a demand for an increase in wages.

Methods of settlement.—Of the five disputes in existence during January, one was terminated, leaving four still in existence at the end of the month. The dispute which was ended was settled without negotiations, the demands of the men being granted by one firm, and the places of the strikers being filled by the other.

Result of dispute.—In the dispute which was terminated, the strikers were partially successful, their demands in some cases being granted.

Disputes Which Commenced Prior to the Beginning of the Month.

The trade disputes in existence in Canada during January, which commenced in previous months, comprised strikes of coal miners at Springhill, N. S., leather workers at Ottawa, Ont., carpet weavers at Guelph, Ont., and tailors at Vancouver, B. C.

Strike of Coal Miners at Springhill, N. S.

A strike of 1,700 coal miners at Springhill, N. S., which began on August 10, 1909, on account of the refusal of the Company to grant a demand for recognition of the union, an increase in wages, and certain changes in conditions of employment, continued throughout January, no settlement being reached. It was reported, however, that mining operations were renewed in one mine, a number of men having been secured to take the places of the strikers.

Strike of Leather Workers at Ottawa, Ont.

The situation with regard to a strike of seventy-two leather workers at Ottawa, Ont., which began on October 14, remained unchanged, no settlement being reported. The cause of the dispute was the refusal of four firms to grant a demand of the men for a general increase of ten per cent. in their wages.

Strike of Carpet Weavers at Guelph, Ont.

A strike of twenty-eight carpet weavers at Guelph, Ont., which began on December 11, continued throughout January, but it was reported that the Company had procured ten men from England to take the places of the strikers. The cause of the dispute according to the employers, was the refusal of the men to work overtime or on Saturday afternoons, but according to the men the causes were the refusal of the employers to pay extra for overtime, and general dissatisfaction with the working conditions.

Strike of Tailors at Vancouver, B. C.

No settlement was reported in the case of a strike of tailors at Vancouver, B. C., which began on October 4, but only three firms and fourteen employés continued to be affected, twenty-nine firms having granted the demand of the strikers for an increase in wages from $18 to $20 per week.

Strike of Cigar Makers at Brandon, Man.

A strike of six cigar makers was reported in the *Labour Gazette* for January, to have taken place at Brandon, Man., on December 7, but word has since been received from the firm involved that only four men went out, and that their action had no effect on the business of the factory.

New Dispute.

The only new dispute of the month was a strike of bricklayers at Toronto, Ont., which began on January 1, and affected two firms and ten employés. The cause of the dispute was the refusal of the employers to grant a demand for an increase in wages from fifty cents to sixty cents per hour. The schedule rate for buildings is fifty cents, but an additional ten cents was claimed for sewer work. It was reported that the strike was terminated on January 27, one of the firms having granted the increase demanded, and the other having replaced the strikers with four non-union men.

The table published herewith is a compilation of the trades disputes of the Dominion of Canada, which began or were in

TABLE OF TRADE DISPUTES DURING THE MONTH OF JANUARY

Occupation.	Locality.	Alleged Cause or Object.	No. of Firms or Establishments affected.		Approximate No. of Employés affected.				Date of commencement.	Date of termination.	Result.
					Directly.		Indirectly.				
			Directly.	Indirectly.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.			
DISPUTES WHICH COMMENCED PRIOR TO THE BEGINNING OF THE MONTH.											
Mining—											
Coal mining	Springhill, N.S	For recognition of union and increase of wages and against conditions of employment	1	.....	1,700	.....	.....	.....	Aug. 10	.....	No settlement reported, but places of some strikers were filled, and operations were begun again in one mine.
Textile Trades—											
Carpet weavers	Guelph, Ont	Demand of men for extra pay for overtime and general dissatisfaction with conditions	1	.....	28	.....	12	.....	Dec. 11	.....	No settlement reported at end of month, but places of some strikers were filled.
Clothing Trades—											
Tailors	Vancouver, B.C	For increase in wages from $18 to $20 per week	3	.....	14	.....	.....	.....	Oct. 14	.....	No settlement reported at end of month.
Leather Trades—											
Leather workers	Ottawa, Ont	Demand for ten per cent. increase in wages	4	.....	72	.....	.....	.....	Oct. 14	.....	No settlement reported at end of month.

DISPUTES WHICH BEGAN DURING THE MONTH.

Building Trades—										
Bricklayers	Toronto, Ont.	Demand for increase in wages from 50 to 60 cents an hour	2	10				Jan.	1 Jan.	27 One firm granted increase demanded, the other filled places of strikers with non-unionists

*Considerable difficulty has been experienced by the Department of Labour in making an exact classification of existing trade disputes, particularly in cases where after the declaration of a strike, some of the original strikers have returned to work or had their places filled with new hands, or where establishments affected have found that for either of these reasons, or both, or for the other causes, their business is no longer seriously affected. In such cases while, in one sense, it may be true a strike may be regarded as still in existence because of no formal declaration by either of the parties of its termination, yet so far as the actual effect upon the business interests of the community is concerned a record of the continuance of such a dispute might be misleading. The list of trade disputes published in the present table therefore, includes mention only of such disputes as during the month or at its termination affected, to an appreciable degree, the carrying on of the industrial or business operations of the firm or establishments concerned. Mention moreover, is not made of disputes involving less than six employés, or of less duration than 24 hours.

continuance during the month of January, and which have been reported to the Department.

PEOPLE'S BANK OF LEVIS, QUE., NINTH ANNUAL REPORT.

THE ninth annual report of the People's Bank of Levis, Que., of which a copy was received at the Department during January, covers the operations of the bank during the year ended November 30, 1909. The association has had a very prosperous year. The total assets of the Bank now stand at $102,870.35, whereas in the previous year they were $83,891.35. Share capital increased by $10,081.71, and savings by $6,839.52. While profits were $4,861.72 compared with $4,000.36 last year, the volume of general transactions increased by $152,684.61, until it has now reached $617,483.35. The number of loans granted was 638, against 518 in the previous year, while the amount loaned was $110,404.47, compared with $75,572.97 in the preceding year. As in past years these loans have been made without the loss of a single cent. The bank has now a reserve of $4,101.87. The report as published devotes a paragraph concerning the interest shown in the Bank by His Grace L. N. Begin, Archbishop of Quebec and also gives an account of the movement for the formation of similar banks at other points in the Province, fifteen of these having been opened during the past year. A separate section of the report is also devoted to the school savings work of the bank.

INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS DURING THE MONTH OF JANUARY, 1910.

Under this heading account is taken of such accidents only as were sustained by workmen in the course of their employment, and resulted in loss of life or limb or other serious impairment to industrial efficiency. The accidents reported are such as have come to the notice of the Department through the press of the country or correspondents of the *Labour Gazette*. The Department is also indebted to the Bureau of Mines of Ontario and British Columbia, to the office of the factory inspectors of the Province of Ontario, the Ontario Railway and Municipal Board and to the Department of Railways and Canals, for their kind assistance in furnishing the Department with the statements of returns of accidents reported to them.

INDUSTRIAL accidents occurring to twenty-seven individual work people in Canada during the month of January, 1910, were reported to the Department of Labour. Of these, eighty-seven were fatal, and 184 resulted in serious injuries. In addition, one fatal accident was reported as having taken place prior to the beginning of the month, information not having been received by the Department before January, 1910.

In the preceding month there were 126 fatal and 218 non fatal accidents reported, a total of 344, and in January, 1909, there were sixty-six fatal and 164 non-fatal accidents, a total of 230. The number of fatal accidents reported in January, 1910, was therefore, thirty-nine less, than in the preceding month, and 21 more than in January, 1909. The number of non fatal accidents reported in January, 1910, was thirty-four less less than in the preceding month and eighteen more than in January, 1909. Altogether there were seventy-three less industrial accidents reported in January, 1910, than in the preceding month, and forty-one more than in the same month of the preceding year.

Of 136 returns received during the month giving the ages of the victims of industrial accidents, eleven referred to persons under twenty-one years of age, forty-two to persons between twenty-one years and forty-five, and ten to persons over forty-five. Seventy-three persons were over twenty-one years of age, but their exact ages were not specified.

The following is a record of the accidents of the month by industries and trades:—

STATEMENT OF ACCIDENTS DURING JANUARY, 1910, BY INDUSTRIES AND TRADES.

Trade or Industry.	Killed.	Injured.	Total.
Agriculture	19	21	40
Fishing and hunting	.....	2	2
Lumbering	11	7	18
Mining	11	9	20
Building trades	2	9	11
Metal trades	5	35	40
Woodworking trades	1	6	7
Clothing trades	.....	2	2
Textile trades	1	4	5
Food and tobacco preparation	.....	9	9
Leather trades	1	4	5
Railway service	23	29	52
Navigation	1	.....	1
General transport	1	19	20
Public employés	.....	4	4
Miscellaneous	3	17	20
Unskilled labour	8	7	15
Total	87	184	271

Nature of Fatalities and Accidents.

The disasters of the month involving more than one fatality were, the derailment and wreck of a Canadian Pacific Railway train at Spanish river, near Webbwood, Ont., involving the loss of over forty lives, among whom were five railway employés, and two commercial travellers; and the killing of two loggers near Port Milford, Ont., by the falling of a tree.

Wreck of Canadian Pacific Railway passenger train near Webbwood, Ont.

On January 21, 1909, Canadian Pacific Railway train No. 7, composed of an engine, mail, baggage and express cars, second class coach, colonist, first class coach, diner and Pullman, was proceeding at a fair rate of speed towards Spanish river, which is crossed by an iron bridge, near Webbwood, Ont. The engine, mail, baggage and express cars had gone on the bridge, when for reasons still unascertained at the end of January, the second class coach, the colonist car, the first class car and the diner and the Pullman, were derailed, and went down the bank of the river. The wreck caused the loss of over forty lives, among which

were five railway employés and two commercial travellers.

Killing of two loggers at Port Milford, Ont.

On January 11, 1910, while two loggers were engaged felling timber in the woods, at Port Milford, Ont., a tree fell on them, their bodies being discovered by neighbours.

Records by Industries and Trades.

Agriculture.—During January, 1910, there were nineteen fatal and twenty-one non fatal accidents happening to persons engaged in this industry, compared with twenty-eight killed and twenty-one injured in the preceding month, and fourteen killed, and thirty-six injured in January, 1909. Of the fatal accidents, seven were due to exposure, three each to railways and to falling material, two to live stock, and one each to a fall, to heart failure, to a runaway and to machinery. Of the other accidents five each were due to machinery, and to falls, three each to runaways, to live stock, and to falling material, and one each to tools, and to railways.

Fishing and hunting.—Two trappers were seriously injured by the premature explosion of a cartridge. There were no accidents in December, last, and four fatalities in January, 1909.

Lumbering.—Eleven of these workers were killed, and seven injured in January, 1910, as against twelve killed, and twelve injured in December, 1909, and nine killed and eleven injured in January, of last year. Five of the fatalities were caused by falling material, four by machinery, and one each by railways, and by flying material. Four workmen were seriously injured by falling material, and one each by a fall, by machinery and by a tool.

Mining.—During January, 1910, eleven mine workers were killed, and nine injured, compared with eleven killed and fourteen injured in December, last, and five killed and four injured in December last, and five killed, and four injured in January, 1909. Falling material caused four deaths, being frozen to death two, being caught between mine trains two, and drowning, a fall, and an explosion of dynamite, one each. Cars caused four serious injuries, falling material and falls two each, and an explosion one.

Building trades.—In this group death by accident befell two workers, while nine others were injured, against two killed and fifteen injured in the previous month and four killed and eleven injured in January, 1909. Falls caused the two fatalities. Four of the other accidents were caused by falls, two by falling material and one each by an explosion, and by an elevator.

Metal, engineering and *shipbuilding trades.*—There were five fatalities and thirty-five non fatal accidents, compared with sixteen killed and fifty injured in December last and three killed and twenty injured in January, 1909. Two each of the deaths were due to falling material, and to machinery, and one to molten metal. Of the other accidents thirteen were due to machinery, nine to falling material, five to flying material, four to falls and two each to explosions and to molten metal.

Woodworking trades.—In these trades a workman was killed by machinery, and six workmen were injured, four by by machinery and one by falling material. The record for the preceding month was one killed and fifteen injured and for January, 1909, one killed and ten injured.

Clothing trades.—Machinery injured one and a fall another in January, 1910, compared with two injured in December, last and one injured in January, of last year. During January, 1910, a cotton mill worker was killed at Brantford, Ont. by being drawn into shafting, four other workmen were injured, two by machinery, and one each by a fall and by flying material. There were five injuries in December, 1909, and one injury in January, 1909.

Food and *tobacco preparation.*—Nine workers in this group were injured, three each by falls and by machinery, two by tools and one by molten metal. The record in December was one killed and eight injured, and in January, of last year, one killed and five injured.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA,
STATISTICAL TABLE SERIES, F. No. 75.

TABLE OF FATAL ACCIDENTS DURING THE MONTH OF JANUARY, 1910.

Trade or Industry.	Locality.	Date.	No.	Cause of Fatality.
Agriculture—				
Farmer	Staffa, Ont	Jan. 4	1	Fell from roof of house.
"	Elmira, Ont	" 4	1	Kicked by horse.
"	Beachville, Ont	" 4	1	Struck by train at crossing.
"	Saskatoon, Sask	" 4	1	Frozen to death.
"	Rouleau, Man	" 2	1	Frozen to death.
"	Darwin, Man	" 6	1	Frozen to death.
"	Stouffville, Ont	" 7	1	Caught in machinery.
"	Bethune, Sask	" 7	1	Frozen to death.
"	Beauport, Que	" 8	1	Heart failure.
"	Cookstown, Ont	" 15	1	Tree fell on him.
"	Elora, Ont	" 14	1	Frozen to death.
"	Dalhousie, N.B	" 17	1	Kicked by a horse.
"	Harriston, Ont	" 18	1	Run over by train.
"	Lime Ridge, Que	" 18	1	Frozen to death.
"	Windsor, Ont	" 19	1	Run over by train.
"	Tweed, Ont	" 25	1	In a runaway.
"	Newmarket, Ont	" 31	1	Log rolled on him.
Farm hand	Estevan, Sask	" 5	1	Frozen to death.
"	Virden, Man	" 23	1	By sandslide.
Lumbering—				
Saw mill worker	Lowbanks, Ont	" 6	1	By circular saw.
"	Hagersville, Ont	" 6	1	Run over by train.
"	Thetford Mines, Que	" 18	1	Caught in belting.
"	Welland, Ont	" 6	1	Fell on shafting.
Logger	Port Milford, Ont	" 12	1	Tree fell on him.
"	Elk Lake, Ont	" 12	1	Tree fell on him.
"	Port Neville, B.C	" 8	1	Struck on head by logging chain.
"	Crompton, Que	" 15	1	By falling sand.
"	Fairville, N.B	" 18	1	Jammed in pile of logs.
Pulp mill hand	Hawkesbury, Ont	" 13	1	Caught in machinery.
Mining—				
Miner	Coquitlam Lake, B.C	" 4	1	Drowned in a tunnel.
"	Phoenix, B.C	" 4	1	Fell thirty feet in a chute.
"	Asbestos, Que	" 5	1	By falling rock.
"	North Sydney, N.S	" 12	1	By falling rock.
"	Cobalt, Ont	" 18	1	By explosion of dynamite.
"	Porcupine, Ont	" 14	2	Frozen to death.
"	Stellarton, N.S	" 28	1	Fall of coal.
"	Frank, Alta	" 22	1	Caught between cars.
"	Rossland, B.C	" 12	1	Run over by cars.
"	Nanaimo, B.C	" 10	1	Fall of rock.
Building Trades—				
Tinsmith	Windsor, Ont	" 21	1	Fell forty feet from roof.
Cornice layer	Vancouver, B.C	" 30	1	Fell thirty feet.
Metal Trades—				
Iron and steel worker	Montreal, Que	" 3	1	Automatic crane fell on him.
Machinist	Newmarket, Ont	" 16	1	Drawn into shafting.
"	Montreal, Que	" 21	1	Caught in shafting.
Electrical worker	Niagara Falls, Ont	" 12	1	Heavy crane fell on him.
Rolling mill worker	Montreal, Que	" 23	1	Explosion of molten metal.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA,
STATISTICAL TABLE SERIES, F. No. 75.

TABLE OF FATAL ACCIDENTS DURING THE MONTH OF JANUARY, 1910.

Trade or Industry.	Locality.	Date.	No.	Cause of Fatality.
Woodworking Trades—				
Basket worker	Waterdown, Ont	Jan. 11	1	Fell on circular saw.
Textile Trades—				
Cotton mill hand	Brantford, Ont	" 11	1	Drawn into shafting.
Leather Trades—				
Tanner	Acton, Ont	" 26	1	Scalded to death, fell into vat.
Railway Service—				
Conductor	Brandon, Man	" 3	1	Head on collision.
Travelling auditor	near Webbwood, Ont	" 21	1	In a derailment.
Claims' agent	near Webbwood, Ont.	" 21	1	In a derailment.
Engineer	Montreal, Que	" 20	1	Run over by train.
"	Hamilton, Ont	" 30	1	In derailment.
Brakeman	Ste. Flavie, Que	" 11	1	Run over by cars.
"	Stellarton, N.S	" 10	1	In head on collision.
"	Hanover, Ont	" 14	1	Run over by cars.
"	Napierville, Que	" 16	1	Fell from train.
"	Revelstoke, B.C	" 18	1	Fell from train.
"	Kingston, Ont	" 23	1	Run over by train.
"	St. Thomas, Ont	" 24	1	Run over by train.
Fireman	near Webbwood, Ont	" 21	3	In a derailment.
Car shop hand	Windsor, Ont	" 6	1	Run over by train.
"	Nelson, B.C	" 18	1	Run over by train.
"	Nelson, B.C	" 22	1	Run over by train.
Sectionman	Lourdes, N.S	" 18	1	Run over by train.
Switchman	Winnipeg, Man	" 7	1	Run over by train.
"	Brandon, Man	" 11	1	Run over by train.
Construction hand	Orillia, Ont	" 17	1	By cave-in of frozen earth.
"	Woodstock, N.B	" 21	1	Fell sixty feet from bridge.
Navigation—				
Cook on vessel	Off Nova Scotia coast	" 10	1	Drowned—washed overboard.
General Transport—				
Piano mover	Toronto, Ont	" 12	1	Piano fell on him.
Miscellaneous Trades—				
Civil engineer	Windsor, Ont	" 8	1	Fell sixty feet into tunnel.
Commercial travellers	near Webbwood, Ont	" 22	2	In a railway wreck.
Unskilled Labour—				
Labourer	Streetsville, Ont	" 4	1	Run over by train.
"	Winnipeg, Man	" 6	1	By a fall of twelve feet.
"	Sherbrooke, Que	" 14	1	By cave-in of gravel.
"	Montreal, Que	" 27	1	Excavation engine fell on him.
"	Virden, Man	" 23	1	Avalanche, of earth.
"	Lake Megantic, Que	" 3	2	Run over by train.
"	Niagara Falls, Ont	" 14	1	Car loaded with stone, upset.

FATAL ACCIDENTS HAPPENING IN THE PREVIOUS MONTH, BUT ONLY REPORTED TO THE DEPARTMENT IN JANUARY, 1910.

Miner	Phoenix, B.C	" 23	1	Struck by rock from blast.

Leather trades.—A tanner fell into a boiling vat and was scalded to death, and machinery injured four other workmen during January. In the previous month there were no accidents, and in January, 1909, one workman was injured.

Railway service.—There were twenty-three railway employés killed, and twenty-nine injured in January, 1910, compared with fourteen killed, and twenty-nine injured in December, last, and eighteen killed, and twenty injured in January, 1909. Eleven of the fatalities were due to being run over, six to derailments, three to falls, two to collisions, and one to falling material. Seven of the other accidents were due to collisions, five each to falling material and to being run over, and three each to derailments, to being caught between cars, to collisions, and to an explosion of gasoline.

Navigation.—A cook on Canadian vessel off the coast of Nova Scotia was washed overboard and drowned. In the preceding month these were twenty-four killed, and three injured, and in January, 1909, two killed and five injured.

General transport.—One of these workers was killed, and nineteen others injured during January, 1910, compared with seven killed, and sixteen injured in December, and nine injured during January, 1909. A piano fell on a piano-mover in Toronto, Ont., and killed him. Of the minor accidents ten were caused by collisions, seven by falls, and one each by a runaway and by falling material.

Public employés.—Falls injured two of the above workers, asphyxiation by gas one, being assaulted by a prisoner one. Thirteen were injured during December, and eight were injured in January, of last year.

Miscellaneous.—In this group three workers met death by accident and seventeen others were injured, as against six killed and four injured in December last, and four killed and eleven injured in January, a year ago. Two of the fatalities were due to a derailment, and one to a fall. Twelve of the non fatal accidents were due to an explosion of nitro-glycerine, three to falls and one each to being run over and to falling material.

Unskilled.—There were eight killed and seven injured in January, compared with four killed, and ten injured in the previous month, and one killed, and ten injured in January, 1909. Four of the deaths were caused by falling material, three by being run over and one by a fall. Four of the other accidents were caused by falls, two by falling material and one by being run over.

REPORTS OF DEPARTMENTS AND BUREAUS.

The following reports of departments and bureaus were received at the Department of Labour during the month of January, 1910.

DOMINION REPORTS.

Railway Statistics.

Railway Statistics of the Dominion of Canada, for the year ended June 30, 1909. Ottawa: King's Printer, 1909. Page, 252.

IN the report of the Comptroller of Statistics of the Department of Railways and Canals for the year ended June 30, 1909, it is stated that the mileage of railways in actual operation was 24,104, not including 675 miles of the new transcontinental railway, which was opened for traffic. This was an increase of 1,138 miles over the previous year. It was also estimated that on June 30 last, there were at least 3,300 miles of railway under construction. In proportion to population the Dominion of Canada has the largest railway mileage of any country in the world, but in relation to its area it has the smallest.

The total capital liability of railways in Canada, increased from $1,239,295,013 in 1908, to $1,308,481,416 in 1909. Eliminating the captial liability of the uncompleted Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, and the mileage of the Government owned lines, the capital obligation amounted to $55,638 per mile.

The railways of Canada carried 32,683,309 passengers, and 66,842,258 tons of freight in 1909, a decrease of 1,361,683 passengers, and an increase of 3,771,091 tons of freight compared with the previous year. The aggregate earnings of rail-

ways for the year were $145,056,336.19, a decrease of $1,861,977.42 compared with 1908, and the operating expenses were $104,600,084.43, a decrease of $2,704,058.08.

The accident returns showed that there were 478 persons killed and 1,404 injured by railways of Canada in 1909, representing an increase of twenty-nine in the number killed and a decrease of 943 in the number injured, compared with the previous year. Of the 19,443 trainmen employed in 1909, one in every 172 was killed and one in every twenty-eight injured. During 1909, seventy-six persons were killed and seventy-two injured at highway crossings.

On June 30, 1909, there were 125,195 employés in the service of Canadian railways, compared with 106,404 on June 30, 1908, and 124,012 in 1907.

The electric railways in Canada carried 314,026,671 passengers in 1909, an increase of nearly 15,000,000 compared with the previous year. The number of employés was 10,544, a gain of 603 over 1908. There were sixty-eight persons killed and 2,139 injured, an increase over the previous year of one in the number killed and 256 in the number injured.

Dominion Lands and Emigration.

Annual Report of the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1909. Ottawa: King's Printer, 1909. Page, 501. Price, 45 cents.

During the fiscal year ended March 31, 1909, the revenue of the Department of the Interior amounted to $3,228,904.96, an increase of $477,088.74 over the previous year. The principal source of revenue was from Dominion lands, which produced $2,254,283.98. Of this amount the sum of $951,442.28 was derived from sales of land, $389,039, from homestead fees, and $269,837.52 from timber dues. The revenue from sales of land was made up largely from sales of irrigation, coal and purchased homestead lands.

There were 39,081 homestead entries, representing a population of 93,852 souls. Of the homesteaders 10,962 were Canadians, of whom 693 were from the United States, 9,829 were Americans, 5,649 English, 1,310 Scotch, 506 Irish, and 3,342 Austro-Hungarians.

The statistics of immigration show that there were, 146,908 immigrants during the year 1908-9, compared with 262,469 in the previous year, which was the greatest number on record for any single year. Nearly one-half of the total male population which arrived in Canada last year was composed of farmers and farm labourers. The falling off of immigration from Great Britain was due largely to regulations against the admission of undesirables, and the decline of the number of immigrants from European countries was due to restrictive laws in force in those countries. There was a slight increase in the number of arrivals from the United States, of whom there were about 60,000, each one of whom possessed on an average, $1,000 in stock, cash and effects.

UNITED STATES REPORT.

Industrial conditions in New Jersey.

The Industrial Directory of New Jersey, compiled and published by the Bureau of Statistics of New Jersey, Trenton, N. J., 1909. Page, 641.

The third issue of the Industrial Directory of New Jersey for 1909, contains an account of all the towns and villages in the State having a population of one hundred and over, with especial reference to the industrial opportunities which they offer, in respect to water power, labour, municipal assistance, afforded by gifts of free factory sites and bonuses. Lists of the railroads of the State, summer resorts, and manufactures are also given.

OTHER REPORTS RECEIVED.

Canada.—Report of the Northwest Mounted Police, 1909. Eighth Report of the Geographic Board of Canada, 1909.

Ontario.—Twenty-seventh Annual Report of the Provincial Board of Health for the year 1908.

Report relating to the registration of births, marriages and deaths in the Province of Ontario for the year ending 31st December, 1907.

Report of the Fruit Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ontario, 1908

Report of the Women's Institutes of the Province of Ontario, 1909. Part I.

University of Toronto. Report of the Board of Governors for the year ending 30th June, 1909.

RECENT LEGAL DECISIONS AFFECTING LABOUR.

The following synopses of recent cases affecting labour are based upon the latest reports of legal proceedings and other legal records of the different Provinces of Canada.

ONTARIO CASES.

Alien Labour Case at Chatham, Ont.

A CHARGE against the Chatham, Wallaceburg and Lake Erie Railway Company of violating the Alien Labour Act by engaging P. J. Shields, general manager, by previous contract in the United States, was recently dismissed. It was found that though Shields came from Utica, N. Y., his parents came from Ireland, and had never been naturalized. The court therefore held that Shields was a British subject.

Opium Case at London, Ont.

A decision was recently handed down in the case of a firm of druggists at London, Ont., charged with selling opium for other than medicinal purposes. Some time ago an officer in plain clothes succeeded in purchasing a quantity of the drug from a clerk in the employ of the firm, and information was at once sworn out. In giving judgement his honour said, that he found that the opium had been sold by a clerk in the employ of the druggists, and not for medicinal purposes. He found that the proprietors of the store were not liable for the act of their clerk in selling, unless it was shown that the actual sale was made with their express knowledge, and this was not shown in the present case. He found further, however, that opium was unlawfully kept for sale, and convicted both the proprietors on that head. After being warned of the seriousness of the offence, both were allowed to go on suspended sentence.

Mechanic's Lien on Hotel property—Payment upon Architect's certificates.

Plaintiffs sought to enforce a lien claimed for work done and materials supplied in building a hotel. Defendants, according to agreement, were to make payments each month, upon production of architect's certificates that such payments were due. Nine progress estimates were given plaintiffs by the acting architect, the last of which was dated 1st June, 1908. In February or March defendants refused to make further payments, on the ground that plaintiffs had failed to furnish a satisfactory bond "for and conditional upon" the performance of their agreement. Ten days before the trial of the action the architect gave plaintiffs another progress certificate shewing a balance due plaintiffs of $6,730.13. Upon a reference to the Local Master at Kenora he held, that defendants were not justified in refusing to make further payments, nor plaintiffs justified in discontinuing their work. He gave plaintiffs judgement for amount certified to be due on 1st June, after deducting payments on account and $991 for insurance on hotel after 1st January. Upon an appeal to the Divisional Court the judgement of the Master was varied by increasing plaintiffs' judgement by $991, the amount of the insurance, and added to the judgement an order that any surplus which might be realized by sale of the hotel, after payment of sums directed to be paid out of the proceeds, shall be paid into Court, subject to further order, and reserving leave to plaintiffs to apply to the Court in respect of the lien which they have, and for which payment has not been provided for by the judgement. The Master's judgement was otherwise affirmed, and the appeal dismissed without costs. The decision in *Sherlock v. Powell* (1899) 26 Ont. App., Repts. 407 was specially referred to in the judgement of the Court.

(Kelly Bros. & Company, v. Tourist Hotel Company. 15 Ontario Weekly Reporter, 29.)

Workmen's Compensation Act—Dismissal of appeals by both parties to action.

The plaintiff as administratrix of the estate of her deceased husband, an engine driver, sued for damages on ac-

count of his death in a collision between his train and a yard engine near Brantford. The jury found that the system by which the control of the yard engine was operated, which was under the yardmaster, not the despatching officer, was defective, and that the death of plaintiff's husband was caused by the negligence of the defendants' servants, viz., the superintendent and yard master, and assessed the damages at $8,250 at common law and at $3,300 under the Workmen's Compensation for Injuries Act. The trial judge held, that the yard master, and superintendent were competent officials, that the system above referred to and used was deliberately adopted in preference to what the jury found was the proper one, and gave plaintiff judgement for $3,300, under the Workmen's Compensation Act and dismissed the action at common law. The plaintiff appealed to the Court of Appeal to increase the amount to $8,250; the defendants, who had admitted their liability under the Act and had paid $3,096 into Court, cross-appealed to have the judgement reduced to that sum. The Court dismissed both the appeal and the cross-appeal.

(Fralick v. Grand Trunk Railway Company, 15, Ontario Weekly Reporter, 55.)

Master and Servant—Negligence of railway company not proven.

Action by the widow and children of Paul Brennan, deceased, to recover damages for his death, caused, as they alleged, by the defendants' negligence. The deceased was a railway yardsman, and had charge of the defendants' engine and cars at their Ottawa yard. On the 17th June, 1909, he was standing on the foot-board of one of the engines, which was moving northerly, when he fell in front of the moving engine and was killed. The action was tried with a jury, and questions were submitted to them, subject to a motion for a nonsuit, upon which judgement was reserved. Upon the answers of the jury the plaintiffs claimed to be entitled to judgement. Chief Justice Mulock, of the Exchequers Division, (after setting out the facts and portion of the evidence) said, that the proper conclusion to draw from the evidence was, that as Brennan, stood upon the foot-board with his hand upon the hand-grab he became unconscious, and in consequence fell; but, whether that was the correct inference or not, there was nothing in the evidence to show that the deceased fell off the foot-board either because it was too high from the ground, or because it was too narrow. Even if the foot-board was too high or too narrow, there was no evidence to show that the accident was caused by either circumstance. Action dismissed with costs.

(Brennan v. Grand Trunk Railway Company, 1 Ontario Weekly Reporter, 365.)

Master and Servant—Negligence under Factories' Act.

Appeal by the defendants from a judgement in favour of the plaintiff, upon the findings of a jury, for recovery of $1,500 damages. The action was brought by Joseph Doherty to recover damages for the death of his son Frank Doherty, a workman employed by the defendants, alleged to have been caused by the defective condition and arrangement of the ways, works and machinery of the defendants, which had not been remedied owing to the negligence of the defendants, or some of their servants, as alleged. The Divisional Court, dismissed the appeal with costs, being of opinion that the commission of a wrong, according to the law of the Province, had been proved by the application of the Factories' Act, dangerous machinery not having been, so far as practicable, securely guarded; that the burthen of proof as to contributory negligence was on the defendants, and there was evidence to support the verdict; and that the damages were not so grossly excessive as to impel the Court to grant a new trial, or put the plaintiff to the alternative of a reduction of damages.

(Doherty v. Macdonell, 1 Ontario Weekly Notes, 368.)

Services by Sister to Brother under his promise not to remarry.

The plaintiff who was a sister of the defendant abandoned her occupation, and went to live with him in 1895, upon the death of his wife, to take care of

his household and children, upon his representations that he would not marry again, that she would have a home with him for her life, unless he predeceased her, and in that event she would have the benefit of an insurance on his life effected for her benefit. There were nothing in writing, and no oral promise to pay the plaintiff wages. The plaintiff lived with the defendant and cared for his house and children until 1908, when he remarried. The plaintiff sued for damages for breach of the contract which she alleged, and for money, expended by her on the defendant's behalf. The judge of the County Court of Essex, sitting for Mr. Justice Anglin, deviated judgement for plaintiff, for $1,530, having for six years wages less forty days barred by the Statute of limitating. Upon an appeal to the Divisional Court was held that the representation of the defendant that he would not marry again was merely an expression of intention; a contract of a widower not to marry again would be void as against public policy; because of the representations made by the defendant, the plaintiff was entitled to recover the value of her services for the last six years before action; but was not entitled to recover for moneys expended by her voluntarily and without the request of the defendant. Judgement of the judge of the County Court affirmed.

(Bradley v. Bradley, 1909, 19 Ontario L. R., 525.)

Workmen's Compensation for Injuries Act. Important Questions decided by Divisional Court and Court of Appeal.

Section 9, of the Workmen's Compensation for Injuries Act, which requires notice of the injury to be given, provides that the notice must be given within twelve weeks after the occurrence of the accident causing the injury, and that in the case of death the want of notice shall not bar the action which the Act gives, if the Judge is of opinion that there was "reasonable excuse." in which the verdict at the trial was for the plaintiff, for the want of notice. In this case, the Court of Appeal, upon an appeal from the Divisional Court, which granted a new trial with leave to the plaintiff to amend his case so as to complain of a digestive system in use at the place of the accident, held, that ignorance of the law is not a "reasonable excuse"; and in this case the plaintiff, the brother of the deceased person who was injured, and who sued as administration of his brother's estate, might have given the notice before he was appointed administrator, and his solicitor's mistaken idea to the contrary did not excuse the want of the notice; the action therefore failed; and the judgement of the Divisional Court above mentioned was reversed.

The following were the acts, and the findings of the jury. The deceased was employed by the defendants as a workman on the tracks in a railway yard, and, when crossing the tracks with other workmen on his way home from work, was struck by an engine and killed. The negligence alleged was, that the engineer in charge of another engine in the yard let off a large quantity of steam, which prevented the deceased from seeing or hearing the engine which struck him. The jury found that the defendants were guilty of negligence by blowing off steam or hot water at such a critical moment, with such a large number of employees between the tracks; that the deceased came to his death by reason of the negligence of a person in charge of an engine of the defendants, such negligence consisting of blowing off steam or hot water, and that a proper look-out was not kept in a proper place on both engines when backing; and that there was no contributory negligence. On these findings the trial Judge entered judgement for the plaintiff. Upon an appeal by the defendants to the Divisional Court, it was held by that Court that the position of the deceased, in view of clause five of section three of the Workmen's Compensation for Injuries Act, was, in the absence of any finding to the contrary, that of a mere licensee; that he could not claim the benefit of section 276, of the Dominion Railway Act, because the engine was not passing over or along a highway at rail level; but that the deceased might have had cause to complain of a defective system, within the meaning of clause one of section three, from the facts developed in the evidence, al-

though not specifically mentioned in the pleadings; and a new trial was ordered, with leave to amend so as to set up a case of a defective system at the place where the accident occurred.

The Court of Appeal, reversing the judgement upon the other ground, did not, as a Court, express an opinion upon these points. But the following statements were made by judges of that Court.

Mr. Justice Osler, referring to *Willetts v. Watt & Co.*, (1892) 2 Eng. Q. B. 92, said that the discretion of the Divisional Court in allowing the plaintiff to make a new case, after the time had elapsed within which a new action could be brought, should not, on that ground, be interfered with.

Mr. Justice Garrow, said, that the true position of the deceased at the time of the accident was not that of a mere licensee, but of a person upon the defendant's premises by their invitation, and one to whom the defendants owed a duty to take reasonable care that he should not be injured.

And Mr. Justice Meredith, said, that there was no proof of any negligence on the part of the defendants; and the granting of a new trial, in order to enable the plaintiff to set up an entirely new case, was contrary to proper practice.

(Giovinazzo v. Canadian Pacific Railway Company, 1909, 19 Ontario L. R., 325.)

Master and Servant—Meaning of Contract. Dismissal and Justification of same.

By agreement in writing between the plaintiff and the defendants, the plaintiff was, as traveller for the defendants, "continuously" for a period of three years to take orders for goods to be supplied by the defendants from samples furnished by them, and to take care of all samples and return the same from time to time as requested; and the defendants were to pay him eight per cent. "on all good and accepted orders." In an action to recover commission on goods sold, and damages for wrongful dismissal, under the circumstances stated below, Mr. Justice Riddell, who tried the action without a jury, held, that "good and accepted orders" was not synonymous with "orders accepted and filled;" nor did the words refer only to orders which the customer could by law compel the defendants to fill; but, if the defendant's dealt with an order in such a way as to lead the plaintiff and the customer to believe that they intended to fill it, it was "accepted" within the meaning of the contract. He also held, that where the defendants received an order for goods and sent it to their factory, so that the goods might be made to fill the order, that was an acceptance of the order within the meaning of the contract.

The plaintiff, who was a man of nervous temperament, contracted a cold, and about July, 1907, commenced to use a certain catarrh cure which contained cocaine, and this drug by his increasing use of the cure, reduced him to such a nervous wreck that in October, 1908, he was taken to a sanitarium. He recovered by November 29, following, but in the meanwhile his landlord had seized the goods in the house rented by him, and amongst others the defendants' samples, and the defendants had to pay $135 to recover them, and on October 31, 1908, the defendants discharged the plaintiff, who brought this action to recover commission and damages for breach of the contract of employment. Upon this state of facts the learned Judge held, that the plaintiff was entitled to damages, inasmuch as his illness was not such as indicated that he would not be able to perform his contract for a substantial part of the unexpired period, and therefore not such as to put an end to the agreement in a business sense.

Held, also, that neither the use of the word "continuously" in the contract made any difference, nor the fact that the illness of the plaintiff was brought on, to a great extent, if not wholly, by his own folly, inasmuch as the illness of a nervous subject, allowing himself to be overcome by a seductive drug which saps his powers of self-control as well as his physical strength, cannot be fairly taken out of the category "act of God."

Held, also, that the fact that the plaintiff had borrowed certain sums of money from customers of the defendants, did not justify the dismissal, inasmuch as

none of the witnessess said that the borrowing had in the least affected them, nor seemed to think the less of the plaintiff, or of the defendants on account of it.

Held, also, that the fact, that the plaintiff had permitted the defendant's property to be seized for rent, in spite of the provisions in the contract, about taking care of the samples and returning the same as required, did not justify the dismissal, because, though it amounted to a breach of the agreement, it was not wilful, and could be compensated for.

Held, therefore, that the plaintiff was entitled to damages in addition to his commissions; and a reference as to these was directed on both branches of the case; the defendants to be at liberty to prove any set-off or counter claim.

(McDougal v. Van Allen Company, Limited, 1909, 19 Ontario L. R., 351.)

QUEBEC CASES.

Damages for Injuries to Workman—Article 1054 of Civil Code of Lower Canada.

In an action to recover damages for injuries sustained by him in consequence of an accident in the Company's Calcium Carbide Works, the plaintiff's evidence shewed that a furnace operated upon a new system had been recently installed, that he was employed with other workmen to charge the furnaces, draw off the liquid carbide when it was ready through openings in the base of the furnace, clean orifices and re-plug them with moist mortar preparatory to re-charging. While the plaintiff was in the performances of his work in re-plugging one of these orifices an explosion occurred which caused the injuries complained of. There was no evidence of contributory negligence. The trial Judge gave judgement for the plaintiff, awarding him substantial damages. This judgement was reversed by the Court of Review (Q. R. 35 S. C. 385), but restored by the Court of King's Bench (Q. R. 18 K. B. 271), Mr. Justice Cross, dissenting. Upon appeal to the Supreme Court of Canada, it was held, (Justices Duff and Anglin, dissenting) that apart from any presumption arising under article 1054 of the Civil Code of Lower Canada, the fact of the explosion occurring under such circumstances sufficiently established actionable negligence on the part of the Company.

It was held by Chief Justice Fitzpatrick, and Mr. Justice Anglin, as against Justices Girouard and Duff, (Mr. Justice Idington, said, expressing no opinion upon the question), that under, said article 1054 of the Civil Code, masters and employers, as well as other persons, are responsible for damages caused by things under their control or care where they fail to establish that the cause of the injury was attributable to the fault of the person injured, to vis major or to pure accident, or that it occurred without fault imputable to themselves. In the result the judgement appealed from (which reversed the decision of the Court of Review) was affirmed, and the judgement at the trial in plaintiff's favour was restored, Mr. Justice Duff, dissenting..

(Doncet v. Shawinigan Carbide Company, 42 Supreme Court Reporters, 281.)

THE
LABOUR GAZETTE

MARCH, 1910.

INDUSTRIAL AND LABOUR CONDITIONS DURING THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY, 1910.

I.—GENERAL SUMMARY.

THERE was some revival in general trade and industry after the lull of January. The weather has been exceptionally mild, enabling outdoor work to be continued under unusually favourable conditions. The lack of snow shovelling, as a means of employment, was felt in some localities, but the general activity of industry counteracted this feature. Unemployment during the present winter has been less than in several years past, and little or no distress has been reported from any of the large centres. The ice supply was gathered under favourable conditions, the product being clear and of a good thickness. Building, transportation and mining were the industries chiefly facilitated by the fine weather. Among agriculturists some damage to winter wheat is feared on account of the early disappearance of the snow. In fishing and lumbering operations have been impeded by the same cause. Manufacturing continued very active, with a demand for additional help in several branches and localities, especially among employers of female labour.

Changes in Wages and Hours of Labour.

The following is a statement by industries and groups of trades of the more important changes in wages and hours of labour, information concerning which was received at the Department of Labour, during February, 1910.

Printing trades.—At Quebec, Que., hand compositors had their wages increased from $12 to $13.50 per week and machine operators from $15 to $17 per week. Pressmen and pressfeeders at Quebec also obtained a new agreement involving some minor changes. At Peterborough, Ont., printers to the number of forty-five, had their wages increased, from $12 to $13.50 per week in the case of journeymen printers, from $15 to $16 per week in the case of foremen, and from $16 to $16.50 per week (after six months) in the case of linotype operators.

Railway employés.—Locomotive engineers in the employ of the Michigan Central Railway Company obtained an increase dating from February 1.[1]

General transport.—The team owners of Vancouver, B.C., acceded to a request of the teamsters for a nine-hour day after March 1, wages to remain unchanged.

Civic employés.—The city council of Vancouver, B.C., has adopted the eight-hour day, without decrease of earnings. The following is a list of the increases involved:

	Nine-hour day rate.	Eight-hour day rate.
Blacksmith	$.36	$ .40
Bridge foreman	.45	.50
Bridge foreman's leader	.35	.40
Straw bosses	.33½	.37½
Pipe layer	.32	.36
Ditch and sidewalk men	.30	.34
Labourers	.28	.31½
Street sweepers	.25	.28
Old men, cleaning	22	.25

[1]See report of St. Thomas, Ont., correspondent.

The LABOUR GAZETTE, in its accounts of proceedings, abstracts of reports, legal decisions, quotations or other records of matters of concern to labour, is not to be regarded as necessarily endorsing any of the views or opinions which may be expressed therein.—Ed.

Interruptions to Industry.

Among industrial establishments, etc., destroyed by fire or through other causes during February, as reported in the press of the Dominion, the following may be mentioned:—

Nova Scotia.—Warehouse at Halifax.

On February 7, the steamer *Centreville* ran on the rocks near the Trout Cove breakwater, and proved a total loss.

New Brunswick.—Hotel at Moncton, loss $20,000; ship chandler's store and warehouse (partial) at St. John, loss, $2,000; general store at Salisbury, $10,000.

Quebec.—General store at Ferme Neuve, loss, $2,000; town hall at Fraserville, loss, $30,000; saw-mill at Montmagny, loss, $2,000; planing mill and residence at Murray Bay, loss, $70,000. At Montreal, stable and contents; spice mill, loss, $5,000; store; business block, loss, $7,000; cotton waste warehouse, loss, $6,000. Hotel at Nicolet, loss, $20,000; storehouse at Quebec, loss, $1,000; planing mill at Quebec, loss, $6,000; store at St. Johns; restaurant at Sorel, loss, $1,500.

Ontario.—Saloon and dwelling at Cobalt, loss, $6,000; public hall at Colborne; Grand Trunk Railway car at Hamilton, loss, $5,000; lacquer vat at foundry and power station, loss, $16,000; two stores and residence at Iroquois, loss, $10,000; business block at London, loss, $70,000; Huron college (partial) at London, loss, $5,000; church at Lindsay, loss, $2,000; business block at Merritton; business block at Ottawa, loss, $100,000; bakery at Ottawa, loss, $1,500; hotel at Ottawa, loss, $3,000; millinery store and telephone exchange at New Hamburg; tunnel station at Port Huron, loss, $35,000. At Toronto, coal chute; harness factory, loss, $1,700, and business block, loss, $30,000. Store at Vittoria; ferry slip at Windsor; flour mill at Waterdown, loss, $10,000; church at Woodsville, loss, $2,000.

Manitoba.—General store and hotel at Sidney, loss, $7,000; store and residence at Tyndall, loss, $3,600; and business block at Winnipeg, loss, $15,000.

Saskatchewan.—Store and office at North Portal, loss, $15,000.

British Columbia.—Hotel at Hazelton, loss, $15,000.

Conditions in the Industries and Trades.

Conditions of employment during February in the several industries and groups of trades throughout Canada, as indicated by reports of correspondents of the *Labour Gazette* and by information received at the Department of Labour from other sources, may be briefly summarized as follows:—

Agriculture.

The care of stock, the cutting and hauling of cordwood and the marketting of produce furnished the chief employment among agriculturists during February. Good snow roads and high prices stimulated the movement of produce. In the closing days of the month mild weather, by causing the snow to disappear, exposed the winter wheat crop to danger in portions of Ontario, though no serious damage had been reported at the end of the month. In Western Canada the fuel problem has been very satsifactorily met in the farming community. The demand for farm labour was still quiescent; but it is expected that 7,000 men will be required for farm work in the spring in Western Canada at wages for experienced men of $30-$35 per month with board, and for unexperienced men of $15-$20 per month with board.

Tests to ascertain the effects of cold storage on apples for shipment to Great Britain are being conducted by the Department of Agriculture, Canada. The fruit has been kept in cold storage at St. John, N.B., Montreal, Que., and other points. Several consignments will be forwarded subject to careful supervision and observation.

Mr. A. G. Turney has been appointed Provincial Horticulturist by the Government of the Province of New Brunswick.

Several very important meetings of associations of agriculturists were held during February. Various Breeders' Associations of cattle, swine and horses in Ontario and Quebec held their annual meetings. Fruit growers' associations in several sections of the Dominion also held conventions which were largely attended. The Canadian Seed Growers' Association met at Ottawa. At Winnipeg, Man., a joint meeting of the Provincial Agricultural and Dairy Associations was held at which some important papers were read and discussed. At a meeting of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association held at Prince Albert, Sask., the formation of a national organization of agriculturists was completed; Daniel McCuaig, of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, was elected President and E. C. Drury of the Dominion Grange was elected Secretary. The organization will include representatives from various farmers' associations throughout the Dominion. A three-days session of the United Farmers' Association of Alberta was held. The Central Farmers' Institute of British Columbia held its annual meeting.

The latest statistics show the area of

land under cultivation in Canada last year to have been 30,065,556 acres, with a total yield valued at $532,992,100, as compared with $432,534,000 from 27,505,663 acres in 1908. It is shown there was in every province an increase in the value of field crops over 1908. This was particularly the case in Saskatchewan, where the increase was about one hundred and sixty per cent.

According to a report issued by the Warehouse Commissioner at Winnipeg with regard to interior, terminal and eastern transfer elevator capacity, there was a marked increase in capacity during last year. In Manitoba there are now 312 stations, having elevators with a capacity of 21,624,500 bushels, an increase in capacity during the year of 772,000 bushels. In Saskatchewan seventy-six stations were added to the list, making a total of 330 stations, with a capacity of 24,279,000 bushels. Stations having elevators in Alberta have almost doubled during the year, and now number 121, with an almost doubled capacity of 8,050,400 bushels. Altogether there are in Western Canada 769 stations at which 1,763 elevators are in active operation, having a storage capacity of 54,234,900 bushels.

The first number of the Bulletin of Agricultural Statistics, issued by the International Institute of Agriculture, Rome, Italy, was received during February. According to the Convention, agreed upon in 1905, one of the principal objects of the Institute is to collect, compile, coordinate and unify all official information relating to agricultural products; and to encourage the collection of such information by the countries which do not have a regular statistical service for such work; so as to compile information and totals as to the areas, conditions and production of agricultural products, to be disseminated to parties interested throughout the world. By means of this statistical service, the Institute plans to present agricultural statistics furnished by the official statistical services of the different countries, and thereby to publish more complete and reliable information as to the growing crops than is now available to the world; with the hope of securing closer correspondence between the prices of agricultural products and the real conditions of supplies. The first issue outlines the statistical service which will be rendered during 1910-1911. Statistics as to the area sown to winter wheat and winter rye is given, with an estimate of the production of wheat in 1909.

Fishing.

The month was generally quiet. Smelt and bass fishing have been seriously interfered with by mild weather in the Maritime provinces though improved catches were reported in the closing days of the month. Other catches were fair, but stocks were reported low. Rough fish in fair quantities were taken on the Great Lakes, and the winter catch of white fish in the lakes of the Prairie provinces has been fair.

The International Fishery Regulations prepared by the joint Commissioners of Canada and the United States under authority of the agreement of 1898, for the protection and preservation of food fishes in the international boundary waters of the two countries, were tabled in the House of Commons early in February. They are to come into force by simultaneous proclamations on a date to be agreed upon. The regulations are intended to insure the conservation of the fishing industry in the territorial waters of Passamaquoddy bay, the St. John and St. Croix rivers, Lake Memphremagog, Lake Champlain, the St. Lawrence river, Lake Ontario, the Niagara river, Lake Erie, the waters connecting Lake Erie and Lake Huron, including Lake St. Clair, Lake Huron, excluding Georgian bay, but including the North channel; St. Mary river and Lake Superior; Rainy river and Rainy lake; Lake of the Woods; the Strait of Juan de Fuca and adjacent waters, and such other contiguous waters as may be recommended by the international fisheries commission and approved by the two Governments.

Lumbering.

The mild weather interfered with operations in the woods to some extent in Ontario and the Eastern Provinces, and

TABLE SHOWING STATE OF EMPLOYMENT IN

This table is based largely on the reports of the correspondents of the *Gazette* as published in the present issue several trades and industries throughout the Dominion. The table has reference only to the amount of employment headings in the *Gazette*. In tabulating the information in question, the terms employed are divided into two groups, the very active, (2) quiet and very quiet.

City and district of correspondent.	Agricultural operations.	Fishing.	Lumbering (including sawmilling.)	Mining.	Manufacturing.	Railway construction.	Building trades.
Nova Scotia—							
1—Sydney	Quiet	Quiet	.....	Active	Active	.....	Quiet
2—Westville	Quiet	.....	Active	Very active	Active	.....	Quiet
3—Halifax	Active	Quiet	Quiet	.....	Active	.....	Quiet
4—Amherst	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Active	Very active	.....	Quiet
Prince Edward Island—							
5—Charlottetown	Quiet	Quiet	.....	.....	Active	.....	Active
New Brunswick—							
6—Moncton	Quiet	Quiet	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
7—St. John	Quiet	.....	Active	.....	.....	Quiet	Quiet
8—Newcastle	Quiet	Quiet	Active	.....	.....	.....	Quiet
Quebec—							
9—Quebec	Active	.....	Active	.....	Active	.....	Quiet
10—Sherbrooke	Quiet	.....	Active	.....	Active	.....	Quiet
11—Three Rivers	Quiet	Quiet	Active	.....	Active	Quiet	Quiet
12—St. Hyacinthe	Active	.....	.....	.....	Active	.....	Active
13—St. Johns and Iberville	.....	.....	.....	.....	Very active	.....	Quiet
14—Maisonneuve	Active	.....	.....	.....	Active	.....	Quiet
15—Montreal	Active	.....	.....	.....	Active	.....	Quiet
16—Hull	.....	.....	Active	.....	Active	.....	Active
Ontario—							
17—Ottawa	Active	.....	Very active	.....	Active	Active	Very active
18—Kingston	Active	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Active	.....	Quiet
19—Belleville	Active	Quiet	Active	Active	Very active	Active	Active
20—Peterborough	Active	.....	Active	.....	Very active	.....	Quiet
21—Toronto	Active	.....	.....	.....	Active	.....	Active
22—Niagara Falls	Quiet	Active	.....	.....	Very active	Active	Quiet
23—St. Catharines	Active	.....	.....	.....	Active	.....	Active
24—Hamilton	Active	.....	.....	.....	Very active	Active	Active
25—Brantford	.....	.....	.....	.....	Very active	Active	Active
26—Guelph	Active	.....	.....	.....	Active	.....	Quiet
27—Berlin	Active	.....	.....	.....	Active	.....	Quiet
28—Woodstock	Active	.....	.....	.....	Active	.....	Active
29—Stratford	Quiet	.....	.....	.....	Active	.....	Quiet
30—London	Active	.....	.....	.....	Quiet	.....	Quiet
31—St. Thomas	Quiet	.....	.....	.....	Active	.....	Quiet
32—Chatham	Quiet	.....	.....	.....	Active	Quiet	Very quiet
33—Windsor	Active	.....	.....	.....	Active	.....	Active
34—Sault Ste. Marie	.....	Quiet	Very active	.....	Active	.....	Quiet
35—Port Arthur & Fort William	Quiet	.....	Quiet	.....	Active	Active	Quiet
Manitoba—							
36—Winnipeg	Quiet	.....	Active	.....	Active	.....	Active
37—Brandon	.....	.....	.....	.....	Active	.....	Quiet
Saskatchewan—							
38—Regina	Active	.....	.....	.....	Active	.....	Active
39—Moose Jaw	.....	.....	.....	.....	Active	.....	Active
Alberta—							
40—Calgary	.....	.....	.....	.....	Active	Active	Active
41—Edmonton	Active	.....	.....	Quiet	Active	Active	Very quiet
British Columbia—							
42—Nelson	.....	.....	Active	Quiet	.....	.....	Quiet
43—New Westminster	Quiet	Very quiet	Active	.....	Active	.....	Quiet
44—Vancouver	Active	Quiet	Active	.....	.....	.....	Active
45—Victoria	.....	Quiet	Active	.....	Active	.....	Active
46—Nanaimo	Quiet	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	Active

CANADA DURING THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY, 1910.

and is intended to present, in brief and accessible form, a generalized statement as to the state of employment in the prevailing, no account being taken as to wage changes, trade disputes and kindred phenomena treated under separate order indicating in each the degree to which general conditions were favourable or unfavourable, as follows: (1) active

	Metal, engineering and ship-building.	Wood-working.	Printing and Allied trades.	Clothing.	Food and tobacco preparation	Leather.	General transport.	Miscella-neous.	Unskilled labour.
1—	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	Active	Active	Active
2—	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Quiet
3—	Active	.....	Active	Quiet	Active	.....	Active	Active	Quiet
4—	Active	Active	Active	Very active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
5—	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
6—	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
7—	Active	.....	Very active	Quiet	Active	.....	Active	Active	Quiet
8—	.....	.....	.....	.....	Active	.....	Quiet	.....	Quiet
9—	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active	.....	Quiet	Active	Very quiet
10—	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active
11—	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Quiet
12—	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
13—	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	Active	Quiet	Quiet
14—	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Quiet
15—	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Quiet
16—	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....	.....	Active	Active	Quiet
17—	Active	Active	Very active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Quiet
18—	Active	Quiet	Quiet	.....	Quiet	Active	Active	Quiet	Quiet
19—	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
20—	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Very active	Active	Active
21—	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Quiet
22—	Active	.....	.....	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active
23—	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Quiet
24—	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Quiet
25—	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
26—	Active	Active	Very active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active
27—	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Quiet
28—	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....	Active	Active
29—	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Very quiet
30—	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Very quiet
31—	Active	.....	Active	Active	.....	.....	Active	.....	Quiet
32—	Active	Very active	Active	Quiet	Active	.....	Quiet	Active	Quiet
33—	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active
34—	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	Active	Quiet
35—	Quiet	Quiet	Active	Very quiet	Active	.....	Quiet	.....	Quiet
36—	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....	.....	Active	.....	Quiet
37—	Active	.....	Active	.....	.....	.....	Active	Active	Quiet
38—	Active	.....	Very active	.....	Active	.....	Active	Active	.....
39—	Active	.....	Active	.....	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active
40—	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Quiet
41—	.....	.....	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Quiet
42—	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet
43—	Active	Quiet	Active	Active	Active	.....	Quiet	Active	Very quiet
44—	Active	Active	Quiet	Quiet	.....	.....	Active	Active	Quiet
45—	Active	Active	Very active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Quiet
46—	Active	.....	Active	.....	.....	.....	Active	.....	Active

some curtailment of the cut is expected in consequence. In the closing days of the month the hauling of logs to the streams had been begun and a large number of men and teams were sent into the woods for this work. In British Columbia the active conditions previously reported continued, with prices firm to upward.

The Canadian Forestry Association held a two days' session, at Fredericton, N.B., February 23-24, which was largely attended. A number of papers were read. Resolutions were passed:—recommending that the cut of small growth should be limited; endorsing the establishment of a permanent forest reserve on the eastern slope of the Rocky mountains; recommending the preservation of water powers, recommending that railway companies be compelled to take greater precautions for the prevention of forest fires; and recommending the preservation of timber lands at the head waters of rivers.

The Canadian Lumbermen's Association held a convention at Ottawa, Ont., in the opening week of the month.

Mining.

In the Nova Scotia collieries, the output was considerably larger than in February, 1909, but labour disturbances still continued an unfavourable feature. An early opening of navigation is looked for. The coal boring operations on Prince Edward Island which had been in progress for nearly two years have been discontinued. In Ontario and Quebec mining operations were active, the mild weather having facilitated work. The asbestos mines reported a heavy output for the season, favourable weather having permitted some extensive improvements and development. There was a considerable revival in the mica market. At Cobalt, Ont., active development continued. The mining situation in British Columbia remained steady and unchanged. The collieries in Alberta were affected by the lessening demand for fuel resulting from the mild weather. The Crow's Nest Pass collieries were fairly active and those on Vancouver Island were busy. The metalliferous camps of British Columbia were on the whole, active.

At the tenth annual meeting of the LeRoy Mining Company, Limited, held in London, Eng., it was reported that the operations of the year had resulted in a net loss of £9,701, attributed to the lack in considerable bodies of payable ore. A comprehensive scheme of exploration and development is at present being carried out.

Manufacturing.

The favourable conditions which have prevailed for several months past in manufacturing continued during February, establishments running for the most part full time and with full staffs of employés. In some localities there was a demand for additional employés, especially of female employés, as, for example, in certain establishments at Woodstock, Ont.[1] In all sections of the country an active year is looked for.

At the annual meeting of the Canadian Consolidated Rubber Company an increase of thirty per cent. in sales during the past year was announced; net earnings amounted to $573,319.

The annual statement of the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Company showed a large increase, net profits for the year being $907,949, compared with $734,701 in the previous year. The sum of $184,453 for premium and commission on redemption of old and new bonds was paid out of the profits of the year. The reorganization of the finances of the Company authorized by the shareholders has been carried out.

At the annual meeting of the Montreal Cotton Company total profits for the year of $295,397 were announced.

The Canadian output of pig iron for 1909, has been estimated at 800,000 tons, by Mr. T. J. Drummond, president of the Lake Superior Corporation. Up to the beginning of the twentieth century the annual production was under 100,000 tons.

The following extract is from a communication received from an officer of the Colonial Bleaching and Printing Co., Limited, Montreal:

"The Dominion Textile Company hope to have their Colonial Branch at St.

Henry, Montreal, in operation about May. These works were formerly calico printing works but are being reconstructed at a cost of $125,000 and will in future be used as a bleachery for the white goods trade. The plant will be modern in every respect and the Company will be in a position to meet the competition of the English Bleachers who are their keenest competitors in the home market. The bleacheries at the Merchants and Hochelaga branches will be closed, the business being concentrated. The calico printing business is all done at the Magog branch. There is now a demand for cotton weavers at Magog, Que.; Windsor, N.S.; and Kingston, Ont., all branches of the Dominion Textile Company, and at Hamilton, Ont., and Milltown, N.B., branches of the Canadian Colored Cotton Company. My informants are the Manager of the Textile Mills and the Managing Director of the Colored Cotton Company.

Railway Construction.

Winter conditions still prevailed in the camps, work being facilitated by the mild weather. The outlook is for pronounced activity immediately on the opening of spring, and men were being already engaged in Western Canada.

In connection with the National Transcontinental Railway, track has been laid in New Brunswick west to Nappadogan lake and for forty miles westerly from Moncton. Ballasting will be commenced early in the spring and it is expected that the work will be completed in August. The Winnipeg and Lake Superior section, it is expected, will be completed in July. The contract for the clearing away of the debris of the Quebec bridge calls for its completion by March 1. On the Grand Trunk Pacific line track laying eastward from Prince Rupert will be begun early in March. Heavy deliveries of steel for track laying and bridge building have recently been made. It is expected that the track will be laid westward to the Yellow Head Pass this year. Rapid progress is being made on the large bridges over Wolf creek and the Macleod river.[1]

[1]For statement with regard to progress made to date on construction of the National Transcontinental Railway, see special article elsewhere in present issue.

The Canadian Northern Railway Company has announced that it will build between 500 and 600 miles of road in Western Canada during the coming season.

The Canadian Pacific Railway Company will undertake extensions amounting to fifty-six miles in Manitoba, 346 miles in Saskatchewan, forty-five miles in Alberta, 174 in British Columbia.

General Transport.

Railway traffic was well maintained during February, the earnings of the large companies increasing steadily. Grain receipts at the head of the Lakes were increasing. The absence of snow greatly facilitated operations during the present winter and curtailed expenses. For the same reason an early opening of navigation is anticipated. Longshoremen at St. John, N.B., and Halifax, N.S., have had a good winter season. A number of electric railway companies held their annual meetings in February, and reported satisfactory earnings. The Halifax, N.S. Electric Tramway Company reported an increase in earnings. The earnings of the Ottawa Electric Railway increased from $606,229 in 1908, to $677,357 in 1909. The gross receipts of the Winnipeg Electric Railway were $2,623,731, compared with $2,206,094 in the previous year. The last half yearly statement of the Grand Trunk Railway Company showed gross receipts of £3,632,900.

A steamship service between Montreal and Australasia will be inaugurated during the present year.

Receipts of the Montreal Harbour Commissioners for 1909, totalled, $380,174, an increase over 1908, of $25,680. Each branch of traffic shows an increase, but the increase was most marked in local trade.

The Trades.

Building.—Bricklayers, masons and builders' labourers were generally dull from seasonal causes, but the other branches had an exceptionally good month. The outlook is for a very active year in nearly all the larger centres.

Metal and woodworking.—The month was generally active for employés in these

branches. Industrial establishments reported in most cases full time and full staffs, with orders well in advance.

Printing.—Printers, pressmen, electrotypers, etc., had an active month.

Clothing.—Journeymen tailors were generally quiet but garment workers and boot and shoe workers were active on spring and summer trade. Glove makers were somewhat quiet on account of the high price of glove leather.

Textile.—Cotton and woollen mills continued active.

Leather.—Tanners and curriers had a fair month. Leather workers were active.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers were quiet on account of home baking during the winter season. Confectionery establishments reported a revival in activity following the lull of January. Tobacco workers were well employed and cigar makers had a good month. Ice cutters and packers had a very busy month, the product being exceptionally clear and of good thickness. Ample supplies were secured.

Miscellaneous.—Among retail clerks some revival as compared with January, was reported. Hotel and restaurant employés were quiet. Theatre employés were in their busy season. Laundry workers were active. The scarcity of competent domestic servants continued in nearly all sections of Canada and steps were being taken in several quarters to increase the available supply. A deputation waited upon the Honourable the Premier of Ontario in this connection, on February 28.

Unskilled labour.—As is usual at the season the amount of employment offering was limited and a further curtailment occurred through the lack of work at snow removal. No unemployment on any serious scale, however, was reported and the amount of assistance rendered necessary by charitable institutions was less than in many years past. A good year is expected with abundance of employment on the opening of the spring season.

Canadian Trade and Revenue.

Foreign trade.—During January, 1910, the total value of imports entered for consumption was $30,253,852, compared with $23,113,627 in January, 1909. For the first ten months of the fiscal year ending January 31, 1910, the total value of imports entered for consumption was $302,050,207, compared with $241,071,762 in the corresponding period of 1909. The total value of domestic exports during January, 1910, was $20,258,406, compared with $15,387,322 in January, 1909. The total value of domestic exports for the first ten months of the fiscal year ending January 31, 1910, was $241,375,219, compared with $209,970,509 during the corresponding period of 1909. In January, 1910, there was an increase in exports of the mine, the fisheries, the forest, animals and their produce, agriculture, and a decrease in manufacture. The grand total of Canadian trade for January, 1910, amounted to $51,500,102, compared with $39,177,675 in January, 1909. For the first ten months of the fiscal year ending January 31, 1910, total Canadian trade was $563,986,780, as against $468,375,847 in the same period of 1909.

According to reports of Trade Commissioners received at the Department of Trade and Commerce, Canada, there is a good demand in Holland for Canadian apples, fresh and evaporated; also a demand for Canadian wheat in Mexico and for Canadian potatoes in Cuba.

Imperial trade.—In Great Britain and the different dominions of the Empire openings for Canadian products were reported as follows: For Canadian seeds, cod oil, birch wood for spools, and flax fibre, in Great Britain; and for condensed milk, woodenware, apples and furniture in South Africa. Many inquiries were reported by the Trade Commissioner of Australasia for information concerning Canada by prospective emigrants. The imports of Canadian flour into British Guiana were reported as increasing.

Domestic trade.—Wholesale and retail domestic trade remained steady. There was some revival from the seasonal dullness of January, and the outlook for spring activity is regarded as favourable.

The bank statement for January showed an increase of $9,000,000 in savings' bank deposits over the previous highest record and a decrease of $21,500,000 in

demand deposits. Notes in circulation and current loans also showed a decrease.

For the first two months of 1910, bank clearings were approximately $30,000,000 heavier than in the corresponding month of last year, and $71,000,000 larger than for a similar period two years ago.

During the month of February the Honourable the Minister of Finance for Canada, laid upon the table of the House of Commons the terms of a commercial agreement between Canada and Germany, by which the application of the surtax by Canada on German goods will cease and a selected list of articles of Canadian production will be admitted to Germany under the provisions of the German Conventional Tariff.

The Standard Bank of Canada reported an increase in circulation and deposits during the past year and an addition of $100,000 to reserve.

Canadian Revenue.—Canadian revenue for the month of February, 1910, amounted to $8,173,937.94, compared with $6,567,186.11 in February, 1909. For the eleven months ending February 28, 1910, the total revenue was $89,684,-460.46, compared with $75,504,822.72 in the corresponding period of 1909. The total expenditure on capital account during February, 1910, amounted to $2,730,320.39, compared with $2,486,-553.66 in February,1909. The total expenditure on capital account for the eleven months ending February 28, 1910, was $29,989,535.68, compared with $39,302,102.81 in the corresponding period of 1909. The leading items of expenditure during February, 1910, were Public Works, Railways and Canals, $2,152,197.62; Militia, capital, $184,807.-55; Railway subsidies; $184,320.00, and bounties, $163,934.84.

Notes.

The fifth annual convention of the Retail Hardware and Stove Dealers' Association of Ontario was held at London, Ont., during February.

A Good Roads Commissioner for the Province has been appointed by the Government of Manitoba.

At a meeting of the Grand River Association at Galt, Ont., on February 4, Mr. J. P. Jaffray, of Galt, was appointed President and Mr. J. P. Hancock, Galt, Secretary-Treasurer, to succeed the provisional officers appointed in December last. It was decided to urge the Provincial Government to appoint a Commission to investigate the need of regulating the flow of water in the river.

It is stated that the population of Prince Rupert, B.C., is now 4,000 and is steadily increasing. Construction work involving an expenditure of $1,000,000, has been carried out in the past eight months.

In the Speech from the Throne with which the Legislature of Alberta was opened on February 10, measures were forecasted for the betterment of municipal organization, the regulation of traffic on highways and the prevention of corruption at municipal elections.

Some large quarries opened at Novar, Sask., in the summer of 1909, will be worked actively this year. The pay-roll exceeded $4,000 per month. The stone is of a good quality and the supply in sight very large.

A large deputation representing the Retail Merchants' Association of several Provinces waited upon the Right Honourable the Prime Minister of Canada and several members of the Cabinet on February 25, to express opposition to two bills before Parliament dealing with the subject of co-operation.

The United Farmers' of Alberta Co-operative Association of Red Deer, organized during the autumn of 1909, reports successful progress. The membership consists of farmers having farm produce to dispose of and being members of any union of the United Farmers of Alberta.

The fourth annual meeting of the New Brunswick Union of Municipalities was held at Campbellton, N.B., on February 17-18.

The twelfth annual convention of the Associated Boards of Trade of British Columbia was held at Nelson, B.C. Resolutions were passed favouring government ownership and operation of telephone lines, the establishment of a uniform system of boiler inspection laws between the several provinces, and the abolition of personal property tax.

At the seventh annual meeting of the shareholders of the Stanley Mills & Company, Limited, Hamilton, Ont., it was reported that increased interest is being taken in the system whereby employés are admitted as preferred shareholders. The number of shareholders and the amount of their investment have materially increased in the past year; over one-third of the employés being now shareholders.[1]

The Glace Bay, N.S., Co-operative Society, Limited, held its fourteenth quarterly meeting on February 25. Business for the quarter amounted to $29,388, compared with $21,456 during the preceding quarter and $37,401 in the corresponding quarter of a year ago. Some $12,315 have been withdrawn from the business during the past year as a result of the labour disturbances. The reserve amounts to $4,271 on a share capital of $6,035.

The fourth annual report of the Penny Bank of Toronto, covering the twelve months ending June 30, 1909, shows a growth in deposits of from $100,862 to $112,682. Deposits in the public schools of Toronto increased by $6,706. Branches have been opened in five of the public schools at Ottawa and in West Toronto, London, Brampton, Bowmanville and Earlescourt. Over 741,000 deposits have been made since April 1, 1905 in Toronto alone. Average deposits were twenty-nine cents, and average withdrawals, $4.18.

The second half-yearly meeting of the Guelph Co-operative Association was held on February 8, 1910. The most successful year since the founding of the Association was reported, the turn-over amounting to $41,748, compared with $29,795 in the previous half year, while profits were $2,147, compared with $1,043. A crockery and enamel ware department has been added. The reserve fund is now seventy-five per cent. of the share capital.

Notice of motion was given of the following resolution in the Ontario Legislature during February:—"That in the opinion of this House the Province and the municipalities should unite in (a) the establishment of craft or trade schools in the towns and cities in Ontario to supplement the practical training of the workshop; (b) an arrangement as to the basis of support for such schools as between the Province, the municipalities and interested manufacturers; (c) the establishment in large industrial centres of Technical High Schools; and that the powers of the municipalities should be enlarged so as to enable them to aid in the support of such schools.

The fourth annual convention of the Canadian National Association of Builders was held at London, Ont., February 8-9. At the opening session Mr. J. H. Lauer, secretary, made an address dealing with the development and work of the Association. The Association is now composed of the six largest exchanges in Canada. The President and Vice-President also delivered important addresses. Other addresses dealing with the present method of awarding contracts, organization among builders, the rights of the lowest bidder and kindred subjects. Resolutions were passed to provide for the expenses of the year, to provide for the co-operation of affiliated exchanges in the event of labour disturbances, to have certain proposed workmen's compensation acts carefully scrutinized, opposing the proposed eight-hour day bill at present before Parliament, favouring the encouragement of technical education. Mr. E. T. Nesbitt was elected President and Mr. J. H. Lauer, Sercetary-Treasurer.

A deputation representing the British Columbia members of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada waited upon the Government of the Province during February and presented the following memorial:

We, the members of the British Columbia Executive of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, and representatives of organized labour in this Province beg leave to submit for your consideration and favourable action the following matters touching the welfare of the wage-earners of British Columbia.

1. Abolition of property qualifications for holding public office.
2. Abolition of election deposit.
3. Abolition of the poll tax and exempting tax on incomes of less than $2,000 per annum.
4. Eight-hour day on all Government work.
5. The insertion of a clause in all Government contracts for work to be done compelling contractors to pay workmen not less than the recognized trade union rate of wages.

[1]For a description of the arrangement see the *Labour Gazette* for April, 1908, page 1,232.

6. The Government to take over the Tranquille Sanatorium, and to operate and maintain the same as a free public institution.

7. The amendment of the British Columbia Model Railway Act as to, apply to interurban electric lines.

8. The Factory Act to apply to bakeries.

9. Amendment to the Coroners' Act, making it mandatory upon Coroners to make inquest in every case of sudden or violent death.

10. The extension of further timber leases to be refused and the restriction upon hand loggers to be removed.

11. The amendments to the School Act submitted by the Vancouver School Board.

12. Extension of free text book principle to include all school supplies.

13. The strict enforcement of the Steam Boiler Inspection Act and no amendments to be made with the view of reducing the qualification required for engineers.

14. The Government ownership of coal mines, lumber industries, telephones and all other public utilities."

II.—REPORTS OF LOCAL CORRESPONDENTS.

DURING the month of February, 1910, the death occurred of Mr. Rodolphe Laferrière, correspondent of the *Labour Gazette* for Hull, Que., and district. Mr. Laferrière had held the position of correspondent since February, 1901, having been the first to be named for that district. Mr. E. E. Cinq-Mars has been appointed to the vacancy created by Mr. Laferrierès death.

SYDNEY, N. S. AND DISTRICT.

Mr. John Moffatt, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The general condition of the labour market remained unchanged from last month, all the large industries being very active. Business was much stimulated by favourable weather conditions, and although the winter has so far been very open, there was sufficient snow most of the month to permit of easy travel, which was taken advantage of by country people. The coast has been free from drift-ice, and very little of it was seen during the month. Sydney Harbour was open during the whole month, and with the exception of a few days the ferry boats plying between Sydney and North Sydney, were uninterrupted.

The situation in the coal industry shows little change from January. General activity prevailed in all the large colliery districts, although the demand for coal of certain qualities does not seem to be so great as it was a year ago. The Glace Bay district is still affected by the strike. The output of the Dominion Collieries for January was two hundred and twelve thousand tons, (212,000 tons) being an increase of 12,000 tons over the output of January, of last year. Prospects for an increased output by the Dominion Coal Company are favourable.

The Nova Scotia Coal Company had a very good month and while there was considerable broken time at some of their collieries, yet compared with last year the output was large. This Company is still developing the coal areas possessed by them, and a new colliery is about to be opened up in the Little Bras d'Or section.

Inverness colliery had a busy month, with the output closely averaging 1,000 tons per day. They report that slack-coal is not much in demand.

Port Hood colliery did not produce to its fullest capacity owing to a scarcity of miners.

The iron and steel trade was very active. Nearly all departments of the Sydney Works were active.

The Sydney Mines Steel Works had a busy month and will continue active, there being a brisk demand for the product.

The capital necessary for the rolling mills to be established in Sydney has nearly all been subscribed. A fuller account of this project will be given in the next issue.

Transportation by rail was fairly heavy, and coal shipments continued regular throughout the month.

Both wholesale and retail business were active.

Unskilled labour was well supplied.

Agriculture and fishing were equal. The skilled trades were well employed.

WESTVILLE, N. S., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. T. Hale, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The general condition of the labour in this town and district was on the whole satisfactory, the manufacturing industries being steadily employed. With the exception of a few days of idleness the collieries were busy and the output was very good. The outdoor trades, owing to weather conditions, have been quiet and the supply of labour equal to the demand.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Quiet conditions prevailed in this industry. Farm produce was in good demand at remunerative prices.

Lumbering.—Active conditions were reported, good sleighing making business brisk. In addition to mine supplies received by railway a large number of farmers were employed with their teams hauling pit timber. Unfavourable weather in the early part of the season will somewhat diminish the cut.

Mining.—Up to the end of the month activity in this industry was reported.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Plumbers, gas and steamfitters reported a fair month; the other building trades were quiet. Iron moulders, coremakers, machinists, engineers, electrical workers and linemen had a good month. Blacksmiths were active and horseshoers were busy. The printing trades were active. Boot and shoe workers had a good and journeymen tailors a fair month. Butchers, bakers, confectioners, ice handlers and cigarmakers had a good month. A cigar making establishment on a small scale, was started. Clerks and delivery employés were active, as were also laundry workers. With the exception of ship labourers and longshoremen, who were in their dull season, the transport trades were active. Unskilled labour was quiet.

HALIFAX, N. S., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. A. J. Smith, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The general condition of the labour market for the past month has been dull. Owing to the weather, outside work on building operations was practically suspended, while inside work was not carried on to any extent, with the exception of the repairs to the post office, where there were some sixty hands engaged.

Work along the waterfront has been only fair, but many cars have been engaged in the handling of inward and outward freight, which has afforded employment for many who would otherwise have been idle. The available hands were always in excess of the demand.

Work has been resumed to a larger extent in the Acadia Sugar Refinery, where, some months ago, a number of hands were laid off. Other manufacturing firms are about up to the season's average.

The bank clearings for Halifax, for the week ending February 4, 1909, were $1,670,234, while the returns for the week ending February 3, 1910 were $1,912,902, an increase of $242,668.

The fourteenth annual meeting of the Halifax Electric Tramway Company was held on February 14. The report for the year showed steady progress, the net earnings for 1909—$177,973.79—showing an increase of $18,068.71 over 1908, and $31,465.56 over 1907. The proportion of operating expenses to income was 53.54 per cent., as compared with 55 29 in 1908. The total receipts were $447,579.84, made up as follows:—Passenger receipts, $197,330.15; light and power, $191,322.89; gas, $57,797.44; sundry earnings, $1,129.36. The amount paid out in four dividends was $85,129.94, leaving a surplus for the year of $92,843-.85. The net earnings of 1898 were $54,748.54, or $123,225.25 less than 1909. The total number of passengers carried in 1909 was 4,465,308, an increase of 292,322 over 1908, and the largest in the

history of the Company. In 1898 the passengers carried numbered 2,419,268.

Indications point to the opening up of gold and silver mines in Halifax county. In Cheyzetcook and Port Petweswick some 25 men have been placed at work. If the prospects warrant, this number will be augmented by a larger force. In the Dunbrack and Chinook mines at Musquodoboit prospecting is being carried on, and good quantities of silver ore are being obtained.

The Plumbers' Union has notified the Master Plumbers' Association that on and after the first day of May, 1910, they will request an increase of ten cents per hour on their present pay, which is now twenty-five cents per hour for a week of fifty-four hours.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Some wholesale prices prevalent near end of month.

Butter, creamery, boxes, 26c. to 27c. per lb.
Butter, creamery, tubs, 27c. to 28c. per lb.
Butter, creamery, prints, 28c. to 29c. per lb.
Cheese, large, 12½c. to 13c. per lb.
Cheese, turns, 13c. to 13½ c. per lb.
Eggs, fresh, 25c. per dozen.
Beef, forequarter, 7c. 9½c. per lb.
Beef, hindquarter, 8c. to 11c. per lb.
Lamb, 10c. to 12c. per lb.
Mutton, 7c. to 8c. per lb.
Pork, 10c. to 11c. per lb.
Bacon, 18c. per lb.

Fishing.—Local fishermen made but small catches. Fresh fish was brought in from the banks and brought good prices. Dried salt codfish from Newfoundland was also in local market.

Manufacturing and mining. — Both showed an improvement over January.

Bricklayers, masons, carpenters, joiners and painters had a dull month. Lathers and plasterers had a better month than February, 1909, but were not active. Painters and decorators were quiet. Plumbers had a fair month. Gasfitters were quiet. Stone cutters and builders' labourers were dull. Electrical workers had a fair month. Boilermakers were dull. Blacksmiths and horseshoers were fairly active. Other lines were about normal. Printers, pressmen and bookbinders were busy. Tailors had a dull month. Ice cutters and drivers were busy. Butchers and meat cutters had a fair month. Barbers were well employed. Maintenance-of-way employés, freight clerks and freight handlers had a fair month. Longshoremen were fairly active. Unskilled labour was dull.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Shelburne.—Joseph McGill, ship builder has now under construction a steamer for the Valley Steamship Company of Annapolis. She is to be 107 feet long, twenty-two foot beam, nine foot hold, and is to be completed by the spring. The last vessel, the seventh built by this firm, was the schooner *Arginia*. She was launched some weeks ago, is of the semi-knockabout style, ninety-eight feet over all, twenty-four foot beam, and nine feet eight inches depth. She is intended for salt banking in the summer and the West India trade in the winter.

Yarmouth.—The latest steamer to be completed by the Burrell-Johnson Iron Company is the *Aspy*. Her hull was constructed by Joseph McGill, Shelburne, and her finishings, engines, etc., were completed by the Yarmouth firm. She is 124 feet over all, twenty-five foot beam, eighty-six hold, and is destined for freight and passenger service between Aspy Bay and North Shore.

AMHERST, N. S., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. A. D. Ross, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Industrial conditions in Amherst are steadily improving from month to month. The largest industry is the Rhodes-Curry branch of the Canadian Car Company. Business has been decidedly slack in this concern for the past two years, but now the full complement of hands, numbering bout 1,200 are actively at work. They have orders on hand that will ensure steady work, full time for the next six months. There has been some readjustment made in regard to the wage scale, but the officials state that there was no reduction. The changes were limited to piece workers.

The other industries all report a busy season. The Amherst Boot & Shoe Company held its annual meeting during the

month and the reports of the officials were highly satisfactory. The usual dividend was declared.

Springhill continues to be the dark spot in the county. The strike still continues without sign of settlement. The Company has imported a number of men and are raising a small quantity of coal, but their efforts are handicapped by inability to secure certified miners. There are no indications of a settlement of the strike. Apart from this industrial conditions are steadily improving.

The Black Printing Company's Plant was destroyed by fire during the present month throwing a number of printers and typesetters out of employment.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Owing to the season this industry was quiet. Farm produce commands good prices. Hay is being sold in large quantities.

Fishing.—Owing to the open season the smelt industry has been largely a failure. The shipments will be fifty per cent. less than last year.

Lumbering.—At the opening of the season a big cut was anticipated but mild weather has largely prevailed for six weeks, with but little snow in the woods, and swamps and streams are opened, seriously interfering with lumbering. The output will probably be forty per cent. less than what was estimated and many of the smaller dealers stand to lose heavily.

Manufacturing is steadily improving. More men are employed and the output is larger than for two years.

Mining was very active except in Springhill.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

No building is going on at present and the outlook for the coming season is not promising. Moulders were busy, with iron workers in general very active. Machinists were steadily employed. Boiler workers were fairly busy. Woodworkers were active. Upholsterers were busy, but only a limited number were employed. Car builders were more active than at any period for two years. Printers were very busy, with pressmen well employed. Journeymen tailors were all actively employed, with boot and shoe makers very busy. Bakers were busy and ice cutters and drivers were active. Leather workers reported business dull, but trunk and bag makers were busy. Furriers were very busy and laundry workers had steady work. Taken on a whole there is an improvement in labour conditions, but the local market was sufficient to meet the demand.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P.E.I., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. F. J. Nash, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The general condition of the labour market during February showed but little change from January, with supply in excess of the demand. The mild weather of the previous month, which had interfered with traffic on account of the breaking up of ice on the rivers, was succeeded by a cold snap which had a more favourable effect on traffic. In the building line there was practically nothing new to report, very little outside work being done. Bankers and business men reported commercial conditions normal for the month. Good progress was made in fitting up the large plant formerly owned by the Dominion Packing Company and since acquired by Davies and Fraser, who are installing cold storage, the project to be assisted by the Provincial Government.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—The weather was more favourable for agricultural operations in the way of hauling wood, mussel mud, etc., than in the previous month.

Fishing.—The season for smelts and eels closed the middle of the month. The mild weather operated against the success of the industry in a number of sections.

Manufacturing.—The new factories in the Island were carried on under the usual conditions, the labour supply about equalling the demand.

Mining.—Operations under this head,

which had been confined merely to boring for oils and minerals, have been discontinued.

Railroad construction and employment.—Construction work was practically at a standstill and conditions presented no unusual features.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Bricklayers and masons had a dull month. Carpenters and joiners, lathers and plasterers, plumbers, gas and steamfitters were active. Painters and paperhangers, stonecutters and builders' labourers were also active, as were the skilled trades generally. Unskilled labour was in fair demand.

MONCTON, N. B., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. J. C. Graves, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Conditions in labour and commercial circles during February, have been normal and prosperous, showing no marked changes over those of the preceding month or of the corresponding period of 1909. No new enterprises creating additional fields for labour have developed but all local manufacturnig industries have been steadily and in many cases, very actively operating with their usual complement of employés. The Record Foundry and Machine Company announced a very successful year in 1909, with earnings more than double those of 1908. It is actively at work with a staff of over 250 hands. The Humphrey Woollen Mills are also running day and night shifts to fill orders. Building operations are quiet. Wholesale trade is reported active and expanding, with retail trade average. Custom duties collected in January were $4,483 as against $4,378 in January, 1909. The value of imports was $45,418 as compared with $27,898 in the same month of last year.

The fifteenth annual convention of the Canadian Forestry Association held in the city of Fredericton, February 23-24, was largely attended. Resolutions relating to systematic forest protection and conservation were passed, also the following: "Resolved, that in the opinion of the Canadian Forestry Convention the time has arrived when in the interests of the conservation of our forests the Federal and Provincial Governments should limit the cutting of lumber or pulpwood on Crown Lands."

The fourth annual convention of the New Brunswick Municipalities was held at Campbellton, February 16-17. Resolutions relating to various municipal reforms were passed including one recommending the adoption of uniform municipal statistics and accounting and one asking the Provincial Government for the establishment of a Bacterialogical laboratory in the Province for the examining of milk, water and food supplies. No changes have been noticed in rates of wages or hours of labour and no unrest among employés.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—The New Brunswick Fruit Growers' Association held its annual meeting at Fredericton, February 23. The thirty-fourth annual meeting of the Farmers' and Dairymen's Association, also held at Fredericton, February 21-23, was marked by a large attendance and instructive sessions. Resolutions were passed asking the Department of Agriculture to adopt the plan of granting a bonus on dairy cows as a method of encouraging dairying and that an official test of the composite samples of cream from creameries be made monthly.

Lumbering.—Lumbering operations have been much interfered with by unfavourable weather. Upon the Miramichi the cut is estimated at 50,000,000 ft., or about twenty-five per cent. less than last year's cut. Scarcity of men and high prices of provisions were also factors operating against the industry.

Railroad construction and employment.—The Intercolonial Railway Company is calling for tenders for the construction of a branch line between Nelson and Chatham, a distance of nine miles. The estimates for money expended in January upon the National Transcontinental Railway in New Brunswick, was $134,726. Cold weather caused the curtailment of work, but conditions are expected to be normal in March.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Bricklayers and masons were quiet, also carpenters, but decorators and paper hangers were busy.

Iron moulders, iron workers and helpers were active, also machinists and linemen. Blacksmiths and horseshoers were busy. Stove mounters and boilermakers were active.

Factory hands, upholsterers, varnishers, polishers and carmen were busy.

Printers and pressmen reported supply and demand about equally balanced.

Journeymen tailors were active with the demand good and in excess of the supply. Garment workers were steadily employed and milliners and apprentices were busy.

Bakers and butchers were active. Ice cutters were busy.

Leather workers were active.

Barbers were active; apprentices to learn the trade were scarce. Clerks and stenographers reported the demand fair. Hotel and theatre employés were in demand. Laundry workers were busy.

Considerable special work is being done in addition to regular train service, consequently the month was good for train crews and fair time was made by men. Trackmen reported ordinary winter conditions. Freight handlers were busy, with teamsters and expressmen active.

The supply of unskilled labour somewhat exceeded demand, conditions being quiet. Few unemployed however were met and cases of destitution were rare. The outlook for the coming season is good.

ST. JOHN, N.B., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. W. H. Coates, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The market for labour improved during the month of February. Several business firms are about to remove on May 1, and considerable alterations and improvements are now being pushed forward to enable those merchants to occupy their new premises on the above date. The recent heavy snowstorms also gave employment to a large number of men in removing the snow from the streets.

The Portland Rolling Mills, which were shut down for two weeks, while new boilers were being installed, have resumed operations. The full number of 100 men are at work and the steam hammer is being used for the making of car trucks. The Western Union Telegraph Company has completed the stringing of a new copper wire from St. John to Montreal. This additional wire was made necessary by the increase in the business to upper Canadian points. The lumber lands, mill, driving dams, twelve cottages, boarding house, etc., pork packing and butter factory (charter of the Coverdale Driving Company), belonging to the estate of the A. L. Wright Lumber Company, Limited, Salisbury, were sold at public auction in St. John, February 26, for $45,000. The Wright Lumber Company is in liquidation. The lands consist of 9,000 acres of granted lands, 18,000 acres of Government lands, and 500 acres of farm lands, making a total of 27,500 acres.

Up to February 26, there has been filed at the Customs House cargoes for sixty steamships. The vessels took away Canadian goods valued at $10,396,616 and foreign goods valued at $2,779,648, making a total valuation of $13,176,264. Last season the value of sixty cargoes sent out was $12,552,293. Bank clearings for the four weeks ending February 24, were $5,500,466, and for the corresponding period last year $4,607,356, being $893,110 greater in 1910 than in 1909. The deposits at the savings bank for the month of January were $54,067.88; withdrawals, $57,229.88. For the four weeks ending February 18, the city cashier paid out $5,210.92 in wages to workmen, and for the four weeks ending February 21, $9,807.28 was paid out in salaries to civic employés, making a total of $15,018.20. The Customs receipts for the month of January, were $131,218.55, and for the corresponding period last year, $98,517.17, an increase of $32,701.38.

The Building Inspector submitted his report to the city council on February 14; 136 permits were issued for new buildings, additions and repairs, the estimated cost of which was $376,200. Twenty-four of these were for brick, at an estimated cost of $179,500, and 112 wood, estimated

cost $195,000. The number of permits exceeded those issued in 1908, by thirty-five, and the cost of the new structure was $136,050 greater than in that year. The number of buildings damaged by fire during the year was twenty-two, insured for $42,000, on which the insurance loss was $8,256.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Reports from Hartland of February 19, say "that not since the potato market opened up five years ago has the price offered farmers been so low. Hartland buyers are offering fifty cents per barrel, while Woodstock buyers pay but forty cents. During the past week more potatoes were marketted than ever before in one week, and all were sold at less than the cost to produce. The price of hay is good, the farmers get $11.50 to $12.50 for it. Oats are advancing slowly, bringing thirty-eight cents. Eggs are more plentiful and are bringing twenty-two cents. Butter in tubs or boxes is hard to dispose of and brings only eighteen cents, but pound prints or rolls bring twenty-two cents. The mild weather has cheapened the price of fuel. At the beginning of the winter farmers were asking $5.50 per cord for dry hardwood. It can now be bought for $4.50 and green wood at $3."

Fishing.—There is a great scarcity of fish in the city. Owing to the stormy condition of the weather it has been impossible to do much fishing. One dealer says that twenty-seven years ago there were 300 small fishing schooners from the port of St. John catching herring for freezing, while this year not ten barrels had been taken from the whole Bay of Fundy.

Lumbering.—Reports from the lumbering districts are that in most places the hauling is excellent, the heavy rains leaving just enough snow and ice to form a bottom and the light storms since have made ideal going over the most of the roads, and the few bad places can be repaired. The teams and men are again going in by the dozen daily, so that by this time most of the camps have their full complement and work is active to have the cuts ready for spring driving.

The amount of stumpage paid to the Provincial Government for the year 1908-9, was $246,742.77, the Shives Lumber Company heading the list with $20,213.65.

Mining.—An agreement has been closed by which the Martin Head copper mines are transferred to a Montreal syndicate. It is understood that the work done so far has revealed deposits of considerable value. Active operations will be commenced in the near future.

Railway construction.—The month of January was probably the slowest of the year on the Transcontinental in New Brunswick. The working force was practically laid off, and the engineering staffs have been greatly reduced. The estimates of the money expended during January, on the various contracts, amounted to $134,726.52.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Bricklayers and masons, builders' labourers and plumbers were dull. Plumbers, gas and steamfitters, and stonecutters were active.

Iron moulders, iron workers and helpers, machinists and engineers, steam engineers, electrical workers and linemen, blacksmiths, boilermakers, steel metal workers and horseshoers were active.

Woodworkers were busy, with shingle weavers very dull.

Printers and pressmen were busy, bookbinders were active.

Journeymen tailors were active.

Bakers and confectioners, ice cutters and drivers, and cigarmakers were active.

Broom and brush makers were active.

Railroad conductors, locomotive engineers, locomotive firemen, railroad telegraphers, trainmen, switchmen, trackmen and freight handlers were busy. Steamboat men and steamboat firemen active, with ship labourers and street railway employés busy. Teamsters and expressmen were active.

Unskilled labour was quiet.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Andover.—Fire completely destroyed the factory and foundry of A. E. Kupkey on the morning of February 1. The loss is estimated at about $3,000.

Fredericton.—In a statement given out by Secretary Hubbard, it is announced by the Provincial agricultural department that the total shipments of potatoes from New Brunswick via St. John to Cuba, this year, amount to upwards of 80,000 barrels. Up to January 31st, last, there had been barreled at the Provincial Government's frost proof warehouse at St. John 27,867 barrels. New Brunswick potatoes are now the only ones in Havana and the dealers of this Province have captured the market. The daily consumption is about 2,000 barrels.

In connection with the development of the potato trade a large business in barrels is opening up in this province.

The Farmers' and Dairymen's Association opened a session on Monday evening, February 21, there being a large attendance.

Hampton.—A branch of the Bank of New Brunswick was opened here on February 14.

Sackville.—The boot and shoe department of the A.E. Wry Company's new factory started during the week ending February 12. The machinery plant is all set up, and two electric motors are at work, to be soon supplemented with three additional ones.

Salisbury.—The general store and warehouse of H. C. Barnes & Son was totally destroyed by fire on the evening of February 4. The total insurance was $11,300.

NEWCASTLE, N. B., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. James Falconer, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The general condition of the labour market has been very quiet. Every branch of business has been dull, though there have been no failures during the winter. The only employment oustide of the lumbering industry is in the pulp mills in Chatham and Derby which are running steadily. The weather was favourable for lumbering, with the exception of a few days. The supply of labour has been greater than the demand owing principally to the failure of both smelt and bass fisheries. Previously there would be as much as from $10,000 to $15,000 paid out on the ice to the fishermen, while this winter only about $500 have been so spent. The fish were becoming more plentiful towards the end of the month.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Hay is selling at $15 per ton; oats at fifty-five cents per bushel; potatoes $1.50 per barrel; turnips at eighty cents; butter at thirty cents per pound and eggs at thirty-five cents per dozen.

Lumbering.—Most of the men were coming out of the woods and the teams were busy hauling. The season, on the whole, has been fairly good and the cut in this district will be about the same as last season.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Plumbers had a very good month, but the other building trades were dull. Blacksmiths were not busy. Carriage and wagon makers were actively engaged, preparing for the spring trade. There is not much new work on hand but a great deal of repairing and painting. Journeymen tailors reported a very dull season. Butchers were very quiet, Ice handlers were very busy storing ice for the summer. The supply of unskilled labour was more than equal to the demand.

QUEBEC, QUE., AND DISTRICT.

Messrs. E. Little and *P. J. Jobin, correspondents,* reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The month was somewhat more active than the preceding one, the heavy snowfalls having created a demand for unskilled labour. A larger number than usual also were employed in connection with the ice harvest, the season for which was shortened by the mild weather. The fitting up of boats for the season of navigation was begun. A large new warehouse, to replace one of those destroyed by fire, will be commenced at once and rapidly pushed to completion; the cost will be about $12,000. Quebec Typo-

graphical Union No. 302, obtained a new scale of wages on February 17, to hold for four years.[1] The new agreement involves an increase of twelve and a half per cent. in wages. The Printing Pressmen's Union No. 152 also obtained a new scale.[2]

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Dullness prevailed.

Lumbering.—Activity continued, the logs being brought out under favourable conditions.

Railroad construction.—The starting of the short line to bring the National Transcontinental Railway into Quebec, and the work on the new caissons for the Quebec bridge, and the removing of the debris on the south shore contributed to increase the demand for labour. Some 14,000 tons of rock were removed by a single blast at Cap Tourmente.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Carpenters, lathers and painters were active, but the other branches of the building trades were quiet or dull. In the metal, engineering and woodworking trades activity prevailed. The printing and allied trades were busy. Boot and shoe workers were active. Cigar makers were quiet. Tanners and curriers were active, but the other leather trades were quiet. Barbers, clerks, hotel employés, etc., had an active month. Railway employés were active, but other branches were quiet. For unskilled labour the supply was in excess of the demand.

SHERBROOKE, QUE., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. H. Logie, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Labour conditions during February have been active and there have been few unemployed during the month. Every branch of industry has been fully occupied with the exception, of course, of the outside building trades. The demand upon the "poor box" of the city has been lighter this year than for some time past. The want columns of the local papers tell of the demand for help in factory and machine shop. The latter industries are running full time and the prospects ahead are much brighter than at the same time last year.

When the spring opens up there will be a good demand for the building trade. The Canadian Pacific Railway contract for the new station and other buildings will be commenced. It is understood from the contractor that the round house will be further enlarged.

The City Council and Sherbrooke Street Railway Company have come to an understanding, and it now remains for the ratepayers to ratify the agreement. The Company intends expending $500,000 on the extension of the system. They will lay their rails to the portions of the city that has grown up within the past few years. The chief point between the Company and city was whether the latter would agree to the former selling surplus electric power. The institution of the Company is to develop a power that will be much in excess of what they will require for some years to come, and they want to get some return for this outside of the railway earnings until such time as the system will demand the whole of the power. The stipulation is that they will sell the power at the same rate as the city now charges. It is estimated that $250,000 will be spent on this portion of the extension and the other half on laying track throughout the city.

Wholesalers report trade good, while retailers say that the usual cheap sales at this time of the year are well patronized.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—There is not much activity in the agricultural line. Farmers who have wood lots, and those who have not, are busy hauling wood to the various railway centres. The price of pulpwood has dropped about fifty cents a cord from that of last year, but the price of cordwood remains about the same.

Lumbering.—Lumbermen are busy getting the season's cut to the water's edge or to points of shipment. This year there have been more logs cut than in any year for some time past.

Mining.—The work at the asbestos

properties is not quite so good owing to the weather, but the mills of the various properties are running to full capacity so as to catch up with the output of last season.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

The building trade has been quiet owing to the season of the year. Carpenters and joiners were busy at inside repair and alteration work. Painters, paperhangers and plumbers were also busy.

Moulders, machinists and iron workers were busy. All the machine shops were running full time and there were sufficient orders ahead to make the outlook bright.

The woodworking trade was fully employed getting ready for spring work already contracted for.

The printing trade was very busy during the month and extra help was advertised for.

The wholesale clothing establishments were running to full capacity and journeymen tailors were busy.

The cigar factories were busy, as the demand for this product is much better than for some time past. Ice cutters and those connected with this branch of industry were busy.

Miscellaneous trades were active during the month.

On one or two of the railway systems business was somewhat quiet especially those in the freight branch.

Unskilled labour was in good demand.

THREE RIVERS, QUE., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Joseph J. Ryan, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The labour market showed little change compared with January, though business showed a slight improvement, not only on the preceding month, but over the same month in the preceding year. A heavy fall of snow gave employment to a large number, for a few days, clearing the streets. The improvement in business activity has been more noticeable in the wholesale branch than in the retail. Rates of wages and hours of labour remain the same. There have been no strikes or lockouts during February.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—The markets have been fairly well attended. Farmers have been chiefly engaged in looking after stock and bringing their products to town.

Fishing.—Conditions were very quiet this month.

Lumbering.—Lumber firms did considerable work in the bush this month; the heavy snow fall helped a great deal.

Manufacturing.—No pronounced improvement was reported over the preceeding month, conditions being steady. The Wabasso cotton factory is doing very well and is awaiting the fine season to enlarge plant.

Railroad construction and employment.—The Canadian Pacific Railway employed a number to clear the roads.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

The building trades have done exceptionally well for this time of the year. The metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades have been quiet, except blacksmiths and horseshoers. Woodworkers were busy, also carriage and wagon makers, but others were less active. Printers, pressmen and bookbinders were fairly active. Journeymen tailors and garment workers were active, also boot and shoe workers. Glove makers were more active. Bakers and confectioners were only fairly busy, but butchers and meat cutters, ice cutters and drivers, cigar makers and tobacco workers reported a good month. The leather trades were rather quiet. Barbers had a fair month. Delivery employés were well employed. Furriers were rather quiet, with hotel and restaurant employés the same, but theatre employés and laundry workers were active. Railroad employés reported a fair month. Cab drivers, hackmen, carters and draymen were fairly employed. The demand for unskilled labour was slight.

ST. HYACINTHE, QUE., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Victor Phaneuf, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The labour market was very active during the month of February. There was some interruption in the employment of outside workers, but not as much as in past years, and with the fine weather activity was resumed in the building trades. Sash and door factories have been active, and the metal trades have much improved. There was great activity at the woollen mills of the Penman Manufacturing Company, Limited, some of the departments working with day and night shifts. Work has not been so plentiful for several years past in that factory. Boot and shoe manufacturers have had a most active month, employing full staffs. Messrs. J. A. & M. Côté are making a considerable addition to their factory, which has become too small for the orders they are receiving. The leather factory also had a very busy month. The corset factory had a good month. The clothing factory had a very busy month, employing a large number of women and young girls. The candy and biscuit factories were active, more so than during the previous month, or the corresponding month of last year. The musical instrument factory had a good month, with a large number of orders and a full staff. Outside work has employed a number of labourers. As ordered by the Railway Commission, a viaduct will be built in the spring at the Bourdages street crossing of the Grand Trunk Railway, which will give considerable employment. A by-law was voted by the taxpayers granting an exemption of taxes for a period of ten years to the Arseneault & Robert Company, boot and shoe manufacturers, who have commenced operations during the month with a staff of about thirty men, the city undertaking to furnish electric power during the same period, provided the sum of $200 be not exceeded. Another request for a $6,000 bonus has been made to the City Council for a factory of musical instruments, organs, &c; the the new company promising to employ a certain number of men and to pay a stated amount in yearly wages. A new company has been started for the manufacture of card-board boxes. Work on the cathedral is being pushed actively, a number of workmen of all classes being employed. The work of enlarging the St. Hyacinthe Seminary is progressing rapidly, a large number of workmen and common labourers being employed.

Wholesale and retail trade was rather quiet, but was more active than in the corresponding month of last year. The banks reported a good month, collections being fairly easy. In hours of labour or rates of wages no change occurred during the month. The relations between employers and employés have been cordial.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—The month has been one of the best in the year for the sale of farm products; the prices which were obtained have been the highest that have been paid in the past for the same products. Work on the farm has been plentiful, but there was no demand for additional hands.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Bricklayers and masons were employed when the weather was favourable. Lathers, plasterers, painters, plumbers and gas and steam fitters were busy. Carpenters and joiners were busy most of the month.

Iron moulders, iron workers and helpers, machinists, engineers, electrical workers, linemen, blacksmiths, boilermakers and horseshoers had a fair month.

Woodworkers, upholsterers, varnishers, polishers, wood carvers and pattern makers were well employed.

The printing and allied trades were well employed. Garment workers, both male and female, were very well employed. Boot and shoe workers had one of their best months. Bakers, confectioners, butchers and ice cutters were well employed. Leather workers and saddlers were active. Barbers, clerks,

delivery clerks, furriers and hotel, restaurant and laundry workers were well employed. Railway employés were active. Freight handlers were busy. Draymen and carters were active. Hackmen were busy. Unskilled labourers had a fair month.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Sorel.—The condition of the labour market in Sorel was fairly good. Building operations were active and factories worked steadily. The greatest activity prevails in the shipyards at St. Joseph de Sorel, where over 1,200 men are busy repairing the hundreds of vessels which take up their winter quarters in Sorel harbour. At the Government shipyards more than 800 men are busy building and repairing the several vessels of the fleet used in dredging the river. Work is being pushed ahead with vigour, as there is every indication that the opening of navigation will come early this year.

ST. JOHNS, QUE., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. A. D. Pepin, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Labour in general has been much more active than during the previous month, the winter having resumed its usual course. All the transportation lines have resumed their activity. Stone quarries have been very busy, with many orders to fill. Work is still actively in progress on the Canadian Pacific Railway bridge; the height of the water in the Richelieu river makes the work very difficult. The Government yards have resumed their repair work on the ships used in the deepening of the Richelieu.

Advantage was taken of the ice to finish the new water intake for the St. Johns' waterworks system, which will be Government property. Large sheds are being built for cuting granite, the idea being to treble the production, there being many contracts to fill. Norcross Brothers, of Worcester, Mass., are building the shops and are putting in modern machinery. It is reported the granite quarry will employ three times as many men as were ever previously employed.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Farmers were fairly busy making provisions for the spring season and hauling products to market.

Manufacturing.—Factories were fairly active. A few new hands had to be engaged in some of them. The work of establishing a tannery has been commenced; no such industry existed here before. It will produce all kinds of leather and will commence operations in April.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Bricklayers and masons were rather quiet. Carpenters and joiners were all fairly well employed and reported a fair month. Lathers and plasterers were rather dull. Painters, decorators and plumbers were quiet, as well as gas and steam fitters. Stone cutters were active and in demand. Iron moulders, iron workers and helpers, and core makers were all fairly active. Machinists, engineers and machine engineers were all well employed. Electrical workers and linemen were rather quiet. Metal polishers and brass workers were fairly well employed. Tool sharpeners, horseshoers and jewellers were fairly well employed. Woodworkers, upholsterers, varnishers, polishers and wood carvers were well employed. Carriage and wagon makers reported a fair month. Printers, pressmen and bookbinders were all employed. Journeymen tailors and garment workers reported a rather quiet month. Hatters and glove makers were rather quiet. Bakers and confectioners, butchers and meat cutters were fairly active. Ice cutters were very active storing ice for the coming season. Barbers, stenographers and delivery employés reported a fair month. Hotel, restaurant and theatre workers, as well as laundry workers, were well employed. Railroad conductors, engineers, firemen, telegraph operators and trainmen were well employed. Trackmen reported a good month. Cab drivers, hackmen, carters and draymen were all very active. Unskilled labour reported active condi-

tions throughout the month. Street walkers are not seen here.

MAISONNEUVE, QUE., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. J. F. Girard, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Workers in the building trades, with the exception of a few branches, had a quiet month, although better than the corresponding month of 1909. There will be a resumption of activity in March and all the building trades are preparing for an active summer. Three or four heavy snowfalls in February have given employment for some time to the unskilled labourers who rely on snow storms for winter work.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Farmers, especially those who grow large quantities of vegetables, were very busy preparing their hotbeds. Those who have winter gardens sell their products at very remunerative prices.

Manufacturing.—The factories in the district were busy, especially in the boot and shoe line. Sash and door manufacturers are preparing for the coming season, which promises to be one of the most active in Maisonneuve and vicinity.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Bricklayers were fairly busy, but masons, as well as carpenters and joiners, had very little work. Lathers and plasterers had a good month, as well as painters and decorators. Plumbers had a fair month as had gas and steamfitters. Stonecutters were quiet and building labourers had little to do.

Iron moulders were busy and iron workers and helpers were active. Machinists and engineers had a good month as well as mechanical engineers. Electrical workers were active and linemen quiet. Metal polishers had a fair month, stove mounters were in demand and blacksmiths were busy.

Ship carpenters and tool sharpeners were fairly active and tinsmiths and horseshoers active.

Woodworkers had a very quiet month, except carriage and wagon makers and car builders who were active.

Printers had an active month. Pressmen, bookbinders and compositors were in demand.

Garment workers had a satisfactory month. Workers were in demand in some branches of the boot and shoe industry.

Bakers and confectioners, butchers and meat cutters were very busy. Ice cutters were very active. Cigar makers and tobacco workers were good. Leather workers had a fair month.

Barbers and laundry, hotel and restaurant employés were in demand.

Railway employés were well employed. Longshoremen and unskilled labourers, had little to do.

MONTREAL, QUE., AND DISTRICT

Mr. G. Audet, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Customs receipts for the first month in the year 1910, suggest that this year will be one of the most prosperous for trade. The total collections on imports show an increase of $176,358.81, or over seventeen per cent. over January, 1909.

During January, 1910, seventy-three building permits, representing a value of $158,560, were issued, as against fifty permits, representing $130,120 in January, 1909.

The receipts at the Montreal Post Office show an increase of $15,000 over January 1909.

A strike of several hundred garment workers was in process of settlement.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture was active.
Manufacturing was fairly active.
Railway construction was quiet.
Other industries in general had a good month.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Bricklayers and masons, carpenters and joiners, lathers and plasterers, decorators

and paperhangers, plumbers, gas and steamfitters were active. Stonecutters were quiet and building labourers were fairly active.

Metal and engineering trades were fair, except machinists and engineers, blacksmiths, sheet metal workers, horseshoers and jewellers, who had a good month.

Woodworkers, upholsterers, varnishers and polishers, wood carvers, carriage and wagon makers, car builders and pattern makers were active.

The printing and allied trades were active, as well as the clothing, food and tobacco preparation, leather, miscellaneous and transport trades.

Unskilled labourers were quiet.

HULL, QUE., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. E. E. Cinq-Mars, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

There has been little change in the labour situation during the past month.

The paper industry is somewhat dull and the mills are not employing a complete set of men. The mica industry is picking up rapidly. Some of the shops that were closed for two years are now working overtime. The high price for pork does not seem to affect the Matthews Pork Packing establishment where many workmen are employed. Several men are employed until the opening of navigation in the shipyard of the Ottawa Forwarding Company, repairing canal barges.

The prospects for next summer are good. A large demand for labour is expected.

The mild weather during the winter has meant a saving of about twenty-five dollars per family in fuel and clothes. On the other hand those who did not go to the bush, expecting to make as much or nearly so by shovelling snow, were disappointed.

The work at the sewer for Flora lake is progressing slowly.

OTTAWA, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. W. Gilchrist, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

February, like the previous month, was very favourable to building operations. Both on account of the fine weather and owing to tests by contractors of the possibility of carrying on successful stone masonry in winter, the season continued to be a record one in house construction. A new industry started by J. R. Booth at the Chaudiere gives employment to many men in manufacturing cardboard. The factory has a capacity of 40 tons a day and cost $235,000. It is driven by a new electric power house capable of generating 9000 horsepower. The City Charity Officer reports that only one-third of the men usually in search of employment at this time of year, applied for work in February. His charity distributions of fuel this winter, up to the first of March, amounted to 375 cords of wood and 125 tons of coal. This quantity is a little less than usual despite the expansion of the city into workingmen's territory. Some of the large stores laid off hands temporarily during a business lull but no employé was more than a couple of weeks idle.

An agreement was reached on February 12, between the four local harness manufacturers and the leather workers' union by which many of the seventy workmen who went on strike on October 4, went back and promises were given to re-engage the whole number as soon as places could be found for them. Owing to the fact that some outside harness makers had been engaged during the strike the shops had not taken back all the strikers by the end of the month. The union men state there was a promise to grant an increase in wages but one of the large employers denies that any promise was made to the union but that he was willing to consider the claims of his men individually. Another manufacturer declined to give the terms of settlement. Hugh Carson, Limited, one of the shops affected by the

strike was burned out the day following the settlement, causing a loss of $75,000. New quarters were secured at once and the staff of thirty now out of employment will soon be taken on. The union reports the receipt of $8,000 in strike pay from the headquarters of the Leather Workers' International Association of America.

The City Engineer's estimates for the year provide for an expenditure of $232,-300. An increase in street improvements of $10,000 is for macadam roads.

The Ottawa Electric Railway Company at its annual meeting, on February 7, reported gross earnings of $677,357, an increase of $61,127 over the year before. The passengers carried numbered 14,983,-799, an increase of a million and a quarter.

The civic assessment statement for 1910, shows total assessment of $75,885,-211, an increase of over four and a half millions, of which one and a half was on land values and nearly all the rest on new buildings.

The Municipal Electric Commission reported revenue in 1909, of $116,941 giving a net profit of $23,642. The house lighting lines during the year were lengthened from forty to fifty miles. The customers increased from 3,164 to 3,643. A reduction on meter rates on buildings using $100 or over per year is announced by both the Municipal and Ottawa Electric managements. The reduction will range from ten per cent. up to fifty per cent., the larger the consumption the greater the discount.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Fine winter weather favored marketting and farmers saved expense in hauling goods to the Ottawa market. Eggs and milk became more plentiful.

Lumbering.—Much of the food supplies for lumber camps were hauled in on the summer roads on account of a lack of ice on the lakes and rivers. J. R. Booth hauled many logs to Ottawa by train. The contracts for the coming summer's cut of lumber are being made at around ten per cent. advance on last year. The demand for pine mill culls and box lumber increased during February. The demand continues to be brisk for upper classes of pine.

Manufacturing.—The Ottawa Piano Company, with $60,000 capital, and the Ottawa Gearing and Rotary Engine Company, capitalized at $100,000 both propose to open factories in Ottawa.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

The building season has been the most active on record for winter. Although men have been more plentiful than in summer, wages are unaffected. Bricklayers and masons were actively employed, with lathers and plasterers very busy, there being no idle hands in the city. Carpenters and joiners, painters, decorators, paperhangers, plumbers, gas and steamfitters and stonecutters were busy. Builders' labourers were fairly busy. Iron moulders, iron workers and helpers, coremakers, machinists, engineers, steam engineers, electrical workers, linemen and horseshoers were busy; the other metal trades were quiet. Woodworkers had a fairly busy month. Linotypers were busy, the other printing trades were quiet. Journeymen tailors and garment workers were fairly busy. Ice cutters and drivers were busy; bakers, confectioners, butchers and meat cutters reported a fair month. The leather trades were busy. The demand for mica hands was reported improving. Clerks and stenographers were quiet; other miscellaneous trades had a busy month. Railway employés, teamsters and expressmen were steadily employed. Cab drivers, hackmen, carters and draymen were busy. Unskilled labour was quiet, but there was more employment than usual at this season.

KINGSTON, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. William Kelly, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Extremely cold weather, and heavy snowfalls throughout the greater part of the month, had an unfavourable influence on the labour market here during the

month of February. On the other hand several steps were taken that must surely lead to industrial activity during the coming season. Manufacturing and many lines of industry were carried on actively throughout the month. In the House of Commons, the Honourable, the Minister of Public Works, asked for a revote of $60,000 for the improvement of the Canadian channel, between Kingston and Brockville, beginning about eighteen and one half miles below Kingston. There was a vote last year of $75,000 for this purpose, not more than $15,000 of which was expended. During the month, the Frontenac lead mine was turned over to a trustee to be organized as the Canadian Smelting Company, Limited, under the laws of Ontario, with a capital of $500,000. The Company will start operations at the mine, and on the erection of a general smelting plant at Kingston as soon as the weather permits, probably about April 1. The Company expects to be fully organized by that time, with the head office at Kingston. A large portion of stock for a new insurance company—The Traveller's Life Assurance Company of Canada, was underwritten.

As the result of a conference between the City Council and the Kingston Shipbuilding Company, it was decided to submit a by-law to the people, asking that the dry-dock be exempted from taxation, on condition that the Company agrees to guarantee an expenditure of $30,000 a year in salaries and wages for the first three years, and $40,000 annually thereafter, and that it also expend $50,000 this year in buildings and equipment, or pay taxes on that amount. The property in any event to be liable for school taxes. Being a Government institution this property has hitherto been exempt from taxation. The Company is to pay the expenses of submitting the by-law. Negotiations were carried on by the representative of an Ottawa Company, and the owners of the various stages between Napanee, Sydenham, Battersea and Kingston, with a view of establishing a new motor bus company and taking over the various lines in the spring.

The chairman of the Light, Heat and Power Committee reports that the plant showed a profit of $11,586 for 1909, and that the gas plant had showed a profit for the first time since doller gas had been given to the people three years ago.

The Board of Works is preparing a report to be submitted to Council, recommending that eleven blocks of permanently paved roads be laid down on various streets in the city.

The Directors of the Orphans' Home are preparing to build a $14,000 addition. The Legislative Committee of the Kingston Board of Trade passed the following resolution:—

"That in the opinion of the Kingston Board of Trade the size of bread should be regulated by statute for the whole Province as follows:—That no person should make bread for sale, other than fancy bread, except in loaves weighing either one and a half or three pounds avoirdupois and that loaves of such weight shall be known as standard bread. That no person shall make fancy bread (as defined in 8 Ed. vii., Ch. 56, Sec. 2) for sale except in loaves weighing one pound avoirdupois.

"That the Kingston Board of Trade are in favour of the passage of Bill No. sixty, with the substitution for section one of such amendments to the statutes as may be necessary to give effect to the above resolution."

On Tuesday, February 1, and again on the 15, Council No. 4, of the National Marine Engineers held social events. Six hundred people attended the annual "at home."

The arrangements for closing all dry goods stores at five p.m., except Saturday ceases at the end of the month. The arrangement proved satisfactory. Early closing will be adopted again during the summer months, in a general way.

There were no strikes, lockouts, changes in the rates of wages or the hours of labour reported during the month.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Farmers, fishermen, lumbermen, miners and those engaged in railroad construction were only fairly active.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

The building trades were rather quiet. Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades were active. A large staff of men are engaged doing the necessary work for the opening of navigation. The various companies have a large number of men

rebuilding and making repairs to the various vessels to be used the coming season. A number of new boats are under construction. Woodworkers and furnishers were quiet. Printers and clothiers were rather quiet. Bakers, butchers, etc., were quiet. Ice cutters, cigar makers and tanners were active. Barbers, clerks, delivery employés, furriers, hotel, laundry, and the various lines of transportation, with unskilled labour, were quiet.

BELLEVILLE, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. H. C. MacDiarmid, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The month of February was very favourable for nearly all classes of labour as every manufacturing industry was running, with the exception of the roller mills which were closed for a couple of weeks while undergoing repairs, but which are now running with a large staff of skilled and unskilled men. Both the big mills of the Canada Cement Company were running, employing about 1,000 men; one mill operating night and day. Both the Belleville hardware and brass and steel factories could hardly keep up with orders, while the furniture and woodworking establishments were also busy. There were very little building operations going on, although a number of painters, plasterers, electricians and carpenters were engaged on the new Court house addition. A large number of men and teams were employed in getting out ice, the quality of which is of the best. Owing to the light snowfall during the month there were few engaged at snow shovelling. Work on the Trent Valley Canal gave employment to many while many were engaged in erecting the poles for the new Seymour Electric & Power Company throughout the county. Both retail and wholesale merchants reported business better than at the same month last year.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Hay and feed are plentiful and prices reasonable. Butter is twenty-five cents a pound and eggs thirty cents.

Fishing.—A number were engaged catching rough fish, most of which is exported.

Lumbering was active in the northern part of the county.

Mining was very active, especially in the vicinity of Marmora, Bancroft and Madoc.

There was little activity in *railway construction* work during February.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

The building trades had a quiet month, although a number were employed. Plumbers, gas and steamfitters had a fairly active month. Very few builders' labourers were working.

Iron moulders, iron workers and helpers, machinists, electrical workers, linemen, brass workers, blacksmiths and boilermakers reported a busy month. A number of shipwrights were engaged making repairs to vessels in the harbour. Horseshoers had an active month.

Such trades as woodworkers, upholsterers, polishers, carriage makers and coopers had a busy month, both here and in Deseronto and Trenton. Furniture factories were very active, shipping out large quantities of finished products.

All branches of the printing trades carried on in this district were well employed.

Journeymen tailors had a busy month, all workers being engaged.

Bakers and confectioners, butchers and meat cutters and cigar makers had an active month.

Harness makers reported all hands working.

Barbers, clerks, furriers, hotel, restaurant and theatre employés had an active month. Laundry workers were busy.

Railwaymen generally had a fairly active month. Owing to the small

amount of snow, very little difficulty in operating has prevailed. Cab drivers hackmen, teamsters and expressmen were active.

Unskilled labour was in fair demand.

PETERBOROUGH, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. J. Arthur Sharpe, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Conditions have been satisfactory and labour generally well employed. While the building trades were rather quiet, as is usual at this time of the year, the iron industries and electric workers were very busy. The Canadian General Electric Company is making preparations to enlarge its plant; the increase in business demanding larger quarters. The Peterborough Lubricator Company is very busy, having received a large order from London, England. E. H. Mann & Company have taken over the plant of the Mann Lumber and Cheese Box Company and are in full operation sawing lumber for farmers. St. Peters's Total Abstinence Society have bought the Richard Hall property and will spend about $5,000 fitting it up for club rooms for the Society. The price paid for the property was $12,000. A profit of $9,705.70 is shown in the report for 1909, of the water system. This is a slight increase over the preceding year. The water works are owned by the city. The rate of taxation this year will be twenty-two mills as the general rate, with an extra mill for separate school supporters. The trouble between the Typographical Union and the publishers has been settled and the men have gone back to work at an increase in wages.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—The farmers are busy getting out lumber and cord wood, caring for stock and marketting produce.

Lumbering is active, with conditions favourable.

Manufacturing is active, some of the factories working night and day.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Bricklayers, masons, lathers and plasterers found trade dull. Carpenters and factories for woodworkers were busy. Those usually employed at outside work were quiet. Plumbers, gas and steamfitters had plenty of work. Painters were fairly active.

Metal, iron and brass moulders had steady work. Machinists were busy as were electric workers and linemen. Metal polishers, buffers, platers and brass workers were active. Blacksmiths were busy. Tool makers also were busy.

Carriage and wagon makers were busy. Pattern makers were active and coopers busy.

Printers, pressmen, electrotypers, etc., had a fairly good month.

Journeymen tailors were a little quiet the first part of the month, but reported plenty of work later.

Bakers, confectioners, butchers and meatcutters were active. Cigar makers reported business improving.

Leather workers were very busy.

Barbers reported trade fair.

Railway and street railway employés had a busy month. Freight handlers, teamsters and expressmen had a good month.

Unskilled labour was fairly well employed.

TORONTO, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Philips Thompson, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

February was not so favourable for outside labour as January, owing to the cold weather. There was consequently, considerable less activity in the building trade; otherwise conditions were about the same as during the preceding month. Heavy snowfalls gave temporary employment at removing snow to a large

[1]For the Peterborough Hack Company, in the *Labour Gazette*, for February, page 863, first column, read the Peterborough Lock Company.

number. The active season in building and civic work will set in unusually early, and many large undertakings are in prospect in the immediate future. Towards the end of the month work was begun on the sewerage system of the Indian Road district in the western section of the city, employing a large number. Among the buildings for which permits have been issued, work on some of which has already begun, are the Foresters' Temple, to cost $50,000; addition to St. Michael's Hospital, $180,000; Toronto General Trust Corporation, eight-storey block, $375,000; Standard Bank building, $200,000; Liberal-Conservative Association building, $150,000; Union Bank building, $175,000.

At the regular monthly meeting of the Board of Management of the House of Industry, held on the fifteenth, a report was presented showing that 296 families and 603 children had been assisted during the month. There were 1,101 families on the books for assistance, showing a decrease as compared with last year. The number of inmates at the Home was 171. The number admitted to the casual ward was 347, of whom 320 were males.

The fifth annual meeting of the Labour Temple Company was held on the twelfth. The financial statement showed receipts of $10,302 and expenses $7,826, in addition to $1,000 paid on the mortgage, leaving a balance of $1,476 on hand. The mortgage liability is reduced to $11,500, and the assets of the Company amount to $46,944. The following board of Directors was chosen: D. A. Carey, Thomas Walsh, James Simpson, A. C. Thompson, Q. H. Gibbins, John McFayden, W. J. Hayes, Wm. Glockling, A. C. Sanders, J. Storey, J. Spencer, J. Ralph, Joseph Gibbons, W. T. Thompson and J. F. Redall.

The report of J. E. Thompson, Industries and Publicity Commissioner of Toronto, on the work of the Department last year, states that the new industries secured spent $1,500,000 in the erection of factories, and that during the present year three more companies will locate in the city, investing about $2,000,000 capital and employing over 2,000 men. The expenses of the department, last year, were $7,450. The resignation of Mr. Thompson, as commissioner has been accepted by the city.

A contract for the construction of the outfall sewer in connection with the sewage disposal works has been awarded to F. H. Dickenson, of Hamilton, for $125,504.

The receipts of the Toronto Railway Company for January were $331,346, of which the city received a percentage of $37,704, as compared with $289,972 total receipts, and $30,174 city's percentage, in January, 1909.

The site secured by the Board of Education, for a Technical school, on Bloor Street East, has been expropriated by the Provincial Government as a site for the new Government House, for $90,000.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Farmers were engaged in taking care of stock and marketting produce, the prices for which remained high. The market for horses was very good and at sales held in Toronto, excellent prices were obtained. The country roads were generally in good condition for hauling, and the farmers were never more prosperous.

Manufacturing.—Activity prevailed at nearly all manufacturing plants, with plenty of orders ahead in most lines.

Railroad construction.—Work on the eastern extension of the Canadian Northern Railway is being actively pushed.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Bricklayers, stone masons and builders' laborers were generally laid off. A fair proportion of carpenters, lathers, plasterers, plumbers and steamfitters, and other indoor workers were employed on unfinished contracts.

Blacksmiths, boilermakers, moulders, machinists and electrical workers had steady work. Structural steel workers were rather quiet. Brass workers, jewellers and silversmiths were active.

Furniture workers, cabinet makers and upholsterers had a good month. Piano

workers were active. Printers were fair. Bookbinders had plenty of work. Custom tailors, as usual between seasons, were slack. Boot and shoe workers and hat and cap workers were active. Garment workers were generally well employed though conditions were unsettled owing to strikes. Ninety cloakmakers employed by the Continental Costume Company went out on the eighth, demanding an increase of pay and recognition of the union, and sixty girls in the overall and shirt factory of T. E. Braime & Co., struck on the second, because they were compelled to pay for the thread used in their work.

The provision trades were steady. Cigar makers fair. Ice cutters were busy.

Leather workers had a fair month.

Hotel and restaurant employés, laundry workers and barbers were active.

Railway and street railway employés, teamsters and expressmen were busy.

Unskilled labour was quiet.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Aurora.—Thomas Sisman is erecting a shoe factory and has purchased the requisite machinery and equipment.

NIAGARA FALLS, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Hewlett Green, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

February saw some diminution of the industrial activity which marked the earlier winter months. Cold and snow were responsible largely for this. Building operations were suspended; much of the time, electric linemen could do only repair work; the pruning of trees and vines in the fruit district was stopped; and other out-of-door employment was interfered with. On the other hand, many labourers were required to shovel snow.

Commercial interests reported a quiet period, but the financial outlook was more encouraging.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—All agricultural activities were suspended.

Fishing.—Winter fishing on Lake Erie was reported to be poor but prices were high.

Manufacturing.—Manufacturing concerns were all employing full winter staffs. Metal-working and clothing concerns were busiest.

The Ontario Power Company rushed its construction work in spite of the unfavourable weather and employed additional men. Three hundred feet of the conduit canal was roofed in and heated so that concrete construction was not interfered with by the cold.

Railroad construction and employment. Railway traffic was normal for the season. Many labourers were employed by both steam and electric lines to remove snow from tracks and yards.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Bricklayers and masons were largely idle owing to bad weather. Carpenters suffered in a less degree from the same cause. Other building trades were all quiet except plumbers, who had a great deal of repair work.

Employment in all metal-working trades was reported to be good, both in the city and nearby places. There was much work for linemen but cold weather caused much delay.

Neckwear, suspender and shirt factories were busy.

Laundry workers were steadily employed. Barbers, clerks, hotel and restaurant employés and ice men were quiet.

Railway employment was generally good in all departments, and many extra trackmen and labourers were working. Teamsters were active. Unskilled labour was well employed.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Welland.—Metal-working plants were busy. The Ontario Iron & Steel Company added a night gang of fifty men. Another tool steel factory and new chemical works are projected.

Dunnville.—By-laws to bonus a gas engine works and a telephone equipment factory were carried.

ST. CATHARINES, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Jas. A. Wiley, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The general condition of the labour market for February was active and busy. All branches of industry were well employed, except the building trades, which showed the usual slackening at this season of the year, work being confined almost exclusively to indoor work. Contractors and architects are unanimous in reporting prospects for next season as very good.

The various ice houses have secured an abundance of ice for all purposes, and of a quality unsurpassed in previous years. This ice was cut from the Welland canal levels. The St. Catharines Woollen Knitting Mills, which were reorganized in December, are getting under way; at present their staff of employés numbers thirty; this will be increased to full strength as soon as possible. The output is principally woollen socks, etc. The Welland Vale Manufacturing Company, the McKinnon Dash and Metal Company, the Reo Automobile Works, the Packard Electric Company, the Jinks Machine Company and the saw works, all had a good month.

The Monarch Woollen Knitting Mills are getting into shape as rapidly as possible and will be in operation at an early date. The Crocker-Whaller Company's Electrical Machine Works are being fitted up preparatory to starting operations. The City Council has appointed J. P. Casey as Industrial Commissioner for the city, and already several new factories are in prospect. The high level bridge project is gaining headway. Stock is being secured and the city will be asked to take part of the $150,000 or $200,000 needed. This bridge, when completed, will span the old Welland canal and give easy access to the city from the west. The new public school "Alexandra", in St. Patrick's ward, has been completed and was opened on February 14.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Meetings throughout the district are being held to plan for improvements in the conditions of the fruit industry re packing, shipping, and transportation.

All *manufacturing* plants reported trade good.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

The building trades are between seasons, with fair employment and prospects good. All branches of the metal and engineering trades were active. The woodworkers and furnishing trades were active. The allied printing trades were active. Journeymen tailors were quiet, with boot and shoe workers active. Food and tobacco preparation workers reported conditions fair. All leather workers were active. Barbers, clerks, stenographers, delivery employés, furriers, hotel and restaurant employés, and laundry workers were active. All lines of transportation were active. Unskilled labour was from active to quiet.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Port Dalhousie.—The conditions of the labour market was active.

Thorold.—Labour was well employed.

Merritton.—Favourable conditions of employment prevailed.

Dunville.—Two bonuses were carried by the people, one to loan $30,000 to the Canadian-American Gas and Gasoline Engine Company, the Company's plant to cost $45,000 and employ fifty men first year, seventy-five for second and third year and 100 after. The second bonus by-law was for $10,000 to purchase a site and building for the Wilhelme Telephone Manufacturing Company, who will employ twenty-five hands.

HAMILTON, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. P. Obermeyer, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Industrial conditions during the month have been in most respects, better than during the same period last year. The building trades have experienced the usual seasonable slackness, but even in this particular matters were improved over 1909, as evidenced by the record of building permits issued, an increase of over $25,000 being reported. The various industrial concerns have been operated steadily, with a full complement of hands, and the number of men seeking employment was smaller than usual at this time of year. Weather conditions interfered with outdoor labour the greater part of the month, but prospects are bright for a busy season, when the frost is out of the ground.

Bank clearings for the month showed an increase of $1,500,000 over February, 1909. Retail merchants report a very satisfactory month, and the transportation lines were busy.

The city's sewer department has in contemplation the construction of about seventeen miles of sewers to serve the section in the east end recently annexed.

The Board of Education estimates call for an expenditure of $292,415.58, to meet which the school rate of taxation will be increased three-tenths of a mill. The old rate was six and three-tenths mills. The general tax rate has been set at twenty-one mills, the same as last year.

The California Asphalt Company was awarded the contract for the city supply of asphalt, at $22.75 per ton.

Much inconvenience was experienced during the month through a shortage in the supply of natural gas, which is used extensively for manufacturing and domestic purposes here. The pressure diminished materially whenever the temperature became low, and in some cases caused a temporary shut-down by concerns depending on natural gas for fuel.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Features of the city market during the month were a steady advance in pork prices, and a reduction in the price of eggs. Dressed hogs reached $12.75 per cwt. toward the end of the month, and new laid eggs declined ten cents per dozen, selling on February 26, at thirty-five cents per dozen.

Manufacturing.—Work on the $300,000 Sayley dry-air blast plant at the Hamilton Steel & Iron Company, is being rushed, and it is expected to be ready for operation in two months. This is part of the $1,000,000 improvement of the works contemplated by the Company during the year.

The Otis Fensom Elevator Company has made a start on the $200,000 extension of its works.

Overtime has been the rule during the month at the works of the Canadian Westinghouse Company.

Railroad construction.—Large quantities of rails piled along the right-of-way of the Canadian Northern Railway, near Oakville, leads to the belief that tracklaying will soon commence on the Company's line into this city.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

The building trades had a quiet month, except lathers and plasterers, who were busy. Conditions in the other trades were uniformly steady, with boot and shoe operatives and garment workers entering on a busy season. The demand for labourers was rather quiet, owing to weather conditions, but the number of unemployed was perceptibly less than during the same period last year.

BRANTFORD, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. J. C. Watt, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Favourable conditions continued during the month, which compared favourably with January, and were better than the

corresponding month of last year. In the building trades there was considerable employment, and the factories and mills were, with few exceptions, very busy. A busy year is expected in all branches of industry carried on here.

Extensive public works by the city will give employment to a numder, among these being the construction of a $50,000 reinforced concrete bridge, and the erection of a Collegiate Institute, to cost $100,000. There is a continued demand for female help. Merchants had a fair month.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Manufacturing was brisk, several fartories were busy. Several large factory additions are being erected.

In *railroad construction work* there are evidences of a busy season ahead.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Bricklayers, masons, lathers and plasterers were mostly unemployed; a few had work part of the month. Carpenters and joiners in factories were active; others were practically unemployed. Painters, plumbers, gas and steamfitters were a little quiet.

Iron moulders, coremakers, machinists and engineers, blacksmiths, boilermakers and metal polishers were busy. Linemen and sheet metal workers were active. Stove mounters and horseshoers were a little slack.

Woodworkers, carriage and wagon makers and coopers were active. Pattern makers were busy.

Printers, pressmen and allied trades were busy.

Tailors and tailoresses found trade a little quiet. Boot and shoe workers were busy.

Bakers and confectioners were busy. Cigar makers and tobacco workers were active.

Leather workers and saddlers were active.

Barbers, clerks, delivery employés, hotel and restaurant employés were steadily employed. Laundry workers were busy.

Railroad trackmen were active. Freight handlers were busy. Street railway employés had steady employment. Draymen were busy. Teamsters and expressmen were not very busy. Cab drivers were active. Unskilled labour was well employed, for this season; there were not many out of work.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Paris.—Labour generally was well employed. The mills and factories were busy.

GUELPH, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Wm. Drever, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The general condition of the labour market during February improved as compared with the preceding month, nearly all skilled workmen being well employed. Manufacturers in most cases, report orders ahead, with some working overtime to meet the demand for their goods.

Prospects for building operations during the year are fair, some tenders having been already let.

The Co-operative Association held their annual meeting and presented their half yearly balance sheet, which showed business done in all branches to the amount of $41,748.19, an increase of $11,952.76 over the last six months, which was considered very satisfactory, a dividend of five per cent. being declared to shareholders.

The statement presented at the annual meeting of the Water Commissioners was most satisfactory and shows a larger balance than any year in the history of the works. It was so satisfactory that the Commissioners immediately passed a resolution giving a further ten per cent. reduction on all domestic rates, to take effect at the next payment.

The Light and Heat Commissioners also presented their annual report to the City Council and report the best year since the City owned the plant.

Customs receipts for January, were $15,293.89, an increase over the corresponding month last year of $5,523.70.

In the estimates which have been brought down in the Ontario Legislature the professors and officials of the Ontario Agricultural College and Macdonald Institute, come in for substantial increases in their salaries, to the total amount of more than $5,000 per year.

No settlement has yet been reached in the strike of the Brussels Carpet weavers.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Bricklayers, masons, carpenters, lathers and plasterers had a very quiet month. Painters, decorators and paperhangers were fairly active. Iron moulders, coremakers and helpers were busy. Machinists and electrical workers were employed. Linemen were busy on rural telephone work. Metal polishers, blacksmiths and horseshoers had a fair month. Woodworkers and upholsterers were very active Piano workers were well employed, as also were pattern makers. Carriage and wagon makers were quiet. The printing and allied trades had a very busy month, some new men being taken on. Journeymen tailors were slack, with garment workers busy.

Unskilled labour had a fair month, a number being employed in getting material ready for permanent road making.

BERLIN, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. R. F. Gofton, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

During February, labour was on the whole well employed, factory hands being much more active than in the corresponding month of last year. Bricklayers and masons were somewhat quiet since winter set in. Good progress was made to the addition to the Wippes' block. Two buildings permits for dwelling houses were issued in January and one in February; architects report having numerous plans on hand. The Town Council granted the School Board $70,000 for a new school house, to be erected this summer. The School Board increased the salary of four caretakers from $475 to $500 per annum. The Town Council increased the mayor's salary from $600 to $700 a year, and appointed the tax collector as assessment commissioner, with an increase in salary of $200 per year.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Farmers were generally busy hauling wood, saw logs, building stone, hay, oats and other farm produce. Some inquiries were being made for farm help for the coming season.

Lumbering.—Saw mills were busy, with a large supply of logs on hand.

Manufacturing.—Busy conditions prevailed, overtime being necessary in some cases.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Plumbers, gas and steamfitters and stonecutters were active, but the other building trades were quiet. From busy to active conditions were reported in the metal and woodworking trades. The printing trades were busy, as were also the clothing, food and tobacco preparation and leather trades. The miscellaneous trades had an active month as had also railway employés. Unskilled labour was quiet.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Galt.—Nearly all classes of labour were well employed during the month, with manufacturing establishments working overtime in some instances. Messrs. J. W. Gardner & Co., were remodelling their planing mill and making a sash and door factory out of it. Unskilled labour was busy working at sewer extensions.

Preston.—Busy conditions prevailed in nearly all classes of labour. The Pullman Coach and Car Shop was very busy and preparations were being made to enlarge the same as soon as weather conditions permit.

Elmira.—Labour was well employed, with all factories busy.

WOODSTOCK, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. John Markey, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

"Nobody who is able and willing to work need be without employment" may be said to summarize the labour situation here. This does not mean, of course, that there is work for everyone at his trade or of the kind he prefers; but that there is work of some kind. The reports from practically all the factories continue encouraging. Most of them are working full time with full staffs; some are increasing their staffs slightly. One factory reported a slackness in one department, but it is fully expected that improvements in the other departments will compensate for this. Most of the factories report some inquiries for employment, but not many, and very few from skilled men. The Bain Wagon Company reported that they have had some difficulty in securing good blacksmiths, and the Karn-Morris people stated that until recently they had some trouble in securing all the machine men and cabinet makers they needed. There is a good demand for girl labour. Both Bean & Westlake's biscuit factory and the Oxford Knitting Company are looking for girls. The latter would take on ten or fifteen at once, and from fifty to seventy-five in the course of two or three months.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Manufacturing.—The musical instrument manufacturers, the wagon manufacturers, glove manufacturers, knitting factory, foundry and planing mills reported conditions very satisfactory and prospects good. Generally speaking they are working longer hours and with larger staffs than last year. The Tobin Arms Company will have its new gun factory in operation in a couple of weeks.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

The building trades are quiet at this time of the year. About thirty men are employed on the transforming station for the Hydro-Electric power, and there is some inside work still in progress. Many carpenters, masons, plasterers, etc., find work in the factories or at other employments, and there is little complaint. Painters and paperhangers are fairly busy.

Moulders, stove mounters and iron workers report the conditions fairly good, especially when comparison is made with last year. A wagon factory reports a difficulty in securing first-rate blacksmiths.

Woodworkers, especially those employed in the factories are busy; but there is not a great demand for men. Varnishers and polishers are busy, but the factories seem to be fully supplied.

Printers generally, are busy; but there has been no demand for men this month.

Tailors and garment makers are fairly busy. The knitting factory is busy and there is a good demand for girl labour.

Cigar makers are well empolyed. A considerable improvement in the conditions of a year ago are reported. There are not very many inquiries for employment. Ice cutters have been busy. There is some demand for girl labour at biscuit and confectionery factories.

Saddlers report business very good.

Barbers have been steadily employed.

There is very little unskilled labour out of employment; but the demand seems to be pretty well supplied.

STRATFORD, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Jos. T. Carlin, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Labour conditions during February continued active though building operations were at a standstill, except on the Hydro-Electric power transforming station which is nearing completion. The building is about eighty-five feet long,

and sixty-four feet wide and is of red brick; twenty-five men, mostly carpenters were working on it this month. The building contractors are having a supply of brick and stone hauled, ready to make an early start when weather permits.

The Imperial Rattan Company has begun operations with thirty workers, for the manufacture of house and porch furniture; the Company intends to double their staff shortly.

A number of men and teams found employment keeping the walks and streets cleared of snow. The merchants reported trade very good. Factory employment was more active than during the corresponding month of last year. The Customs returns were $9,391.08, an increase of $2,372.65 over the corresponding month of 1909. The Excise returns totalled $5,047.20.

No change in the rates of wages or hours of labour and no trouble in the labour market were reported.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Farmers were occupied with the care of stock and in marketting produce. Market prices were:—

Butter, 25c. per lb.
Eggs, 30c. to 35c. per dozen.
Chickens, 60c., each.
Potatoes, 70c., a bag.
Apples, 50c. to 70c., a bag.
Wheat (standard), $1.04 per bushel.
Oats, 41c., per bushel.
Peas, 80c. to 83c. per bushel.
Barley, 48c. to 50c. per bushel.
Live hogs, $8.25 to $8.35, per cwt.

Manufacturing.—All factories were running full time.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Most of the building trades were at a standstill, as is usual at this time of year. Prospects are bright for the coming season.

Metal, iron moulders, workers and helpers were active.

Machinists, blacksmiths and boiler makers were busy.

Woodworkers, upholsterers, varnishers, carriage and wagon makers were busy. Coopers had a good business.

Printers were well employed.

Journeymen tailors and factory workers were busy.

Bakers, confectioners and butchers were fully employed, cigar makers found steady employment.

Barbers, clerks and delivery employés were active.

Hotel, restaurant and laundry workers were busy.

Railroad conductors, engineers and firemen were active, trackmen have been kept busy owing to the heavy snowfalls, cab drivers, draymen and teamsters were well employed.

Unskilled labour was quiet.

LONDON, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. A. Woonton, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

An improvement was noted during the month in all indoor work, and the outlook is promising. Full time is being worked in all the factories and foundries, and overtime in some cases. In the building trades everything is at a standstill. Early in the spring the Geo. White Engine and Separator Works are to build some more large buildings in the east end, and remove there from the centre of the city. Building permits issued for January, were $61,810, against $24,800 for the same month last year, the most important being for the combined power station and pumping plant, for an addition to the city waterworks and for the Niagara power installations. This building was commenced last fall. Three carloads of steel have arrived for the hydro-electric towers, for carrying the transmission line to the power house, from transformer station. Cross arms are being strung throughout the city to carry the wires, and it is expected that the city's Niagara power plant will be in operation by midsummer.

A deputation from this city waited on the Ontario Government, to obtain a grant for the Western University here. The Trades and Labour Council assisted the movement.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

In the *building trades*, fully fifty per cent. are idle. A large number of bricklayers went to the United States to work during the winter months.

Moulders and iron workers are busy. The local bolt and hinge works are to shut down on March 1, for two weeks or more, on account of a dissolution in partnership.

Carriage and wagon workers report trade fair. Car builders are busy.

Printers have been fairly busy. During the month an international law was voted on to increase the Mortuary benefit from $75 to $400. Pressmen were very busy.

Journeymen tailors report trade poor at the present time. Garment workers are busy. Boot and shoe workers are extra busy.

Ice cutters had a good month, and have a plentiful supply for the coming summer. Cigar makers report trade fair.

Tanners and curriers are very busy. and the business is being added to continually.

Railroad train crews have had to combat a lot of snow this month, but trade has been good. Teamsters got a lot of work removing snow from the down town streets, and from the street railway lines.

This has been a bad month for unskilled labour, and a large number were idle.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Goderich.—Two by-laws to grant a fixed assessment of $500,000 for ten years to each of the Western Canada Flour Mills Company and the Goderich Elevator Company were voted on. Both by-laws carried. The success of these by-laws means that two new grain elevators will be built here, one as an annex to the Western Canada Flour Mills Company, and the other as an addition to the present large elevator. The income on taxes to the town will be increased by about $6,000, as a result of the carrying of the by-laws.

ST. THOMAS, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. J. A. Killingsworth, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The month of February was quiet in the building trades, due to the continued cold weather. Railway employés were well employed. A substantial increase in pay was granted to Michigan Central Railroad locomotive engineers, effective February 1. This increase was the result of a conference between official and representatives of the locomotive engineers. Under the new schedule, main line engineers on freight will receive $3.85 per 100 miles in place of $3.65, an increase of twenty cents per 100 miles. Engineers on passenger will receive $3.75 per 100 miles in place of $3.40, an increase of thirty-five cents. The rate governing local freight engineers will remain the same as heretofore.

It is the intention of the Michigan Central Railroad Company to inaugurate a telephone system to replace in part, the present telegraph system for despatching trains and transacting other business heretofore handled by telegraph. The information given to the public is to the effect that it is not the intention of the Company to replace telegraph operators where now installed, with men unable to do key work.

An effort is being made to have the City Council take more interest in Pinafore park and by liberal expenditure make this suburban play-ground a centre of attraction. It is felt by some that an appropriation for this purpose would do much towards placing the municipal railway on a paying business. The movement has the endorsation and support of the Trades and Labour Council members.

Unskilled labour was quiet during the month, the supply exceeding the demand. Considerable employment was occasioned by the heavy snowfalls which affected local railway and street railway traffic to a considerable extent.

In local industries the month was a

fair average. The Sutherland Innis Stave Factory reported the offering of logs satisfactory, and the result is that the prospects are good for an active summer.

The question of reducing the price of gas to consumers was discussed by the City Council Committee, but the proposed reduction did not materialize and the old rates will govern prices for a further period.

Negotiations are being carried on between members of the Industrial Committee and representatives of a concern desirous of finding a suitable location for the establishment of a factory to employ thirty-five skilled hands; the prospects of an agreement being reached are said to be bright.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—The cold weather did not afford much opportunity for work among the farmers in this district, and as a result the only work that could be done was attending market, looking after stock and getting out wood and timber.

Manufacturing establishments were fairly well employed.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Very little work was done in the building trades during February, the continued cold weather preventing work from being carried on. Railway shop blacksmiths, machinists and metal workers were well employed during the month. The journeymen tailors reported trade quiet. A considerable amount of traffic was handled by the railways. Among unskilled labour, the supply was greater than the demand.

CHATHAM, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Alex. Gregory, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The building trades were very quiet during the whole month. Very few building permits have been issued so far. Owing to the severe weather, a number of buildings that were contracted for have been held back. The consequence was that bricklayers were dull, but expect March to show improvement.

The month has been a good one for the carriage and wagon trade, some branches of Gray & Sons working overtime. The Chatham Wagon Works have a large number of orders in advance of 1909. Planing mills were not crowded with work, some were still on short time. All foundry and machine shops were on full time, with the full complement of men.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Bricklayers and masons were dull. Carpenters and joiners, lathers and plasterers, painters, decorators and paperhangers were quiet. Plumbers, gas and steamfitters were fairly busy, but builders' labourers were dull.

Iron moulders, iron workers and helpers, machinists and engineers were fairly well employed. Electrical workers and linemen were quiet. Metal polishers, buffers, plate and brass workers were very busy. Sheet metal workers slack, horseshoers had a good month.

Woodworkers, carriage and wagon makers were very busy.

Printers, pressmen and bookbinders reported a fair month.

Journeymen tailors, garment workers and boot and shoe workers were quiet.

Bakers and confectioners, butchers, cigar makers and tobacco workers reported trade up to the preceding month.

Barbers, clerks and laundry workers reported a fair month.

Cab drivers, carters and draymen were quiet.

For unskilled labour there was no demand.

WINDSOR, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. D. Mitchell, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The general condition of the labour market, during the month, was good,

notwithstanding the cold weather, except among the bricklayers. The building trades were fairly well employed, and manufacturers were running full time, with full staffs. Wholesale and retail merchants reported trade ahead of the same month last year. There is plenty of money in circulation among the farmers.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Farmers have had a good month. There is a good demand for produce, at high prices.

Manufacturing.—Manufacturers were all busy and the prospects are good.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Owing to the cold weather, bricklayers and masons were not working very steadily, although there was plenty of work when the weather permitted. The rest of the building trades were fully employed.

Iron workers and moulders have had a good month. In other lines of laundry work employment has been steady. Blacksmiths and sheet metal workers were very busy.

Woodworking and furnishing trades were active, with plenty of work on hand.

Printers and pressmen were very busy.

Tailors reported business a little quiet. Garment workers were in demand.

Food and tobacco workers were all fully employed.

Leather workers were busy on repair work. Barbers reported business fair. Clerks, hotel and laundry workers were all fully employed.

Train crews reported a good month. Steamboat men were all busy. Teamsters were slack.

Unskilled labour was fairly well employed.

SAULT STE. MARIE, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. F. A. Denman, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

As usual business was quiet during February, but prospects were bright for a very busy summer. The supply of labour was slightly in excess of the demand, largely due to the fact that construction work was retarded by snow and cold. It is expected that a large amount of building will take place during the coming season, but so far no contracts have been awarded. There has been much discussion about the high cost of living, but comparison with other towns shows that this locality is favourably situated.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Fishing.—Quiet conditions prevailed.

Lumbering.—This industry was very active.

Manufacturing.—The Algoma Steel Company is pushing work on the enlargement to its plant, including docks, coke ovens, blast furnace, rolling mill for structural steel, etc.

Railway construction.—The Algoma Central & Hudson Bay Railway has advertised for tenders for the construction of about thirty-one miles of road. This line will run from the Helen iron mine north to the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

The building trades were quiet. Normal conditions prevailed in the other skilled trades.

PORT ARTHUR, FORT WILLIAM, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. F. Urry, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Employment in February has been quiet, but the month compared favourably with the same month last year. No new works have been started and there has been no exceptional activity in any trade. Transportation and wholesale and retail trades have been quiet. There have been no changes in rates of wages. The trades have been without evidence of unrest, except that street railway employés are asking for an increase of wages and other improved conditions.

The outlook for the coming summer is healthy, there is every indication that a very busy building season will be experienced. Real estate is already moving and many plans are being prepared for blocks, public buildings and residences. The architects are all busy, preparing for the summer trade.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Lumbering.—Lumbering this year has been very quiet.

Railroad construction.—Men have been engaged in Fort William and Port Arthur for railway construction on the Grand Trunk Pacific.

Agriculture.—In the agricultural townships of this district the farmers are forming Farmers' Institutes to discuss matters of interest, such as roadmaking, co-operation and experimenting in farm produce. These farmers' clubs have been useful to the farmers in buying stores on the co-operative principles. They are now discussing the advisability of grading their produce and sending to town markets co-operatively.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

The building trades have been quiet, but as there has been some buildings going up and also some repairs to elevators being made, a fair number of men have been kept employed all winter, which is in marked contrast to last winter. All other trades have been quiet. Printers have had a steady month. Journeymen tailors have been very dull. The weather has been mild, with the exception of twelve days in the middle and end of February, when the cold was intense.

WINNIPEG, MAN., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. John Appleton, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

At the present time, the number of men unemployed is less than usual for this season of the year. The immigration department of the Provincial Government anticipates that there will be a dearth of labour for farmers as soon as spring opens up. This is probably in view of the fact that this year, according to statements made in the press, there will be more railroad building than in any previous year.

Trade continued active as reported last month. Wholesalers report that the demand for spring goods from all parts of the west, is exceptionally heavy.

Bank clearings continue to increase in volume at about the same rate as reported last month—approximately from thirty to thirty-five per cent.

A company has been incorporated that has for its object the establishment of a glue factory.

At the present time, a large number of men are employed in putting down the substructure of the new bridge, over the Assinniboine river, close to its junction with the Red river, in the city limits. Another large gang is employed similarly on the Grand Trunk bridge, over the Red river, at the foot of Lombard street. Other bridges of unusual size are being built in the Canadian west and the substructures will be down before the ice moves out of the streams.

During the month a large number of permits have been taken out for the erection of buildings during the ensuing building season.

There have been some important conventions held in Winnipeg. Various classes of agricultural and stock-breeding associations have been in convention at the Agricultural College, and retail associations of different classes, have met in the city. The retail lumber men of the provinces of Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba are resisting the attempt of the British Columbia Mills to include in all shipments a certain percentage of odd lengths. Up to the present time the lumber shipped has all been of even lengths—that is six, eight, ten, twelve, fourteen or sixteen foot lengths, and the British Columbia mills want to send seven, nine, eleven, thirteen, fifteen, etc. The retailers object on the ground that the market has been accustomed to even

lengths and they will not be able to sell the odd lengths. The wholesalers say that there is a great deal of waste in cutting to even lengths.

The Executive Committee of the Grain Growers' Association of Manitoba has been in session and in conference with the Manitoba Government, with respect to the proposed adoption, by the Local Government of a system of Government elevators. They have agreed with the Government as to the terms of a measure with this object in view, with the exception of the appointment of the Commission that will have control. The Grain Growers desire to have the nomination of the Commission, and the principle involved will not be assented to by the Government. The Government have submitted to the Legislature a bill which enables it to expropriate existing elevators and to build new ones at points where sixty per cent. of the farmers undertake to patronize the Government elevator and no other.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—The receipts of wheat during the latter part of the month have fallen off somewhat, as a result of the cold weather. The temperature has averaged from ten to thirty below zero. Prices however remain at a satisfactory level, although the export demand for wheat has not been very pronounced during the latter part of the month.

The report of the Department for Agriculture for Manitoba has been issued and shows that the amount of land ready for crop is slightly below the amount of the previous year. The acreage prepared for the crop of 1910, is 2,171,000, while the acreage prepared for the crop of 1909, was 2,275,000. A summary of the agricultural statistics shows the following figures:—

	Area in crop. Acres.	Average yield. Bushels.	Total yield. Bushels.
Wheat	2,643,111	17.33	54,774,000
Oats	1,373,683	37.1	50,983,000
Barley	601,008	27.31	16,416,000
Flax	20,635	12.29	253,000
Rye	3,007	16.9	50,000
Peas	1,454	17.5	25,000
Cultivated grasses			148,280 tons
Total grain crop			113,500,000 bus.

Milling.—About the only class of industry complaining of dullness are the millers. They say that both the domestic and export movement is slow. It looks as if dealers were either well stocked or waiting for lower prices.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

A contract has been let out by the Western Canada Flour Mills for important extensions to plant in St. Boniface, which will involve an expenditure of approximately $250,000. The plant additions, which are already under course of construction, will comprise a fireproof cleaning house, constructed of reinforced concrete, with a modern and up-to-date wheat cleaning outfit. The building for this installation will be 148 feet high, operated in connection with a wheat storage, having a capacity of 380,000 bushels.

Another undertaking of some magnitude is planned for Winnipeg. A joint stock company has been incorporated with a view to the erection of a fourteen-storey hotel at a cost of approximately $1,000,000.

A barrel factory will be erected in St. Boniface very soon; it will get its staves and heads from a barrel stave and heading plant that is in the course of erection at Rainy river.

BRANDON, MAN., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. E. Fulcher, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

February has been a very dull month, though not more so than the corresponding month of last year. With regard to distress through lack of employment, the conditions have not been grave.

It is fully anticipated that opportunities of employment during the spring will be much more numerous than in the corresponding months of last year.

Much building will be done during the coming season; several large business blocks, apartment buildings and hotels will be erected. Messrs Clement and

Clement have announced their intention of building a five-storey business block, of reinforced concrete. Mr. A. E. Bullock will build two apartment blocks, commencing as soon as weather permits. On the 28th, of the present month, the agreement, between the City Council and the Canadian Northern Railway will be voted on by the ratepayers; the agreement, if ratified, will give the Canadian Northern Railway the privilege of closing Lorne avenue, and for fifteen years will fix the assessment on their station buildings at $20,000. The Company, on the other hand, agrees to erect together with the new station, a first-class hotel of not less than one hundred rooms.

Tenders are being called for the new Convent of St. Michael, the basement for which is already in.

The Manitoba winter fair opens the first week of next month, and will be one of the largest ever held in the city.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Bricklayers and masons were all idle, but work was expected to start shortly. The majority of carpenters and joiners were busy. Lathers were dull, but plasterers were still busy. Stone cutters and builders' labourers were dull.

Iron moulders and electrical workers were busy. Machinists were active.

The printing and allied trades were active.

Cigar makers were active. Butchers were busy.

Railroad transport was fairly active, considerably more active than during the corresponding month of last year.

DISTRICT NOTES.

A delegation representing the Mnuicipalities of Woodworth and Birtle attended the meeting of the City Council, asking that the Council assist them in getting the Provincial Government to make a grant to any railroad company building a line, northwest from the city, through the foregoing municipalities. The City Council expressed its sympathy, and a committee was appointed to wait on the Honourable G. R. Coldwell in reference to the matter.

MOOSE JAW, SASK., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. T. Backus, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The condition of the labour market during the past month, has been fairly active for the time of year. During the first two weeks of the month exceedingly mild weather prevailed, permitting considerable outdoor work. Building has been carried on to some extent during the entire winter, and the season will probably go on record as one of the best in several years, for those employed in the different branches of the building trade. Business in the retail and wholesale trade has been good. As spring approaches, active preparations are being made for what promises to be the most active building year in the history of the city. Several business blocks, at least two bank buildings, land titles' office, boys' college, addition to post office and city hall extensions, &c, are among the definite plans published to date. There will also be considerable civic improvements, including street paving. Among the season's probabilities is the building of a street railway system. Several propositions are being considered by the City Council at the present time.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

There has been no work for bricklayers during the past month. Many carpenters, lathers, and plasterers have found employment, however. Painters, plumbers, electrical workers, linemen have all been dull. Blacksmiths, boilermakers, machinists and engineers have been fairly active. Horseshoers, iron workers and helpers were busy; also printers. Clerks, hotel employés, barbers, theatre employés were fairly active.

CALGARY, ALTA., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Edwin Howell, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Employment was fairly active during February, and no change occurred as compared with the previous month. Considerable improvement was shown over the same month of last year. The very cold weather prevailing during the greater part of the month made it a dull month for bricklayers and masons, stone cutters and unskilled labour as soon as weather moderates work will commence on the double tracking of the line between Calgary Station and Calgary Junction, Canadian Pacific Railway, to accommodate the fast increasing traffic of Calgary. The Calgary Transmission & Power Company is taking bricklayers and labourers to Exshaw to commence the erection of its sub-station for the distribution of the power to be brought from Kananakis. Wholesalers and retailers report trade as moderate and about the same as previous month. The United Carpenters' Council of the City, has presented a demand to the employés for an increase in wage from forty-one and one-ninth to fifty cents per hour, and a schedule of agreements, the same to come into operation on July 1, 1910.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Carpenters, joiners, painters, decorators, plumbers, gas and steam fitters had a good month. Plasterers were fairly active, but bricklayers, masons, lathers and builders' labourers were dull. Sheet metal workers were active; electrical workers, linemen and horseshoers were busy. The other metal trades had a good month. Carriage and wagon makers reported satisfactory conditions; the other woodworking trades were moderately busy. The printing trades were busy. Journeymen tailors were active. Butchers were active, and bakers and confectioners were busy. Busy conditions prevailed among leather workers. Clerks were busy; the other miscellaneous trades had a good month. Railway employés had a fair month; street railway employés, teamsters and expressmen were busy. Unskilled labour was quiet.

EDMONTON, ALTA., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. P. C. Foley, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Owing to the exceptionally mild weather the conditions of the labour market have shown a slight improvement over the previous month. There has been a fair demand for unskilled labour along the lines of the Grand Trunk Pacific and of the Alberta & Great Waterways' Railways.

The City Telephone Department expects to install between 700 and 800 new 'phones, this season, and will ask for a grant on capital expenditure of $80,000 towards this work. Last year there were installed about 400 'phones, and about $40,000 was expended. On the twenty-first instant, the ratepayers voted to expend $75,000 on improvements in the East End Park and Exhibition grounds. A by-law to remove the present hay and produce market further north, also carried. The intention is to hold the old site on which to build a City Hall, which will be necessary in the near future.

A by-law to raise $33,000 to purchase a site for a public library was defeated. At the annual meeting of the Board of Trade held recently, the president reported an increase in membership of 105 during the past year.

R. G. Dun & Company and Bradstreets Company, Limited have opened offices, also the Bank of Ottawa. The Imperial Bank has opened a branch office in the west end of the city.

Building permits for January amounted to $44,090, as compared with $20,240 for the corresponding month last year.

Bank clearings for January were $5,243,160.75, and for January, 1909, $3,580,021.51.

A comparison of statistics for the years 1908 and 1909 are as follows:—

	1908	1909
Customs' receipts	262,905	269,566
Bank clearings	38,496,510	51,561,020
Postal revenue	60,540	67,713
Money orders issued	206,550	237,218
Money orders paid in	243,582	342,146
Postal notes paid	37,700	38,297

The Royal Bank of Canada has purchased a site for a bank and office building.

The School Board has let the contract for a school in the west end; the estimated cost is $95,000.

The year 1909 has witnessed the greatest progress along educational lines since the establishment of the Province, in September, 1905. At that time there were 562 schools. There are now 1,249.

The United Farmers' Association held their annual convention in this city the latter part of January. This was the most important convention in the history of the agricultural interests of the province, two hundred delegates being present. Definite action taken by the convention included the passing of resolutions urging the Dominion and Provincial Governments to secure and operate terminal and internal elevators, respectively; adopting the draft agreement re the Government pork packing plant; and adopting the principle of co-operation among the farmers of the different unions.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—The amount of grain grown in this district, in 1909, was:

Wheat, spring	1,116,775	bus.
Wheat, fall	56,750	"
Barley	1,156,875	"
Oats	7,879,600	"
Flax	7,395	"
Total	10,217,395	"
Value	$2,316,226	

The amount of grain grown, in 1908, was, 8,459,445 bushels, valued at $2,055,287.

The Canadian Pacific Railway Company has purchased a large area in the north-west corner of the Hudson's Bay Company reserve, between Eighteenth and Twenty-first streets to be used for yards and work shops in connection with lines into the northern country.

Railway construction.—Contracts for supplies for the Alberta and Great Waterways Railway totaling $3,000,000 have been awarded during the past few weeks. The President of the company says there will be 200 miles of the road completed next summer.

The Grand Trunk Pacific, Tofield-Calgary branch line being built under Provincial Government guarantee is completed as far as Camrose (about forty miles). The contract for the remaining 210 miles has been awarded to the J. D. McArthur Company, Limited, and will be completed by the end of the year.

The steel on the main line of the Grand Trunk Pacific is laid to Wolf creek, 120 miles west of the city, and the Company anticipates building to Tête Jeune Cache a distance of sixty-nine miles next summer.

Contractors are shipping on an average forty cars of freight per day to Wolf creek, and 2,000 teams are employed freighting west as far as the Yellow-Head pass.

Mining.—Mild weather since the beginning of the year has caused a decrease in the demand for coal, and miners have been working half time.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

No changes in rates of wages or hours of labour were reported during the month in the building trades. With few exceptions skilled mechanics in the building trades were unemployed, especially the latter part of the month. The printing and allied trades were busy. Journeymen tailors were active. Bakers, butchers and meat cutters, ice cutters and cigar makers were active. Barbers and other miscellaneous trades were well employed. Railroad men were busy. The condition of the unskilled labour market was much better than in previous years.

NELSON, B. C., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. A. B. Docksteader, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The general condition of the labour market throughout Kootenay district, during the month of February, has been quiet, as was the case last month. A considerable number of men are idle at the Quartz mines, and in addition, this month there are a few unemployed coal miners in the Crow's Nest Pass district.

The free-gold mines in the Sheep Creek district, near Salmo, B.C., are progressing favourably and producing gold bricks with regularity, and while several of the new prospects in that locality are developing favourably, the oldest or original producing mine of that camp has larger ore bodies in sight than at any previous time.

The Sullivan mines, near Kimberly, in East Kootenay, are now operated by a force of about fifty men for the Canadian Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company, of Trail, B.C., to which smelter the ore is being shipped.

The Young Men's Christian Association building in Nelson is nearing completion, and it is expected that it will be ready for occupation within the next month.

The Hosmer Coal Mines are continuing to develop favourably, about 500 men being employed, and about half their coke-ovens being in operation. The Company intends installing a washer to separate the rock from the coal, in the near future, when the quality of the coal will be the best, and the quantity produced largely increased.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

The Coal Creek collieries are now employing a force of about 1,200 men, and the tonnage produced has increased recently, the tonnage at present produced being about 2,300 tons daily, and it is expected that will be increased considerably in the coming months; however, it is reported that the average wages earned by the miners at this mine during the past year have been lower than in former years.

Harmonious relations exist between employer and employés throughout the district.

NEW WESTMINSTER, B. C., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. J. P. McMurphy, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The month of February showed but slight improvement over last month, the wet weather retarding activity in all out of door work. In consequence there were a number of men idle (principally labourers).

Two wholesale grocery firms of Vancouver, have opened branches in this city in temporary quarters, and intend to build at an early date.

The returns of the land registry office for the month of January, show that property valued at $1,250,000 changed hands during the first thirty-one days of the year, bringing in a revenue in fees of $5,000, about double the amount realized from the same source last year.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Very little practical work was in progress, owing to the time of the year.

Fishing.—Operations were practically at a standstill.

Lumbering.—General activity prevailed. All the mills working at their full capacity.

Railroad construction.—The British Columbia Electric Company intends, in the very near future, to commence building extensive terminals, including freight sheds, in this city.

Manufacturing.—The Western Canada Paper and Boxboard Company has commenced clearing its property, preparatory to erecting a factory. The building will be 300 feet long by 250 feet wide,

and will employ 200 persons. The Company estimates its output at 20,000 pounds per day.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Bricklayers and masons were quiet, and builders' labourers were very dull, but plumbers and gas and steamfitters were busy.

Iron moulders, iron workers and helpers were fairly active. Machinists, engineers, linemen, blacksmiths, sheet metal workers and horseshoers were busy. Ship builders were quiet. Jewellers were fairly busy.

In the woodworking and furnishing trades all branches very quiet, with the exception of car builders and shingle weavers who were fairly active.

All the printers are employed, with pressmen active.

Journeymen tailors were fairly active.

Bakers and confectioners, butchers and cigar makers were all busy.

Barbers were all active, with clerks and stenographers fairly active, and hotel employés very busy.

Railway employés were quiet, but teamsters and expressmen were active.

Unskilled labour was very dull.

VANCOUVER, B. C., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. George Bartley, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

As compared with the previous month the demand for labour has been approximately the same. The continued wet weather caused outside work to be very quiet. Skilled workers in general, were fairly active, excepting cigar makers and tailors, which were very quiet.

Business generally has developed larger proportions during the month of February. Bank clearings increased.

A marked activity in the real estate is evident. Much higher prices were paid for lots and buildings in the centre of the city than have been current for the past year. Sub-divisions four and five miles from the post office are being largely advertised, especially those at North Vancouver.

The owners of teams acceded to the request of the teamsters to set in force a nine-hour day for city teaming after March 1, instead of continuing the ten-hour work day.

The City Council passed a resolution suggesting that the Provincial Government take over all lines in the province.

An eight-storey building will be erected at the corner of Hastings and Howe streets, seventy-eight by 120 feet.

The New England Fish Company reported the arrival of 120,000 pounds of halibut, the selling price of which is eight cents per pound, an increase of one cent. In the United States it is eleven and one-half and twelve cents wholesale.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

The Amalgamated Association of Carpenters, and the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners increased their affiliation fee to $10.00.

The new post-office will be occupied on March 1.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

In the building trades all departments reported trade quiet, not because of lack of work, but the weather conditions.

Iron moulders, workers and helpers reported trade fairly active. Blacksmiths and horseshoers were active.

Linotype operators were busy, also job printers.

Waiters reported that the demand for men exceeded the supply; $14.00 a week and board is the rate paid.

VICTORIA, B. C., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. W. E. Ditchburn, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

During the latter part of January, and up to the middle of February, all skilled tradesmen, with the possible exception of some of those in the building

trades, have been constantly employed. Those employed in the building trades have worked about half time, owing to unfavourable weather conditions. This state of affairs also applies to unskilled workmen. It is expected that after the end of the present month conditions will be much improved as by then the winter will be practically over, and everybody will be working full time again. In the building trades, the prospects are exceptionally bright for another prosperous year. Already a commencement has been made on the new home for the Young Men's Christian Association, to cost in the vicinity of $100,000; also the new McCallum block on Douglas street, to cost $30,000. The contract has been let for the new "*Times*" building; and the contract has also been let during the month for the new wing of the Empress Hotel. The British Columbia Hardware Company are about to build a very large warehouse and Messrs. Brown and Cooper intend putting two more storeys in the premises on Government street, as well as putting up a new building for their own use on Gordon street. This amount of new buildings, with the great amount of building already on hand, should give constant employment to all those employed in this line of business, for many months to come. During the month of January there were forty-two building permits taken out of the city hall, as compared with thirty-nine for January a year ago, while the number of permits issued during January of this year was not much greater than those of the same month a year ago, the amounts involved show a great increase in favor of January, 1910, being $128,000, as compared with $78,000 for January, 1909, an increase of sixty-five per cent. over 1909, and 128 per cent. over the same month of 1908.

The bank clearings for January, made a heavy advance over the same month of last year, and in fact, any other year in the history of the city. The figures were $7,390,767. The following is a list of the clearings for the month of January during the past five years.

1910	$7,390,767
1909	4,235,476
1908	4,391,095
1907	3,909,509
1906	3,517,434
1905	3,205,685

The month of January was a record breaker in the matter of real estate transactions. Deals aggregating over three millions of dollars were put through. The bulk of the business has been confined to inside or business section property.

January was also a very busy month in the hotel business, every hotel in the city being filled up during the whole of the month. The amount of tourist travel has been much greater during this present winter than for some time past. There has also been a greater number of commercial travellers arriving here than has been the case in the past.

Both wholesale and retail trade was reported as good, though in the retail boot and shoe business there has been several "slaughter sales" going on for some time. These sales have been caused mostly by merchants having to move out of their present premises, to make way for others who are willing to pay the advance in rents now asked for Government street stores.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Bricklayers and masons, carpenters and joiners have had plenty of work to do, but on account of unfavourable weather conditions they only succeeded in getting in about half time. Lathers, plasterers and plumbers were well employed, as also were painters working on inside work.

Iron moulders, iron workers and helpers and machinists found steady work during the month. Blacksmiths and boilermakers also were well employed; iron shipbuilders and shop carpenters and caulkers worked principally on repair work. Horseshoers had all the work they could do.

Work is still brisk in the woodworking business here owing to the great amount of fixtures being gotten out for new buildings being constructed. Polishers

also found work in plenty. Carriage and wagon makers and pattern makers were kept busy.

Printers, both news and job, find that business has improved during the month. The Government printing office has taken in some extras, for the sessional work, the Legislature now being in session. There are now no idle printers in the city.

Journeymen tailors and garment workers found their trades in about a normal condition.

Harness makers were kept constantly employed during the month in regular work.

Bakers and butchers were steadily employed during the month. Cigar makers say trade is a little slow this month, but this is the usual state of affairs at this season, every year.

Ship labourers and street railway employés were kept well employed during January.

Unskilled labour was employed only about half time during January, on account of wet weather.

NANAIMO, B.C., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. A. E. W. Spencer, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Conditions in the labour market in this district have not shown much change during the month, The principal industries have been working steadily while outside labour has been affected by the exceptionally mild weather.

Business among wholesalers and retailers has been good, though usually very quiet.

There have been no changes in rates of wages or hours of labour during the month.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—There has been very little work among the farmers this month.

Fishing.—The herring fishing has just closed for the season and while some are complaining, the majority have done fairly well. There have been far more men engaged in the fishing this year than ever before and large expenditures made for warehouses and other buildings. Industry is controlled by the Japanese, very few Canadians being able to get work.

Lumbering.—The sawmills of the district were working actively, there being a good demand for lumber. The logging camps were not doing much, most of them being closed until the weather opens

Mining.—The coal mines of the district are worklng to their full capacity and can hardly keep up with the demand.

Railroad construction.—There is very little railroad constuction work in progress owing to the weather. The same applys to the clearing operations ot the Canadian Pacific Railway Company.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Bricklayers and masons have not done much during the month. Carpenters and joiners reported work as quiet, owing principally to weather conditions. Painters and paper hangers were quiet, but plumbers were active. Builders' labourers have not done much. Machinists and engineers were quiet, but blacksmiths and carriage makers reported work active. Printers report work as active. Cigar makers reported work as active for the time of year. Teamsters and expressmen reported work active. Unskilled labour has not been very well employed during the month and there are a number of men looking for work, though not as many as is usual at this time of year.

THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT, 1907—PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE ACT DURING THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY, 1910.

ON February 5, a communication was received in the Department from certain employés of the Canadian Gowganda Silver Mining Company, members of Gowganda Miners' Union, No. 154, Western Federation of Miners, of Gowganda, Ont., in which it was stated that notice had been given by this Company of a proposed reduction in wages and change in hours, effective from the first of

February, and that at a meeting of the employés, on February first, it was decided to apply for a Board of Conciliation and Investigation to which matters in dispute between the Company and its employés might be referred for adjustment. As the application in question was not in the form prescribed under the terms of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, no Board could at once be established, and communication was had with the employés affected, in which the latter were informed of the requirements of the Act. On February 17, a further communication was received from the employés to the effect that the matters in dispute between the company and its workmen had, in the meantime, been settled and that it was now unnecessary to request a Board.

On February 12, a communication was received requesting the establishment of a Board in the case of a dispute between the Michigan Central Railroad Company and its Maintenance-of-Way employés, in Canada, to the number of 358, members of the International Brotherhood of Maintenance-of-Way Employés. The application was held for amendment in certain respects, and it is understood that, in the meantime, negotiations leading to a settlement were resumed and were under way at the end of the month.

It was understood by the Department that during the month of February, the Board of Conciliation and Investigation established under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, for the adjustment of certain differences between the British Columbia Copper Company, of Greenwood, B.C., and its employés assembled in that place, but at the end of the month the report of the Board in this matter had not been received.

REPORT OF BOARD ON MATTERS IN DISPUTE BETWEEN THE GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY COMPANY AND ITS TELEGRAPHERS AND STATION AGENTS.

ON February 24, the report was received by the Minister, of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation, which had been established, on December 7, for the adjustment of certain matters in dispute between the Grand Trunk Railway Company and its telegraphers and station agents to the number of 760, employed on the Company's lines east of Detroit. The differences in question related to a demand on the part of the employés for an increase of wages, extra pay for Sunday work, annual vacations without loss of salary, advertising of vacancies and the adoption of a wage scale in the form of a schedule. Mr. Wallace Nesbitt, K.C., of Toronto, and Mr. W. T. J. Lee, of Toronto, were appointed members of the Board on the recommendation of the Company and of the employés respectively, and, in the absence of any joint recommendation from the foregoing, the Board was completed by the Minister, on December 21, by the appointment of Mr. J. E. Atkinson, of Toronto, as chairman. The Board assembled in Montreal, the Grand Trunk Railway Company being represented by Mr. Chas. M. Hays, president; Mr. E. H. Fitzhugh, first vice-president; and Mr. W. G. Brownlee, general transportation manager; and the telegraphers being represented by Mr. D. Campbell, third vice-president of the Order of Railroad Telegraphers, and Messrs. J. A. Bell, A. E. Austin, P. A. Robertson, V. Mongeau and B. J. Rowell.

In the hearing it was asked that the men on the Canada Atlantic Railway should be brought under the same schedule as the other lines east of Detroit. The Company in reply, announced that the employés, in question, would be brought under one schedule with the Company's other telegraphers and agents, but that only the portion of the road between Swanton and Ottawa should be classed as "Main Line", and the remainder as, "Branch Line." It was proposed by the employés that the "23" message should be adopted by the Company, by which all the men in a division would be notified by bulletin, five days in advance of all vacancies and permanent positions coming under the schedule, and ten days allowed the men during

which to file applications for the same. The Company was unwilling to agree to this proposal. It was also proposed by the men that an official wage list should be published showing the salaries of all positions governed by the schedule. The Company was, however, unwilling to agree to the publication of a wage list. The Company, moreover, could not see its way to shorten the hours of the day's work, nor to accede to any other of the men's proposals. On the point of wages, however, it expressed its willingness to add, $14,000 to the pay roll covered by the schedule of January 1, 1908, and $4,000 to the Canada Atlantic schedule, to be apportioned as the Company would decide but without making it apply necessarily to the minimum salaries. The Company's position was that the financial condition of the Grand Trunk, and its obligations to its shareholders, would not warrant giving the men more than this. The proposal in question was not acceptable to the men, who pointed out that the employés on the Canada Atlantic would, by the abolition of their separate schedule, lose the two weeks. holidays which they at present enjoy.

The Board were unanimous in agreeing that the rules and rates of pay governing agents and telegraphers, effective January 1, 1908, should remain in effect, subject to certain exceptions, and that the same should become effective upon the Canada Atlantic Railway whose lines should be classed as "Branch Lines" except from Swanton to Ottawa. The Board were also unanimous in the opinion that Article 21, of Rules and Rates of Pay, of January 1, 1908, should be amended so as to provide for minimum salaries per month, as follows:—

	Main Line.	Branch Line.
Agent and telegrapher, with dwelling, fuel and light	$50	$46
Agent and telegrapher, without dwelling, fuel and light	55	51
Telegraphers	50	46
Relieving agents or telegraphers' relieving agents	75	75

A regular telegrapher called away from home to relieve a telegrapher will be paid a minimum rate of $5 more than his regular salary.

The Chairman and Mr. Lee were of opinion that the Company should also be asked to increase salaries by an amount equal to six per cent. of the schedule of January 1, 1908. Mr. Nesbitt, on the other hand, considered that after accepting the above new minimum salaries the Company would be meeting the needs of the case by distributing $12,000 to salaries which were above the minimum of the schedule of January 1, 1908. Upon the question of extra pay for Sunday work, Mr. Nesbitt considered that if the Company would recognize the amount of Sunday labour as one factor influencing the distribution of the above mentioned amount of $12,000, it was as far as it could be asked to go. The Chairman and Mr. Lee were agreed that the Company should be asked to substitute for Article thirteen of the schedule of January 1, 1908, the following:

13. Telegraphers required to work on Sundays will be paid extra for such work *pro rata* on schedule salary based on a thirty-day month (less than thirty minutes not to be counted—over thirty minutes and less than sixty minutes to be counted as one hour) with a minimum compensation of twenty-five cents for each call for which one hour's service shall, if necessary, be rendered.

It was also proposed, in the report of the Board that the rules and rates of pay therein provided for, should be effective, February 1, 1910, and thereafter, subject to ninety days' notice of change.

Report of Board.

The text of the findings of the Board is as follows:—

In the matter of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, and in the matter of differences between the Grand Trunk Railway Company, of Canada, and its employés, being telegraphers and station agents.

As members of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation appointed to deal with the dispute between the Grand Trunk Railway Company and its employés, being telegraphers and station agents, we beg to report as follows:

The Grand Trunk Railway Company was represented by Mr. Charles M. Hays, president; Mr. E. H. Fitzhugh, first vice-president, and Mr. W. G. Brownlee, general transportation manager.

The telegraphers were represented by Mr. D. Campbell, third vice-president of the Order of Railroad Telegraphers, and Messrs. J. A. Bell, A. E. Austin, P. A. Robertson, V. Mongeau and B. J. Rowell.

The Board met at Montreal and held sittings on the 8th, 9th and 14th days of February, 1910, and subsequently met for consideration and interviews with the parties on the 16th, 17th, 18th, 21st, and 22nd days of February, 1910.

The men proposed that a number of changes should be made in the existing schedule of rules and rates of pay.

Two of these proposed changes may be linked together, namely, (1) the "23" message by which, if adopted, all the men in a division should be notified by bulletin five days in advance, of all vacancies and permanent positions coming under the schedule, and ten days allowed the men during which to file applications for such vacancies; and, (2) in order that the salaries attached to all positions may be known to the men, they asked that an official wage list showing the salaries of all positions governed by the schedule be attached and become part of the schedule.

Overtime pay was asked for work done on Sundays and legal holidays, the pay to be *pro rata* on schedule salary.

Overtime pay for meeting late or early trains outside the hours covered by the day's work had been limited to those whose salary, including receipts from all sources, during the preceding year did not exceed, $60 per month.

The men asked that this limitation should be eliminated.

They asked that ten consecutive hours, including meal hour, should constitute a day's work at offices where one or two telegraphers are employed, and that eight consecutive hours, including meal hour, should constitute a day's work at offices where more than two telegraphers are employed.

The men asked that article thirteen, of the schedule which provides conditionally that work on Sundays and certain legal holidays be paid for extra, should be made to apply unconditionally to all men coming under the schedule.

Two weeks' holidays, with pay each year, were asked for.

It was asked also that the men on the Canada Atlantic should be brought under the same schedule as the other lines east of the Detroit and St. Clair rivers, and that the Canada Atlantic should be classed as a "Main Line."

On the question of wages, the men asked for increases ranging from twelve and one-half per cent. to seventeen per cent.

In reply to these propositions the Company announced at the outset, that the Canada Atlantic employés would be brought under one schedule with the Company's other telegraphers and agents. It proposed, however, that only the road between Swanton and Ottawa should be classed as "Main Line", and the remainder as "Branch Line."

The Company did not agree to the "23" message and the publication of the wage list.

It could not see its way to agree to shorten the hours of the day's work, nor to any other of the men's proposals.

On the point of wages, however, it expressed its willingness to add $12,000 to the pay roll covered by the schedule of January 1, 1908, and $4,000 to the Canada Atlantic Schedule, or a total of $16,000 to be apportioned as the Company would decide, but without making it apply necessarily to the minimum salaries.

This was not acceptable to the men. They pointed out that the men on the Canada Atlantic would, by the abolition of their separate schedule, lose the two weeks' holidays which they enjoy under it. So that taking from the proposed $4,000, therefore, the amount represented by the loss of holidays, the total sum of money which the Company proposed to distribute would be reduced to less than $16,500 a year. With this increase they would not be satisfied.

The Company's position was that the financial condition of the Grand Trunk, and its obligations to its shareholders, would not warrant giving the men more than this.

The Board, after very fully going into every point raised by either party, and

giving careful consideration to the interests of the men on the one side and the position of the Company on the other, were unanimous in agreeing that the rules and rates of pay governing agents and telegraphers, effective January 1, 1908, should remain in effect subject to the exceptions hereinafter noted, and, with the same limitation, should become effective upon the Canada Atlantic Railway, whose lines should be classed as "Branch Lines" except from Swanton to Ottawa, which should be classed as "Main Line", the schedule of the Canada Atlantic of 1907, to be cancelled.

The members of the Board were also unanimous in the opinion that article twenty-one of rules and rates of pay of January 1, 1908, should be amended, so as to read as follows:—

21. The minimum salary per month will be as follows:—

	Main Line.	Branch Line.
Agent and telegrapher, with dwelling, fuel and light	$50	$46
Agent and telegrapher, without dwelling, fuel and light	55	51
Telegraphers	50	46
Relieving agents or telegraphers' relieving agents	75	75

A regular telegrapher called away from home to relieve a telegrapher will be paid a minimum rate of $5 more than his regular salary.

At this point the unanimity of the Board ceased. The Chairman and Mr. Lee were of the opinion that the Company should be asked to increase salaries by an amount equal to six per cent. of the schedule of January 1, 1908. That in order to effect this it should be ascertained what amount of money represents six per cent. of the annual wage list, and that after the increases represented in the above minimum salaries be deducted from that amount, the balance should be divided and apportioned by the Company to salaries which are above the minimum schedule of January 1, 1908.

Mr. Nesbitt on the other hand, considered that after accepting the above new minimum salaries the Company would be meeting the needs of the case by distributing $12,000 to salaries which were above the minimum of the schedule of January 1, 1908.

Upon the question of extra pay for work on Sundays, Mr. Nesbitt considered that if the Company would recognize the amount of Sunday labour as one factor influencing the distribution of this $12,000, it was as far as it should be asked to go.

The Chairman and Mr. Lee went further than this, and agreed that the Company should be asked to substitute for article thirteen, of the schedule of January 1, 1908, the following: —

13. Telegraphers required to work on Sundays will be paid extra for such work *pro rata* on schedule salary based on a thirty-day month (less than thirty minutes not to be counted, over thirty minutes and less than sixty minutes to be counted as one hour) with a minimum compensation of twenty-five cents for each call for which one hour's service shall, if necessary, be rendered.

As amended in accordance with the report herein of the majority of the Board the rules and rates of pay should be effective February 1, 1910, and thereafter, subject to ninety days' notice of change.

(Sgd.) J. E. ATKINSON,
Chairman.
WALLACE NESBITT,
W. T. J. LEE.

Toronto, February 22, 1910.

LABOUR ORGANIZATION IN CANADA DURING 1909.

TABLES are published herewith containing a list, by industries and groups of trades, of the labour organizations formed and dissolved in Canada during the year 1908, with details relating to locality, date of organization and other particulars.*

The tables, with accompanying matter, are designed to present an analytical review of the progress of labour organization in the Dominion during the past calendar year, and are similar in form and scope to the annual reviews previously published by the Department each year since 1903.

The General Result.

According to information received by the Department up to the end of February, 1910, the total number of labour organizations formed in Canada during 1909, was 162, and of organizations dissolved, ninety. This represents an actual increase of seventy-two in the number of organizations in existence. There was a decline of thirty-five in the number of organizations formed, compared with the preceding year, but the number of organizations dissolved was the same. The net gain of seventy-two shown in 1909, compares with a gain of 107, in 1908; 174, in 1907; sixty-nine, in 1906; a loss of two in 1905; a gain of forty-four in 1904, and a gain of 221, in 1903, the last mentioned being the year in which the formation of labour organizations was most active since the record of the Department was established.

*The tables are based on information collected by the Department of Labour during the year from the daily press, the trade journals of the different central labour organizations, and other sources, details having been obtained or verified by correspondence with the secretaries of unions, the organizers of central bodies, the correspondents of the *Labour Gazette*, and other persons in a position to furnish accurate information. Instances may have occurred of labour organizations in particular localities having been formed or dissolved without the fact being reported to the Department, though the extent of organization and dissolution in the several trades or provinces is indicated, it is thought, with considerable accuracy in the table. It was found especially difficult, however, in some instances to obtain exact information with regard to the causes leading to the surrendering of charters.

The Record by Industries and Trades.

The following is a statement by industries and groups of trades, of the labour organizations formed and dissolved in Canada during 1909:

Trades and Labour Councils.—Trades and labour councils were organized during 1909, at Sherbrooke, Que., and at Saskatoon, Sask., and a United Trades Council, at Toronto, Ont., Two councils went out of existence during the year, one at St. John, N.B., and one at Chatham, Ont., respectively.

Fishing.—Stations of the Fishermen's Union, of Nova Scotia, were formed at Red Head, N.S., and at West Berlin, N.S.

Lumbering.—The Lumber Handlers' Union, of Vancouver, B.C., went out of existence.

Mining.—The United Mine Workers of America organized a District Union and thirteen local unions in Nova Scotia, and nine local unions in Alberta. The Western Federation of Miners organized local unions at Elk Lake and Gowganda, Ont. Thirteen lodges of the Provincial Workmen's Association ceased to meet, all in Nova Scotia, Four unions of United Mine Workers were dissolved, one in Nova Scotia, one in Saskatchewan, one in Alberta and one in British Columbia. Two unions of the Western Federation of Miners, both in British Columbia, went out of existence.

The building trades.—A Building Trade Council was formed at Montreal, Que., and another, at Lethbridge, Alta., A National Union of bricklayers and masons was organized at Beauport, Que., but four International Unions of bricklayers and masons, all in Ontorio, were dissolved. Among carpenters, ten branches of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners were organized, and eight went out of existence, while seven branches of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners were dissolved. An Operative Plasterers' Union was formed at Lethbridge, Alta., while the Wood, Wire, and

Metal Lathers' International Union organized two branches, and dissolved, one. The Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America formed five unions and dissolved, one; while the United Association of Plumbers, Gas Fitters, Steamfitters and Steamfitters' Helpers organized one branch, at Saskatoon, Sask. Three branches of the Journeymen Stonecutters' Association, all in Alberta, were formed, as was an International Union of Tile Layers and Helpers, at Vancouver, B.C. Two Canadian Granite Cutters' Unions, both in Ontario, and one Granite Cutters' Association, at Victoria, B.C., were dissolved. The Hod Carriers and Building Labourers' Union formed one branch at Regina, Sask., and another, at Lethbridge, Alta.

The metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—A Metal Trades Council was formed at Vancouver, B.C. The International Moulders' Union formed one branch, and a branch each of the Iron Moulders' Union of North America and the Iron Moulders' Helpers' Union were dissolved. Three branches of the International Association of Machinists and two of Machinists' Helpers were formed. The International Union of Steam Engineers formed eight branches and dissolved one. An International Union of Elevator Constructors and one of the International Union of Electrical Workers were formed, and one of the latter dissolved. Two branches of the Metal Polishers, Buffers and Platers International Union were organized, and one went out of existence. The International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths organized two branches and dissolved two. A branch of the International Brotherhood of Boilermakers and Iron Shipbuilders was formed at Rivers, Man.; one of the Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers' International Alliance, at Victoria, B.C., and one of the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, at Midland, Ont. Three branches of the last named, two of the International Stove Mounters and Steel Range Workers' Union, one of the Allied International Association of Metal Mechanics, one of the Ornamental Iron, Wire and Grill Workers' Union, and one of the Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers' International Alliance went out of existence.

The woodworking and furnishing trades. In these trades, a branch of the Amalgamated Wood Workers' International Union and of the Pattern Makers' League of North America, were formed, the former at Berlin, Ont., and the latter at Winnipeg, Man. A Coopers' International Union was dissolved at Winnipeg.

The printing and allied trades.—Six International Typographical Unions were formed in 1909, three printing press feeders and assistants' unions, and one Canadian typographical union. One union of the International Brotherhood of Bookbinders was dissolved.

The clothing trades.—Two Journeymen Tailors' Unions, two International Boot and Shoe Workers' Unions, and one Cutters and Trimmers' Union were formed; and an International Union of Glove and Mitt Workers and a National Union of Shoe Die Workers went out of existence.

The textile trades.—Two unions were formed, and two dissolved, the former being a Union des Fileurs du Canada, at Montmorency, Que., and a branch of the United Textile Workers of America, at Magog, Que., the former being a branch of the Federation of Textile Workers of Canada, and the latter affiliated with the International Union.

The food and tobacco preparation trades. — The International Union of the United Brewery Workmen, formed three branches and one local was dissolved. A Chef and Cooks' Union, at Toronto, went out of existence.

The leather trades.—One union was formed and one union dissolved, the former being a branch of the United Brotherhood of Leather Workers, on Horse Goods, at Montreal, Que., and the latter a branch of the same association, at Gananoque, Ont

Hotel, restaurant and theatre employés.—In this group three branches were formed, a Hotel and Restaurant Employés International Alliance Union, at Fernie, B.C., a branch of the International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employés, at Victoria, B.C., and a branch

of the Moving Picture Machine Operators, at Toronto, Ont.

Railway service.—The Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employés formed six branches; the Order of Railway Conductors, one; the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, one; the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, three; the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, two; the Brotherhood of Maintenance-of-Way Employés, thirteen; the Railroad Helpers and Labourers, one. The Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America (Canadian Pacific System Division No. 1), including lodges from Halifax to Vancouver was formed. This Union absorbed eight local unions of the same employés. The Railway Service Unions dissolved during the year were, Brotherhood of Railway Clerks, one; Brotherhood of Railway Carmen, seven; and International Brotherhood of Maintenance-of-Way employés, three.

Street railway employés.—The Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employés formed one, and dissolved one union, the former, at Port Arthur, Ont., and the latter at St. John, N.B.

General transport.—A Union of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters was formed at Calgary, Alta., and two team drivers' unions, one at St. John, N.B., and one at Vancouver, B.C. were dissolved.

Navigation.—Two branches of the National Association of Marine Engineers, and one each of the United Brotherhood of Longshoremen and of the Canadian Association of Masters and Mates were formed and two branches of the International Longshoremen's Association, and one of the Surface Rock & Submarine Drill Workers' Union became extinct.

Miscellaneous.—The Civil Service Federation of Canada was formed at Ottawa, and a Civil Service Association at St. John, N.B.; Journeymen Barbers formed three unions and the Federated Association of Letter Carriers, two; A Retail Clerks' Association was also formed and a Canadian Musicians' Union. One branch of each of the following unions went out of existence; the Retail Clerks' International Protective Association; the International Brotherhood of Paper Makers, Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers; and the International Glass Workers' Union.

Civic employés.—A Civic Park Employés' Union was formed at Toronto, Ont.

General.—Three Federal Labour Unions were formed, at Ottawa, Ont., Guelph, Ont., and Saskatoon, Sask., respectively, together with a Woodcutters' Association, at Winnipeg, Man., and a Workingmen's Association at Prince Rupert, B.C.

Aggregate Results by Industries and Groups of Trades during the past Six Years.

It will be seen from the table that there has been an increase in the number of organizations in existence in all of the industries and groups of trades with the exception of the lumbering industry, the leather trades and the general transport branches, in each of which there has been a net loss of one. In the textile trades and among street railway employés, the number remained unchanged. The most pronounced gain was among railway employés, who organized twenty-eight new unions and dissolved eleven, a gain of seventeen, The printing trades increased by thirteen, the metal trades by nine, the miscellaneous trades by six, the building and general labour branches by five each, the clothing and hotel, restaurant and theatre branches by three each, and the food and tobacco preparation trades by two.

The accompanying table sets forth the aggregate number of labour organizations formed and dissolved in Canada during 1909, according to industries and groups of trades, compared with the years 1904, 1905, 1906, 1907, 1908 and 1909:

TABLE SHOWING BY INDUSTRIES AND GROUPS OF TRADES, THE NUMBER OF LABOUR ORGANIZATIONS FORMED AND DISSOLVED IN CANADA DURING 1904, 1905, 1906, 1907, 1908 AND 1909.

Industries or Groups of Trades.	1904		1905		1906		1907		1908		1909	
	Unions formed.	Unions dissolved.	Unions formed.	Unions dissolved.	Unions formed.	Unions dissolved.	Unions formed.	Unions dissolved.	Unions formed.	Unions dissolved.	Unions formed.	Unions dissolved.
Agriculture	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fishing	.....	.....	5	12	.....	1	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
Lumbering	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Mining	14	4	3	1	7	5	19	2	13	10	25	19
Building	35	25	22	13	44	18	41	6	30	27	29	24
Metal	25	12	11	13	18	14	43	13	22	10	24	15
Woodworking	1	13	54	8	2	2	2	2	1	1	2	1
Printing	9	1	12	2	5	3	9	3	13	1	14	1
Clothing	20	3	7	4	7	6	8	4	7	8	5	2
Leather	1	.....	2	2	3	.....	1	1	.....	1	1	2
Textile	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	11	3	1	1	2	2
Food and tobacco preparation	2	11	7	4	1	1	6	.....	8	5	3	1
Hotel and restaurant employés[1]	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	7	5	3	.....
Railway employés	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	51	20	61	16	28	11
Street railway employés[2]	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	2	.....	1	1
General transport	21	18	18	50	19	18	5	.....	4	1	1	2
Navigation	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	3
Civic employés	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Miscellaneous	14	14	6	11	13	13	17	3	20	4	9	3
General labour	5	7	4	2	4	2	5	.....	2	.....	5	.....
Trades and labour councils	5	.....	2	1	8	2	3	.....	5	.....	3	2
	148	104	103	105	154	85	232	58	196	90	162	90

[1]Included under "Food and Tobacco Preparation" in 1904, 1905 and 1906.
[2]Included under "General Transport" in 1904, 1905 and 1906.

The Record by Provinces during the past Six years.

In the accompanying table, the number of unions formed and dissolved during 1904, 1905, 1906, 1907, 1908 and 1909 are set forth by Provinces.

TABLE SHOWING, BY PROVINCES, THE NUMBER OF LABOUR ORGANIZATIONS FORMED AND DISSOLVED IN CANADA DURING 1904, 1905, 1906, 1907, 1908 AND 1909.

Province.	1904		1905		1906		1907		1908		1909	
	Unions formed.	Unions dissolved.	Unions formed.	Unions dissolved.	Unions formed.	Unions dissolved.	Unions formed	Unions dissolved.	Unions formed.	Unions dissolved.	Unions formed.	Unions dissolved.
Nova Scotia	10	5	13	5	14	8	11	1	33	15	23	6
Prince Edward Island	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	3	.....	.....	2	1	3	2
New Brunswick	3	4	5	6	1	5	1	1	20	5	3	3
Quebec	38	15	18	18	37	19	51	11	27	15	17	11
Ontario	62	65	40	57	44	31	94	33	41	31	49	34
Manitoba	12	3	9	5	17	3	6	4	12	3	8	5
Saskatchewan	13	4	5	.....	10	1	13	1	12	4	16	2
Alberta	.....	.....	9	1	18	5	28	1	21	8	22	5
British Columbia	10	8	4	8	12	8	22	6	27	6	20	12
Yukon	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....
Total	148	104	103	101	153	85	232	58	196	90	162	90

Though Ontario heads the list in 1909, as in previous years, in the number of organizations formed and dissolved, it no longer shows the largest net gain among the Provinces, Alberta leading in this respect, with an increase of seventeen. Ontario comes second, with an increase of fifteen and Saskatchewan third, with an increase of fourteen.

Record by Months of Labour Organizations formed, 1904, 1905, 1906, 1907, 1908 and 1909.

The Department secured information with regard to the date of formation of 128 labour organizations formed during 1909, compared with 129 during 1908, 171 during 1907, 127 during 1906, ninety-four during 1905, 113 during 1904, and 243 during 1903. The record by months for these years is shown in the following table:

TABLE SHOWING BY MONTHS, NUMBER OF LABOUR ORGANIZATIONS FORMED IN CANADA DURING 1904, 1905, 1906, 1907, 1908 and 1909.

Month.	Number of Organizations formed.					
	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909
January	13	18	6	23	11	16
February	15	2	7	15	10	8
March	10	9	10	19	11	9
April	10	8	7	12	19	6
May	14	13	15	13	11	15
June	10	7	7	20	6	16
July	7	7	15	13	7	8
August	11	6	17	14	10	8
September	7	7	11	11	7	10
October	5	6	24	15	9	8
November	9	7	3	8	21	14
December	2	3	5	8	7	10

Organization Operations of Central Organizations during 1909.

The following table, based upon the detailed returns of labour organizations formed and dissolved during 1909, shows the number of charters issued and withdrawn by or returned to certain central international organizations during the year.

TABLE SHOWING NUMBER OF CHARTERS ISSUED AND WITHDRAWN IN CANADA DURING 1908 BY CERTAIN INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATIONS.

Name of Organization.	Number of charters issued.	Number of charters withdrawn or returned.
Lumbering—		
Industrial Workers of the World's Lumber Handlers' Union		1
Mining—		
Western Federation of Miners	2	2
United Mine Workers of America	23	4
Provincial Workmen's Association		13
Building trades—		
Bricklayers and Masons' International Union		4
Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers' International Union	2	1
Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners	1	7
United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners	10	8
International Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America	5	1
United Association of Plumbers, Gas and Steamfitters and Steamfitters' Helpers	1	
Journeymen Stonecutters' Association of North America	13	
International Hod Carriers' and Builders' Labourers' Union of America	2	
Operative Plasterers' International Union	1	
Tile Layers and Helpers' International Union	1	
Metal trades—		
Iron Moulders' Union of North America	1	2
International Brotherhood of Boiler Makers and Iron Shipbuilders	2	
International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers and Linemen	1	1
International Association of Machinists	5	
International Association of Steam Engineers	8	1
Metal Polishers, Buffers, Platers, etc	2	1

TABLE SHOWING NUMBER OF CHARTERS ISSUED AND WITHDRAWN IN CANADA DURING 1909, BY CERTAIN INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATIONS.

Name of Organization	Number of charters issued.	Number of chartes withdrawn or returned.
Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers' International Alliance	1	1
Stove Mounters' and Steel Range Workers' International Union	.....	2
International Association of Bridge and Structural Ironworkers	1	3
International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths	2	2
Ornamental Iron, Wire and Grill Workers' Union	.....	1
International Union of Elevator Constructors	1	.....
International Brotherhood of Boilermakers and Iron Shipbuilders	1	.....
Woodworking trades—		
Pattern Makers' League of North America	1	.....
Amalgamated Woodworkers' International Union	1	.....
Coopers' International Union	.....	1
Printing trades—		
International Typographical Union	7	.....
International Printing Pressmen and Assistants	4	.....
International Brotherhood of Bookbinders	.....	1
International Press Feeders and Assistants' Union	1	.....
Clothing trades—		
Journeymen Tailors' Union of North America	2	.....
United Garment Workers of America	1	.....
Boot and Shoe Workers' International Union	2	.....
United Cloth Hat and Cap Makers	.....	.....
Glove and Mitt Workers' International Union	.....	1
The textile trades—		
Textile Workers' Union of America	1	.....
Food and tobacco preparation trades—		
United Brewery Workmen of America	3	1
Leather trades—		
United Brotherhood of Leather Workers on Horse Goods	1	1
Railway service—		
Order of Railway Conductors	1	.....
Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers	1	.....
Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen	3	.....
Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen	2	.....
Brotherhood of Railway Carmen	2	7
Order of Railway Telegraphers	1	.....
Brotherhood of Maintenance-of-Way Employés	13	3
Interior Freight Handlers and Railway Clerks	.....	.....
Interior Brotherhood of Railway Employés	.....	.....
Railroad Helpers and Labourers	1	.....
Street railway employés—		
Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employés	1	1
General transport—		
International Brotherhood of Team Drivers	1	2
Miscellaneous trades—		
Hotel and Restaurant Employés International Alliance and Bartenders' International League	1	.....
Retail Clerks' Association	1	.....
Journeymen Barbers' International Union	3	.....
Federated Association of Letter-Carriers	.....	.....
International Alliance of Theatrical Stage employés	2	.....
International Brotherhood of Paper Workers	.....	1
International Glass Workers' Union	.....	1
Navigation—		
Masters and Mates	1	.....
International Longshoremen's Association	.....	2
General labour—		
Federal Labour Union (A.F. of L.)	2	.....

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TABLE OF LABOUR ORGANIZATIONS FORMED IN CANADA DURING 1909.

Name and Class of Organization.	Locality.	Date of Organization
Trades and Labour councils—		
Trades and Labour Council	Sherbrooke, Que	Sept. 1
United Trades' Council[1]	Toronto, Ont	June 28
Trades and Labour Council	Saskatoon, Sask	Feb. 16
Fishing—		
Fishermen's Union of Nova Scotia, Station No. 20	Red Head, N.S	
Fishermen's Union of Nova Scotia	West Berlin, N.S	
Mining—		
District Union, United Mine Workers of America, No. 26	Province of Nova Scotia	
United Mine Workers of America, No. 583	Dominion, N.S	Jan. 23
United Mine Workers of America, No. 950	Dominion No. 4, N.S	" 9
United Mine Workers of America, No. 530	Dominion No. 6, N.S	" 11
United Mine Workers of America, No. 695	Caledonia, N.S	" 15
United Mine Workers of America, No. 640	Glace Bay, N.S	" 16
United Mine Workers of America, No. 1,478	Joggins' Mines, N.S	June 14
United Mine Workers of America, No. 550	New Aberdeen, N.S	Jan. 13
United Mine Workers of America, No. 1,366	Port Hood, N.S	May 20
United Mine Workers of America	Port Morien, N.S	
United Mine Workers of America, No. 1,705	Reserve Mines, N.S	April
United Mine Workers of America, No. 1,746	Sydney No. 3, Florence, N.S	Jan. 6
United Mine Workers of America, No. 945	Sydney Mines, N.S	" 8
United Mine Workers of America, No. 756	Waterford, Dominion No. 12, N.S	" 26
United Mine Workers of America, No. 2,163	Blairmore, Alta	Sept. 7
United Mine Workers of America, No. 69	Coal City, Taber, Alta	Nov. 16
United Mine Workers of America, No. 2,227	Carbondale, Coleman, Alta	Sept. 19
United Mine Workers of America, No. 2,388	Norwood, Edmonton, Alta	Oct. 22
United Mine Workers of America, No. 1,329	2 Frazer Flats, Edmonton, Alta	May 30
United Mine Workers of America, No. 2,178	Diamond City, Lethbridge, Alta	Nov. 8
United Mine Workers of America, No. 1,337	Lethbridge, Alta	
United Mine Workers of America, No. 2,352	Passburg, Alta	
United Mine Workers of America, No. 2,155	Strathcona, Alta	
Western Federation of Miners, No. 149	Elk Lake, Ont	Jan. 10
Western Federation of Miners, No. 154	Gowganda, Ont	June 17
The building trades—		
Building Trades Council	Montreal, Que	Jan. 28
Building Trades Council[2]	Lethbridge, Alta	Dec.
National Bricklayers and Masons' Union, No. 1[3]	Beauport, Que	July 10
Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners, No. 3, (Mill-workers Section)	Winnipeg, Man	Oct. 19
United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, No. 1,646	Winnipeg, Man	July 26
United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, No. 1,852, (Millmen's Union)	Winnipeg, Man	
United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, No. 1,819	Melville, Sask	
United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, No. 619	Moose Jaw, Sask	June
United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, No. 1,606	Prince Albert, Sask	"
United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners	Watrous, Sask	Sept. 27
United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, No. 1,528	Blairmore, Alta	
United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, No. 1,614	Coleman, Alta	Oct. 11
United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, No. 1,735	Prince Rupert, B.C	Sept. 9
United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, No. 1,942	Revelstoke, B.C	May 27
Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers' International Union, No. 314	Saskatoon, Sask	August
Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers' International Union, No. 310	Lethbridge, Alta	Apr. 20
Operative Plasterers' International Union, No. 414	Lethbridge, Alta	June
International Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of North America, No. 379	Peterborough, Ont	" 7

[1]This Council comprises the following unions: Harness Makers, Teamsters, Wagon Workers and Horseshoers.
[2]Charter issued by A.F. of L. Building Trades' Department.
[3]Withdrew from International in July, 1909.

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TABLE OF LABOUR ORGANIZATIONS FORMED IN CANADA DURING 1909.

Name and Class of Organization.	Locality.	Date of Organization
Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, No. 227	Saskatoon, Sask	June 25
Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, No. 331	Fernie, B.C	Jan.
Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers, No. 228	Nelson, B.C	
Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers, No. 846	Dawson City, Y.T	
United Association of Plumbers, Gas Fitters, Steam Fitters and Steam Fitters' Helpers of United States and Canada, No. 264	Saskatoon, Sask	Aug. 14
Journeymen Stonecutters' Association	Glenbow, Alta	
Journeymen Stonecutters' Association	Medicine Hat, Alta	
Journeymen Stonecutters' Association	Monarch, Alta	Sept. 15
Tile Layers and Helpers' International Union, No. 62	Vancouver, B.C	Jan. 1
International Hod Carriers and Building Labourers' Union No. 203	Regina, Sask	May 30
International Hod Carriers and Building Labourers' Union, No. 180	Lethbridge, Alta	Apr. 10
The metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades—		
Metal Trades Council	Vancouver, B.C	Feb.
International Moulders' Union, No. 329	Brockville, Ont	Nov. 23
Machinists' Helpers, No. 12,804 (A.F. of L.)	McAdam Junction, N.B	June 11
International Association of Machinists, No. 475	Brockville, Ont	
International Association of Machinists, No. 535	Chapleau, Ont	Jan. 1
Machinists' Helpers, No. 12,799	Fort William, Ont	Aug.
Machinists' Helpers, No. 12,610	Calgary, Alta	Dec. 10
International Union of Steam Engineers, No. 404	Kingston, Ont	Nov. 11
International Union of Steam Engineers, No. 398	Belleville, Ont	" 5
International Union of Steam Engineers, No. 63	Berlin, Ont	Sept. 16
International Union of Steam Engineers, No. 405	Brockville, Ont	Nov. 29
International Union of Steam Engineers, No. 711	Oshawa, Ont	Dec. 19
International Union of Steam Engineers, No. 392	Hamilton, Ont	Oct. 16
International Union of Steam Engineers, No. 408	Port Hope, Ont	Dec. 15
International Union of Steam Engineers, No. 397	Vancouver, B.C	Nov. 15
International Union of Elevator Constructors	Vancouver, B.C	May
International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, No. 635	Fernie, B.C	Mar.
Metal Polishers, Buffers, Platers, Brass Moulders and Brass and Silver Workers' International Union of N. A., No. 100	Belleville, Ont	Mar. 12
Metal Polishers, Buffers, Platers, Brass Moulders and Brass and Silver Workers' International Union, of N. A., No. 96	Carleton Place, Ont	" 7
International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths, No. 446	Ottawa, Ont	July
International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths, No. 148	St. Thomas, Ont	
International Brotherhood of Boilermakers and Iron Shipbuilders, No. 529	Rivers, Man	Sept. 29
Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers' International Alliance, No. 134	Victoria, B.C	
International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers No. 121	Midland, Ont	May
The woodworking and furnishing trades—		
Amalgamated Wood Workers' International Union, No. 275	Berlin, Ont	Nov. 16
Pattern Makers' League of North America	Winnipeg, Man	July 27
The printing and allied trades—		
Internatinal Typographical Union, No. 457	Glace Bay, N.S	Aug.
International Typographical Union, No. 460	Sydney, N.S	"
Canadian Typographical Union, No. 2	Montreal, Que	
International Typographical Union, No. 366[1]	Berlin, Ont	Oct. 26
International Typographical Union, No. 421	Chatham, Ont	"

[1]Re-organized October 26, 1909. Originally organized April 2, 1900, but surrendered its charter during the year 1905, owing to the dues being considered too high.

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TABLE OF LABOUR ORGANIZATIONS FORMED IN CANADA DURING 1909.

Name and Class of Organization.	Locality.	Date of Organization
International Typographical Union, No. 317	Woodstock, Ont	Dec.
International Typographical Union, No. 457	Medicine Hat, Alta	Sept.
International Typographical Union, No. 413	Prince Rupert, B.C	Dec.
International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union, No. 193	Halifax, N.S	June
International Printing Pressmen's Union, No. 152	Quebec, Que	June 09 Re-organized
International Printing Pressmen's Union, No. 124	Brantford, Ont	
International Press Feeders and Assistants' Union, No. 9	Ottawa, Ont	May 15
Printing Press Assistants and Feeders' Union (Independent)[6]	Toronto, Ont	Feb.
Printing Pressmen, Assistants and Feeders' Union, No. 206[6]	Saskatoon, Sask	June
The clothing trades—		
Journeymen Tailors' Union (Hebrew), No. 607	Montreal, Que	June
Journeymen Tailors' Union, No. 233[7]	Edmonton, Alta	May 23
Cutters and Trimmers' Union (U.G.W. of A.), No. 80	Montreal, Que	June
International Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, No. 464	Campbellford, Ont	Oct. 22
International Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, No. 330	Galt, Ont	Aug. 28
The textile trades—		
L'Union des Fileurs du Canada, Local No. 1	Montmorency, Que	
United Textile Workers of America, No. 708	Magog, Que	Nov. 27
The food and tobacco preparation trades—		
International Union of the United Brewery Workmen, No. 170[8]	Berlin, Ont	Jan. 18
International Union of the United Brewery Workmen, No. 28	Nelson, B.C	
International Union United Brewery Workmen, No. 28, (Branch No. 2)	Trail, B.C	
The leather trades—		
United Brotherhood of Leather Workers on Horse Goods, No. 43	Montreal, Que	May 31
Hotel, restaurant and theatre employés—		
Hotel and Restaurant Employés International Alliance and Bartenders' International League of America, No. 514	Fernie, B.C	May 23
International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employés, No. 168	Victoria, B.C	Aug. 14
Moving Picture Machine Operators (I.A. of T.S.E. of W.S. & Co.) No. 173	Toronto, Ont	Nov. 17
The railway service—		
Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employés, No. 20[9]	Charlottetown, P.E.I	Mar. 16
Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employés, No. 27[10]	Charlottetown, P.E.I	Mar. 25
Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employés, No. 22	Bridgewater, N.S	May 3
Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employés, No. 19	Amherst, N.S	
Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employés, No. 18	Stellarton, N.S	
Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employés, No. 23	Montreal, Que	
Order of Railway Conductors, No. 541	Melville, Sask	

[5]The members of this union seceeded from the International Printing Press Assistants and Feeders' Union. Cause of secession—Objection to paying shorter work-day assessment of ten per cent.

[6]This union is given jurisdiction over Saskatchewan and is affiliating craftsmen from outside points.

[7]Organized, September, 1906. This union was dormant during the latter part of 1908 and the early part of 1909. Re-organized, May 23, 1909.

[8]There was formerly a brewery workers' union, No. 170, in Berlin, which was dissolved on November 25, 1908, owing to difficulty in securing supplies from headquarters.

[9]Organized, April, 1908, as branch of International Brotherhood of Railway Employés and affiliated with Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employés, March 16, 1909.

[10]Organized in April, 1908, as branch of International Brotherhood of Railway Carmen and reorganized as above on March 25, 1909.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA.
STATISTICAL TABLE, SERIES, F. 1, No. 14.

TABLE OF LABOUR ORGANIZATIONS FORMED IN CANADA DURING 1909.

Name and Class of Organization.	Locality.	Date of Organization
Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, No. 747	Mimico, Ont	
Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 775	Coteau Junction, Que	Sept. 5
Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 750	Rainy River, Ont	July 12
Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 258	Kamloops, B.C	Nov. 27
Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, No. 815	Englehart, Ont	June 27
Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, No. 783	Saskatoon, Sask	
Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America (Canadian Pacific System Division, No. 1[11])	Halifax, N.S. to Vancouver, B.C	May
International Brotherhood of Maintenance-of-Way Employés, Royal Division, No. 417	Rivière à Pierre, Que	July 1
International Brotherhood of Maintenance-of-Way Employés, Canadienne Division, No. 264	Chambord, Que	
International Brotherhood of Maintenance-of-Way Employés, Laurentide Division, No. 456	Grand Mère Village, Que	
International Brotherhood of Maintenance-of-Way Employés, Joliette Division, No. 476	Joliette, Que	June
International Brotherhood of Maintenance-of-Way Employés, Terrebonne Division, No. 435	St. Jérôme, Qué	May 1
International Brotherhood of Maintenance-of-Way Employés Beaverton Division, No. 262	Beaverton, Ont	Dec. 6
International Brotherhood of Maintenance-of-Way Employés, Frontier Division, No. 16	Windsor, Ont	
International Brotherhood of Manitenance-of-Way Employés, Englehart Division, No. 3	Englehart, Ont	Feb.
International Brotherhood of Maintenance-of-Way Employés, Sudbury Division, No. 268	Parry Sound, Ont	Nov. 18
International Brotherhood of Maintenance-of-Way Employés, New Ontario Division, No. 70	Webbwood, Ont	June 26
International Brotherhood of Maintenance-of-Way Employés, Gladstone Division, No. 107	Gladstone, Man	
International Brotherhood of Maintenance-of-Way Employés, Morden Diviison, No. 488	Morden, Man	May 15
International Brotherhood of Maintenance-of-Way Employés, Fljozdal Division, No. 62	Kipling, Sask	Dec. 5
Railroad Helpers and Labourers, No. 12,275	Revelstoke, B.C	Mar. 24
Street railway employés—		
Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employés, No. 521	Port Arthur, Ont	July 6
General transport—		
International Brotherhood of Team Drivers	Calgary, Alta	Jan. 26
Navigation—		
United Brotherhood of Longshoremen (Independent)	Charlottetown, P.E.I	Mar.
Masters and Mates (A.F. of L.), No. 12,769	Toronto, Ont	Apr. 5
National Association of Marine Engineers, No. 13	Halifax, N.S	" 1
National Association of Marine Engineers, No. 12	Midland, Ont	Mar. 1
Miscellaneous—		
Civil Service Federation of Canada	Ottawa, Ont[12]	Apr. 30
Civil Service Association of Canada	St. John, N.B	Feb. 25
Federated Association of Letter Carriers	Chatham, Ont	" 8
Federated Association of Letter Carriers	Regina, Sask	Nov.

[11]Comprises commercial telegraphers in employ of Canadian Pacific Telegraph Company from Halifax to Vancouver, B.C. Local unions at Halifax, N.S., St. John, N.B., Montreal, Que., Ottawa, Ont., Toronto, and Hamilton, Ont., Winnipeg, Man., and Vancouver, B.C., were absorbed by the federation and are not entered in list of dissolved unions on this account.

[12]Headquarters.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA.
STATISTICAL TABLE, SERIES, F. 1, No. 14.

TABLE OF LABOUR ORGANIZATIONS FORMED IN CANADA DURING 1909.

Name and Class of Organization.	Locality.	Date of Organization
Journeymen Barbers' International Union, No. 613	Moncton, N.B	Oct. 4
Journeymen Barbers' International Union, No. 517[13]	Toronto, Ont	Feb.
Journeymen Barbers' International Union, No. 591	Regina, Sask.	Aug. 24
Retail Clerks' Association	Victoria, B.C	
Canadian Musicians' Union, No. 74	Brantford, Ont	Mar. 15
Civic employés—		
Civic Park Employés Union	Toronto, Ont	Dec.
General labour—		
Federal Labour Union, No. 8[14]	Ottawa, Ont	July
Italian Federal Labour Union, (A.F. of L.) No. 12,856	Guelph, Ont	Nov. 24
Federal Labour Union (A.F. of L. No. 12,801[15]	Saskatoon, Sask	May 29
Woodcutters' Association	Winnipeg, Man	Dec.
Prince Rupert Workingmen's Association[16]	Prince Rupert, B.C	Feb. 17

[13]There was formerly a Barbers' Union, Local No. 376, organized February 17, 1902, but dissolved during 1906 owing to lack of interest.
[14]Chartered by Trades and Labour Congress (Mill hands, corporation and general labourers.)
[15]This union is composed of trench workers and general unskilled labour.
[16]This union comprises all trades.

TABLE OF LABOUR ORGANIZATIONS DISSOLVED IN CANADA DURING 1909.

Name and Class of Organization.	Locality.	Date of Organization	Particulars relating to dissolution.
Trades and labour councils—			
Trades and Labour Council	St. John, N.B	Dec. 1901	Lack of interest. No meeting held for two years.
Trades and Labour Council	Chatham, Ont	Feb. 14, 1903	Dissolved 1909. Cause not stated.
Lumbering—			
Lumber Handlers' Union (Industrial Workers of the World) No. 526	Vancouver, B.C	.....	Reported dissolved in October, 1909.
Mining—			
Mabou Lodge, P.W.A., No. 75	Mabou Mines, N.S	Jan. 11, 1905	Reported quiescent by Grand Secretary, Oct. 15, 1909.
Chignecto Lodge, P.W.A., No. 54	Chignecto Mines, N.S	July 25, 1902	Dissolved, January 1, 1909. Members dissatisfied with control.
Bayview Lodge, P.W.A., No. 60	Caledonia Mines, N.S	Oct. 11, 1903	Reported quiescent by Grand Secretary, July 2, 1909.
Cullen Lodge, P.W.A	Allan Shafts, N.S	.....	Reported quiescent by Grand Secretary, October 15, 1909.
Chignecto Lodge, P.W.A., No. 54	Maccau, N.S	July 25, 1903	Reported quiescent by Grand Secretary, July 2, 1909.
Redpath Lodge, P.W.A., No. 68	New Aberdeen, N.S	Feb. 2, 1904	Reported quiescent by Grand Secretary, July 2, 1909.
Port Cabot Lodge, P.W.A.,	North Sydney, N.S	Aug. 8, 1906	Reported quiescent by Grand Secretary, October 15, 1909.
Standard Lodge, P.W.A	No. 3 Mine, N.S	Dec. 5, 1903	Reported quiescent by Grand Secretary, July 2, 1909.
Independent Lodge, P.W.A.,	Glace Bay, N.S	Jan. 1907	Reported quiescent by Grand Secretary, July 2, 1909.
Holdfast Lodge, P.W.A., No. 27	Stellatron, N.S	Feb. 16, 1894	Reported quiescent by Grand Secretary, July 2, 1909.
Coronation Lodge, P.W.A	Sydney, N.S	May 5, 1902	Reported quiescent by Grand Secretary, July 2, 1909.
Onward Lodge, P.W.A	Truro, N.S	Mar. 1903	Reported quiescent by Grand Secretary, July 2, 1909.
United Mine Workers of America, No. 2,366	River Hebert, N.S	Dec. 1908	Dissolved April, 1909, Mine closed down.
United Mine Workers of America, No. 2,519	Taylorton, Sask	Dec. 18, 1907	Dissolved, March, 1909, owing to award given by Investigation Board.
United Mine Workers of America, No. 2,299	Woodpecker, Alta	June 8, 1907	Omitted from official list in 1909.
United Mine Workers of America, No. 2,688	Carbonado, B.C	March 1908	Dissolved, September 27, 1909. Mine abandoned.
Miners' Union, (W.F. of M.), No. 112	Kamloops, B.C	Feb. 16, 1901	Omitted from official list, March 11, 1909.
Atlin Miners' Union (W.F. of M.), No. 125	Atlin, B.C	Aug. 22, 1907	Dissolved, May 6, 1909, through lack of funds.
The building trades—			
Bricklayers and Masons' International Union, No. 18	Chatham, Ont	July 22, 1902	Dissolved, September 16, 1909.
Bricklayers and Masons' International Union, No. 31	Cornwall, Ont	Apr. 3, 1907	Suspended, July 1, 1909, for non-payment of dues.
Bricklayers and Masons' International Union, No. 20	Midland, Ont	Oct. 21, 1902	Suspended for non-payment of dues.
Bricklayers and Masons' International Union, No. 29	North Bay, Ont	July 15, 1905	Suspended for non-payment of dues.
Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners, Branch No. 2	Hamilton, Ont	1860	Amalgamated with Branch No. 1.
Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners, Branch No. 2	Peterborough, Ont	July 6, 1906	Dissolved, February, 1909. Members left locality.
Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners,	Toronto, (Little York), Ont	.....	Omitted from official list for 1909.
Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners, No. 828	Portage la Prairie, Man	Oct. 11, 1907	Dissolved, April 10, 1909. Members left city.

Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners	Souris, Man	June 30, 1906	Omitted from official list for 1909.
Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners (Elmwood Branch)	Winnipeg, Man	May 21, 1907	Dissolved, January 9, 1907. Members joined another branch.
Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners	Moose Jaw, Sask		Omitted from official list for 1909.
United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, No. 1,538	Bridgetown, N.S	Sept. 6, 1904	Omitted from official list of May 1, 1909.
United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, No. 1,926	Yarmouth, N.S	1908	Omitted from official list of May 1, 1909.
United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners	Belleville, Ont	Oct. 2, 1906	Omitted from official list for 1909.
United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, No. 1,323	Hamilton, Ont	Jan. 29, 1907	Reported as merged with local No. 18.
United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners	Cranbrook, B.C	June 1908	Omitted from official list on May 1, 1909.
United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, No. 1,904	Michel, B.C	Mar. 12, 1909	Dissolved, June 1909, through lack of employment.
United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, No. 1,828	Vernon, B.C	1907	Omitted from official list of May 1, 1909.
Pile drivers and Bridge Carpenters' Union, No. 110	Vancouver, B.C	Nov. 25, 1907	Charter returned to headquarters.
Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers' International Union, No. 60	Ottawa, Ont	Aug. 1908	Omitted from official list, December 17, 1909.
Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers, No. 321	Brockville, Ont	Apr. 20, 1901	Omitted from official list, August, 1909.
Canadian Granite Cutters' Union	Montreal, Que	Feb. 24, 1908	Reported as dissolved by secretary.
Canadian Granite Cutters' Union	Toronto, Ont	Aug. 21, 1907	Reported as dissolved by General Secretary.,
Granite Cutters' Association, No. 19	Victoria, B.C	Aug. 1, 1905	Dissolved in 1909, members left city.
The metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades—			
Iron Moulders' Union of North America, No. 329	St. John, N.B	Sept. 18, 1900	Dissolved early in 1909.
Iron Moulders Helpers' Union, No. 10	Vancouver, B.C		Reported defunct in October, 1909.
International Union of Steam Engineers, No. 347	Montreal, Que	Aug. 25, 1907	Reported, suspended in 1909.
International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, No. 339	Fort William, Ont	Sept. 2, 1905	Disbanded in 1909, through lack of interest.
Allied International Association of Metal Mechanics, Local, No. 15	Toronto, Ont	Mar. 1903	Reported dissolved in August 3, 1909.
Metal Polishers, Buffers, Platers, Brass Moulders, etc., No. 63	Toronto, Ont	1908	Reported, dissolved on September 30, 1909.
International Association Bridge and Structural Iron Workers No. 105	Montreal, Que	1908	Reported dissolved on December 24, 1909.
International Association Bridge and Structural Iron Workers No. 119	Montreal, Que		Reported dissolved on December 24, 1909.
International Association Bridge and Structural Iron Workers No. 30	Lethbridge, Alta	July 18, 1908	Omitted from official list in September, 1909.
International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths, No. 250	Montreal, Que	Apr. 1907	Omitted from official list in December, 1909.
International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths, No. 298	Montreal, Que	Jan. 26, 1907	Dissolved May, 1909; lack of interest.
International Stove Mounters and Steel Range Workers' Union, No. 33	London, Ont	Mar. 11, 1899	Reported dissolved, January 28, 1909.
International Stove Mounters and Steel Range Workers' Union No. 14	Toronto, Ont	July 16, 1901	Reported dissolved, on August 3, 1909.
Ornamental Iron, Wire and Grill Workers' Union, No. 71	Toronto, Ont	Mar. 1903	Reported dissolved, on August 3, 1909.
Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers' International Alliance, No. 371	Edmonton, Alta	May 11, 1907	Omitted from official list in October, 1909.
The woodworking and furnishing trades—			
Coopers' International Union, No. 241	Winnipeg, Man	1909	Omitted from official list, in December, 1909.
The printing trades—			
International Brotherhood of Bookbinders, No. 173	Ottawa, Ont	Feb. 1907	Dissolved during summer of 1909.
The clothing trades—			
Glove and Mitt Workers' International Union, No. 8	Toronto, Ont		Reported dissolved on August 3, 1909.
National Union of Shoe Die Workers	Quebec, Que	Jan. 1906	Amalgamated, June 1909, with Federation Nationale de Cordonniers' Machinistes.
The textile trades—			
Federation of Textile Workers of Canada, No. 17	Montmorency, Que	May 19, 1907	D ssolved, August 24, 1909, and another local union formed.
Federation of Textile Workers of Canada, No. 16	Montmorency, Que	" 19, 1907	Dissolved January 1, 1909—Internal dissensions.

TABLE OF LABOUR ORGANIZATIONS DISSOLVED IN CANADA DURING 1909.

Name and Class of Organization.	Locality.	Date of Organization	Particulars relating to dissolution.
The food and tobacco preparation trades—			
Chef and Cooks' Union, No. 334	Toronto, Ont	Dec. 31, 1908	Dissolved, June, 1909. Lack of interest.
International Union of United Brewery Workmen of America, No. 152	Vancouver, B.C.	1908	Dissolved, February, 1909; members withdrew.
The leather trades—			
United Brotherhood of Leather Workers, No. 151	Gananoque, Ont	Nov. 20, 1905	Omitted from official list in July, 1909.
The railway service—			
Brotherhood of Railway Clerks, No. 58	Charlottetown, P.E.I.	Dec. 1902	Dissolved, June 30, 1909. Members joined the Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees.
Brotherhood of Railway Carmen, No. 499	Shawinigan Falls, Que	Dec. 2, 1907	Omitted from official list in July, 1909.
Brotherhood of Railway Carmen, No. 10	Bridgeburg, Ont	July 8, 1907	Dissolved in March, 1909. Members left locality.
Brotherhood of Railway Carmen, No. 222	Belleville, Ont	1904	Omitted from official list in, September, 1909.
Brotherhood of Railway Carmen, No. 338	Ottawa, Ont	1906	Omitted from official list in April, 1909.
Brotherhood of Railway Carmen, No. 179	Finch, Ont	1908	Reported dissolved in 1909, by Grand Secretary.
Brotherhood of Railway Carmen, No. 385	Niagara Falls, Ont	June 28, 1906	Omitted from official list in September, 1909.
Brotherhood of Railway Carmen, No. 493	Parry Sound, Ont	July 1, 1908	Omitted from official list in September, 1909.
International Brotherhood of Maintenance-of-Way Employés, No 45	St. Thomas, Ont	Oct. 1907	Reported dissolved, December 23, 1909, by Grand Sec.
Inter. Brotherhood of Maintenance-of-Way Employés, No. 189	Leamington, Ont	1907	Reported dissolved, December 23, 1909 by Grand Sec.
Inter. Brotherhood of Maintenance-of-Way Employés, No. 363	Medicine Hat, Alta		Amalgamated in 1909, with lodge, No. 125.
Maple Leaf Lodge, P.W.A., (Railway employés), No. 43	Halifax, N.S.	Oct. 27, 1907	Reported quiescent by Grand Secretary, July 2, 1909.
Street railway employés—			
Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employés, Division No. 371	St. John, N.B.	Sept 10, 1903	Dissolved, February 3, 1909; lack of interest.
Navigation—			
International Longshoremen's Association, No. 767	Toronto, Ont	June 1907	Reported as dissolved in 1909.
International Longshoremen's Association, No. 253	Sarnia, Ont	July 1901	Dissolved early in 1909; lack of interest.
Surface Rock and Sub-marine Drill Workers' Union	Port Colborne, Ont	Mar. 19, 1904	Dissolved in 1909; lack of interest.
General transport—			
Team Drivers' Union, No. 535	St. John, N.B.	Nov. 29, 1902	Dissolved, May 1, 1909; lack of interest.
International Brotherhood of Team Drivers	Vancouver, B.C.	1907	Reported as dissolved in October, 1909.
Miscellaneous—			
Retail Clerks' International Protective Association, No. 1,191	Lethbridge, Alta	Apr. 1908	Dissolved; cause not stated.
International Brotherhood of Paper Makers, Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers, No. 150	Kingsey Falls, Que	Aug. 8, 1907	" " " "
International Glass Workers' Union, No. 59	Winnipeg, Man	1907	" " " "

REMEDIES FOR STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS.--EXHAUSTIVE REPORT OF SPECIAL LABOUR COMMISSION OF CALIFORNIA.—MEASURE ON LINES OF INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT.

A REPORT by Mr. Harris Weinstock, Special Labour Commissioner of the State of California, is of more than common interest to Canadian readers, because of the emphatic conclusions of its author in favour of the principle of compulsory investigation of disputes, on the lines constituting the basis of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, the report closing, moreover, with a recommendation for the enactment, by the State of California, of a measure providing for such proceedure, and which, as submitted in draft form by the Commissioner in his report, closely approximates the Canadian law. At the close of his report, Mr. Weinstock mentions that after a careful inquiry into this subject in many countries, he had arrived at these conclusions only to find them anticipated by the experience of the Canadian Act, as set forth in a report of the Department, which reached him while in Paris a year or two ago.

"My satisfaction," writes Mr. Weinstock, "can be understood when I found among other documents in this collection, the first annual report just issued by the Canadian Labour Department of the operation of the Act, which showed that ninety-seven per cent. of the labour disputes submitted to a public inquiry had been amicably adjusted, and that in only three per cent. of cases inquired into had there been strikes after an award was made."

"Here" continues the Commissioner, "we have a most striking illustration of the difference in effectiveness between voluntary arbitration and public inquiry. Under voluntary arbitration, having behind it all the machinery and influence of the State, there are strikes and lockouts in about ninety-seven per cent. of cases and peaceful settlement, without cessation of work, in about three per cent. of cases. Under public inquiry we find the very first year of its trial in Canada, when at best, the system could not yet have been perfected, ninety-seven per cent, of peaceful settlements without cessation of work, and but three per cent. of strikes. Whatever doubts or misgivings I may have had as to the desirability or the practicability of the proposed public inquiry law were removed by the showing made by Canada, as the result of an actual application of the principle. Surely, if in California, through the medium of public inquiry, adjust peacefully ninety-seven per cent. of labour disputes, we shall have accomplished a most important work, and shall come as near establishing industrial peace as under our system of government is possible."

Italy, Russia and Austria.

Labour legislation in Italy is, just now, the report states much occupied with the problem of legalizing and regulating collective bargaining between associations of workers and associations of employers, more particularly with regard to agricultural labour, in which there exist unions numbering 270,000 members. In most trades there have already been established permanent arbitration bodies, chosen half from among the workers and half from among the employers. Trade unionism in Italy only dates from 1892, and did not assume real importance until after 1898. The peasant organizations began in 1901, and they differ widely in their aims and methods. In some districts they regulate the internal migration of farm labourers, and in others they undertake the collective leasing of farms, which are exploited on a co-operative basis.

In Russia, it is stated, that while according to the laws labour is permitted to organize, trade unions are practically suppressed or rendered powerless through the action of the police authorities. For this reason and also owing to lack of funds, strikes of any duration are prac-

tically impossible. These conditions have led to a diminished efficiency of Russian labour, rendering it increasingly difficult for the employers to compete against foreign manufacturers. In consequence of strikes in 1905 and 1906, wages in Russia have risen from fifteen to thirty per cent. and the hours of labour have been shortened, but the progressive increase in the cost of living has counterbalanced the increased wages.

In Austria, the conditions of the wage-earner is far superior to that of his fellow-worker in Russia. The average working hours are nine and a quarter per day, and the average earnings are $240 a year. Eight per cent. of the earnings are contributed to the funds of labour unions, and about nine per cent. are paid in taxes. The standard of living is far lower than in the United States, even a skilled wage-earner in Vienna rarely occupying more than one room and a kitchen, with his family. His diet usually consists of bread, vegetables and coffee, with scrap meat for Sunday dinner.

The Austrian workingman, however, has some advantages. In the event of sickness he is furnished by the State with free medical treatment and free medicine, and an allowance equivalent to sixty per cent. of his annual wages, for a period of twenty weeks. If he is disabled by accident, he likewise receives a State allowance, equivalent to sixty per cent. of his annual earnings. Towards the sick fund the employer contributes one-third and the workingman two-thirds, and towards the accident fund, the employer contributes ninety per cent. and the employé ten per cent.

Under the name of 'Social Democrats' the labour party has great political power, having eighty-seven representatives in the lower house. The chief effort of the trade unions is to obtain recognition, and where trade unions are recognized the tendency has been to enter into contracts with the employers, running from three to five years. The labour federation insists on the strict observance of these contracts, and in case of their violation by any union, financial support is withheld, and, if need be, such union is expelled from the federation. In order to prevent any selfish or radical labour leaders from needlessly prolonging strikes, a secret ballot is taken every week during a long strike, on the question, 'Shall the strike be continued?' There is no Government intervention in labour disputes in Austria, but officials holding high positions often take the initiative in bringing the conflicting parties together, for the purpose of conciliation.

Germany, Belgium and France.

The Commissioner reports that the condition of the wage-earners in Germany is very favourable. Although they receive about half the wages that are paid in the United States, there are no slums, and even the poorest quarters are attractive and clean. There is no intemperance, and sincere interest is manifested by the authorities in the well-being of the working classes. The system of technical schools, and the three years' discipline in the army, have materially raised the standard of efficiency. There are few beggars or paupers in Germany, owing to the sick, accident and old age pension funds, by means of which all workpeople who become incapacitated receive support. As these funds are partly derived from contributions of the wage-earners, no sense of pauperism is attached to receiving financial aid from these sources.

Labour organization has made rapid advances in Germany in recent years, and the trade unions have been recognized by many of the smaller employers, and those in the printing, bookbinding and building trades, but the larger employers have refused to deal with them. In 1907, arbitration courts for trade disputes were established, for the purpose of deciding disputes between individual workmen and their employés, to conciliate in disputes between bodies of workers and their employers, and to give expert information and opinions in reference to trade questions to legislators and to state executives. Although there is no compulsion attached to these courts, a large proportion of the disputes

are submitted to them, seventy per cent. having been brought before the court at Berlin, in most of which compromises were effected. A law is now under consideration for the establishment of Chambers of Labour, to act as arbitration courts, where such courts do not exist.

On the basis of population, Belgium is the greatest industrial country in the world, its imports and exports amounting to fourteen billion dollars, with a population of seven millions. The standard of wages, however, is lower than that of France and other European countries, and as a consequence of intemperance, slums are to be found in the larger industrial centres. While the cost of living has increased, food products are cheaper than elsewhere in Europe, on account, it is stated, of Belgium being a free trade country. The principal feature of trade unionism in Belgium is the existence of two bitterly opposed organizations, the Socialists, who number about ninety per cent. of organized labour, and the Christian Labour party; the former of these bodies is said to stand for anti-capitalism, collectivism and aggressiveness in dealing with the employers, while the Christian Labour party stands for individualism, conciliation and arbitration in labour disputes. Most of the employers and wage-earners oppose compulsory arbitration, but there are found important exceptions; Professor Emile Waxweiler, of Brussels, one of the greatest of Belgian authorities on economic questions, expressed the opinion that compulsory arbitration was the only logical and ultimate remedy for strikes and lockouts, and the organized wage-earners of Ghent, numbering about fifteen thousand of the most intelligent workmen in Belgium, favour compulsory arbitration, having, it is said, observed that despite all the losses and sacrifices made by the English workman in conducting his strikes, he was not much better off than he was in the beginning, and the conclusion was forced on them that the losses due to strikes often more than offset the gains.

In France, the labour unions are socialistic and political in character and aims, rather than economic. Numerous strikes are said to result from the non conciliatory attitude of the employers, and from the wide powers of declaring strikes entrusted to local unions, without reference to the central body. Arbitration, either voluntary or compulsory, is not favoured either by employers or employés, individual bargaining being the rule. Several mutual strike insurance associations have been organized among the employers, which undertake to pay their members a daily amount to cover operating expenses during a strike. These associations have had an important restraining influence in preventing needless strikes.

Labour conditions in England.

England was the only European country, in which it was found by the Commissioner, that the number of strikes is decreasing. As a rule, there is no hostility between labour unions and British employers, and their relations are said to be growing more cordial, partly owing to the methods of conciliation, and partly, according to some, on account of labour going into politics, and thus being brought into closer contact with the employers.

While numerous disputes are settled peacefully by means of boards of conciliation and arbitration established in the various industries, the Board of Trade has intervened in an increasingly large number of disputes in recent years, forty-seven cases of intervention having occurred during the first eight months of 1908. In October, 1908, a standing court of voluntary arbitration was set up by the President of the Board of Trade. Three panels of about fifteen members each were nominated by him, the first composed of men of eminence and impartiality, the second of employers, and the third of workmen and trade unionists. Whenever desired, a court of three or five members will be nominated by the Board of Trade from these panels, to deal with industrial disputes.

Conditions in Australia and New Zealand.

In the state of Victoria, Australia, the only provision for state intervention

in labour disputes is through the medium of wages boards and industrial court of appeals. Wages boards are appointed by the Government, in certain trades, upon application of either of the parties interested. They have the power to determine the lowest wages or prices to be paid to any employés, and may fix special rates for old, slow, or infirm workers. They may also prescribe the hours of work and limit the number of 'improvers' employed. A court of appeal consisting of a Supreme Court Judge, has power to review the determination of the boards. If a strike occurs in a trade working under an award, the Governor-in-Council, through the Minister of Labour, may suspend the whole or part of the award, enabling the employers to hire others to take the places of the strikers at any wages that may be agreed upon. By means of the wages boards, 'sweating' has been entirely stamped out, and a higher degree of industrial peace is said to have been attained than is found in any other country.

In New South Wales, a court of voluntary conciliation and arbitration was established after a great maritime strike in 1891. This law proved a dead letter, and in 1895, a system of compulsory inquiry was established, which was changed in 1901, for a system of compulsory arbitration. In 1908, on the expiry of the Compulsory Arbitration Act, a new law was passed providing for wages boards, supplemented by an industrial court room, formed for the purpose of enforcing the awards of the wages boards. In 1904, a compulsory arbitration law was passed by the federal parliament of the Commonwealth, substantially the same as that of New Zealand. The cardinal principle of these laws is that labour loses the right to strike and the employer the right to lockout, and that the court has plenary powers to summon before it the parties likely to cause industrial strife.

Conclusion and Recommendations.

In the concluding chapter, the Commissioner expresses the opinion that voluntary arbitration is largely a failure, and that compulsory arbitration would not fit the conditions of his own state of California. Finally, recommendation is made for the enactment of a law, calling for a public inquiry in labour disputes before they had reached the stage of a strike or lockout. The legislation, as submitted in definite form, follows closely the lines of the Canadian Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, the chief differences being that it applies only to public utilities and public or contract work for cities, counties, or the State; and that a period of seven days is fixed after the filing of objections to the award, during which a strike or lockout is unlawful.

REVIEW OF TRANSPORTATION, CANADA, 1909—WORK COMPLETED TO DATE, ON NATIONAL TRANSCONTINENTAL RAILWAY.—THE INTERCOLONIAL SURPLUS.

ON February 1, 1910, the Honourable the Minister of Railways and Canals gave his annual review of the transportation interests of the Dominion, during the past calendar year, and more particularly of the various projects in which the Government of the country is directly interested. The following are extracts from important passages of the statement presented by the Minister:

Canal Traffic, 1909.

The canals of Canada in 1909, carried perhaps the largest volume of traffic in their history. The freight which passed through amounted to 33,720,748 tons, as compared with 17,502,820 in 1908. This was an increase of 16,217,928 tons, or 93 per cent. in one year. To give an idea of the measure of increase in the freight traffic through our canals, let me

state that three years ago the total traffic was only 10,523,185 tons, and ten years ago it was only 5,013,693 tons; so that last year it was nearly seven times as much as it was ten years ago. Of the traffic of 1909, 27,976,399 tons was eastbound and 5,744,349 westbound.

Railway Mileage and Traffic, 1909.

We have a larger railway mileage per head of the population than any other country in the world. It now amounts to 24,104 miles, an increase on the previous year of 1,138 miles. There is a peculiar situation in reference to the traffic of last year; there was a considerable improvement in the moving of products, but the passenger traffic fell off. Notwithstanding the apparent improvement in business, the people did not travel as much last year as the year before when business was better, perhaps having less business they had more time to travel the year before. The results were as follows:

The railway mileage of Canada is now 24,104, an increase of 1,138, miles during the year.

The freight traffic aggregated 66,842,258 tons, an increase of 3,771,091 tons. In dollars, $1,968,128.

The passenger traffic amounted to 32,683,309, a decrease of 1,361,683. A decrease in dollars of $919,015.

National Transcontinental Railway,—Eastern Section.

The following statement was given as to work completed on the eastern section of the National Transcontinental line up to the close of 1909:—

GRADING ON MAIN LINE.

——	Done to March 31, 1909.	March 31, 1909 to Nov. 30, 1909.	Total done to Nov. 30, 1909.
	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.
District "A"	170.	71.	241.
" "B"	267.25	82.35	349.6
" "C"	Nil.	8.	8.
" "D"	24.29	81.71	106.
" "E"	5.96	27.04	33.
" "F"	258.	49.50	307.5
Total	725.50	319.60	1045.1

TRACKLAYING.

District.	Main line.	To Mar. 31,1909 Sidings	Total.	To Nov. 30, 1909. Main line.	Sidings	Total.
	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.
"A"	34.44	11.44	45.88	124.98	20.84	145.82
"B"	115.03	11.46	126.49	169.33	13.94	183.27
"D"	.....	.....	.....	47.44	10.96	58.40
"F"	126.02	36.98	163.00	255.87	56.81	312.68
	275.49	59.88	335.37	597.62	102.55	700.17

BALLASTING.

——	Done to March 31, 1909.	Done to Nov. 30, 1909.
	Miles.	Miles.
District "A"	25.2	101.5
" "B"	40.2	74.8
" "C"	Nil.	Nil.
" "D"	Nil.	Nil.
" "E"	Nil.	Nil.
" "F"	112.8	212.4
Total	178.2	425.0

NOTE.—Above mileages represent the equivalent of fully ballasted track. The mileages of sidings are included.

The Grand Trunk Pacific,—Work completed to date.

With regard to progress made on the line of the Grand Trunk Pacific west of Winnipeg, the following memorandum by the Chief Engineer of the western section of the National Transcontinental Railway was presented:—

PRAIRIE SECTION.

This section of road extends from Winnipeg to Wolf creek, a distance of 915 miles.

The grading and bridging are completed throughout the whole distance, and 1,431 miles of single fencing have been built. The track is laid from Winnipeg to a point about twenty-four miles west of Entwhistle, a distance of 885 miles, and a telegraph line has also been built. There is a lift of ballast on the line from Winnipeg to Entwhistle, a distance of 861 miles.

The road is in operation from Winnipeg to Edmonton, a distance of 795 miles, and the traffic for the past twelve months has been as follows:—

74,715, number of passengers.

5,880,069 bushels of grain.

117,810 tons of general freight.

The accommodation provided for public traffic service on this section is as follows:—

Six engine houses, three machine shops, six divisional station houses, thirty-three way station houses, fifty-six section houses, sixty-seven bunk houses, fifty-five tool houses, thirty-five water stations, six coaling stations, seventy-seven loading platforms, 113 grain elevators, thirteen stock yards.

For the safety of the travelling public all crossings by this road of other railways have been guarded by an interlocking plant.

The following is the public traffic rolling stock:—

Ninety-two locomotives, six sleeping cars, three parlour cars, four first-class cars, nine second-class cars, four mail and express cars, nine baggage cars, eleven colonist cars, eighty-three conductors vans, thirty-three refrigerator cars, two official cars, 3,213 box freight cars, 895 platform cars, thirty-one stock cars, three Russell snow ploughs.

Work on the "prairie section" is practically closed down for the winter season; the only work going on, being the laying of the track and the finishing of some of the buildings.

MOUNTAIN SECTION.

This section of the road is about 837 miles in length.

The following works are under contract, viz:—

From Wolf creek to a point 179 miles west thereof. Messrs. Foley, Welch and Stewart are the contractors for the grading and wooden bridges.

They have done considerable clearing of the right-of-way and about 200,000 cubic yards of excavation. They, however, have a great number of teams on the tote road hauling in plant, tools and supplies, so as to be in readiness for a vigourous prosecution of the works upon the opening of spring. Only a small force is now at work in the cuttings.

There is a large quantity of sand and gravel delivered at both points, and a large force of men are engaged in excavating the foundations for the piers, pedestals and abutments; as soon as the track reaches Wolf creek, say in three weeks, cement will be carried up to that point by train.

It is of urgent importance that the work on these two structures be rushed to completion with the greatest possible speed, in order that the track-laying may be advanced, thus facilitating the transportation of plant, tools and supplies to the unlet portions of the "mountain section," enabling intending contractors to bid very much lower for the work than they otherwise could.

From the point 179 miles west of Wolf creek, to a point 597 miles west thereof, the work has not been placed under contract.

From the point 597 miles west of the Wolf creek to Prince Rupert, a distance of 240 miles, the work of grading and the construction of wooden bridges is under contract with Messrs. Foley, Welch and Stewart.

No work has as yet been executed on the first forty miles, and merely a good start has been made on the next 100 miles; the reasons being, that navigation closed on the Skeena river about a month earlier than usual, thus putting a stop to running in supplies, tools, plant, etc. However, the contractors are exerting their efforts to push a tote road through so as to enable them to haul in supplies, etc., by team and keep the work moving throughout the winter. They are now at work on one of the tunnels and some rock cuttings.

The work of grading and the construction of wooden bridges on the last 100 miles, to Prince Rupert, was practically completed when a very heavy storm with a high tide, caused damage, washing away some of the rock embankments where exposed to the sweep of the open ocean, and bringing down considerable slides from the mountain sides, filling up some cuttings and blocking up waterways. The damage, however, was not very extensive.

Mr. Ferguson, the contractor for the substructure of the several steel bridges, having failed in carrying out his contract, the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company have relieved him of the work, and are carrying it on themselves by day labour. This work is progressing very slowly, but better conditions are promised for the future. If these promises are not realized, the track-laying in the spring will be delayed.

Steel rails for this 100 miles; one locomotive; one conductors' van and twenty-four cars, for the work of track-laying and ballasting, have been delivered at Prince Rupert, and a large quantity of ties have been delivered along the line.

About one mile of track has been laid, but nothing further will be done in that direction until next spring.

With regard to steel superstructure for bridges, the following summary was given:—

Cost of completed bridges	$ 1,122,449.05
Estimate cost of uncompleted bridges under contract	2,145,065.66
Estimate cost of bridges not yet under contract	1,949,987.66
Total estimated cost of steel superstructures of Eastern Division	$ 5,217,502.37

The Intercolonial Railway.

The Minister also dealt at length with the Hudson Bay Railway, the Quebec Bridge and the Intercolonial Railway. With regard to the last mentioned it was stated that a surplus of $622,388 would accrue for the nine months of the fiscal year ending December 31, 1909. Receipts increased by $442,154, expenses decreased by $757,087, and the net betterment amounted to $1,199,241 under new board of management. Gross receipts for nine months, $7,073,300; and gross expenditure, $7,690,912.

THE CIVIC FEDERATION AT LONDON, ONT.

ON Friday evening, February 11, a meeting was held in the City Hall, London, Ont., of representatives named by the City Council, the Board of Trade, and the Trades and Labour Council, with the object of forming a Civic Federation, for the discussion of questions relating to employer and employé, and the peaceable settling of trades disputes.

Rev. J. G. Inkster outlined a number of departments which could be profitably organized as follows:—

1. A trades agreement department, where the employers of labour and the labour leaders might come together to seek agreement on the subjects of hours of labour and wages.

2. An industrial conciliation depart-

ment, through which the employers of labour and the workers might strive to prevent ruptures. This department would deal with strikes, lockouts and arbitration.

3. An industrial economic department, o discuss practical economic questions.

t 4. A welfare department for employers only. This department would have to do with questions of sanitation, recreation and housing conditions.

5. A woman's department, for women only, to consider the conditions of female labour.

6. A public ownership department, to discuss this important phase of civic life.

7. A municipal reform department, to teach practical politics.

8. A publicity department, for issuing information regarding the movements of the federation.

Moved by Capt. T. G. Murphy, seconded by Rev. J. G. Inkster, that a Nominating Committee be appointed to outline the policy of the Federation. The Committee subsequently brought in a report, which nominated the following: Rev. J. G. Inkster, Dr. Burdon, and Messrs. T. J. Murphy, A. W. White, H. B. Archer, W. W. Gammage, and W. B. I. Wright.

At a subsequent meeting of the Committee, Rev. J. G. Inkster was elected Chairman and T. J. Murphy, Secretary.

It is the intention to have some prominent economists address the citizens on the subject shortly.

COMMISSION ON HOURS OF LABOUR IN NOVA SCOTIA.

A REPORT of very great interest on Hours of Labour in Nova Scotia has been presented to the Government of that Province by a Commission composed of Professor Robert Magill, of Dalhousie University, Halifax, N.S., Chairman; Mr. Henry Macdonald, of Glace Bay; and Mr. David W. Robb, of Amherst; who were appointed under the authority of a provincial statute of April, 1908, "to inquire into and report upon the economic effect of a limit to a working day for the workmen employed in the various industires in the Province of Nova Scotia, with special reference to the effect of such limitation upon the following matters: (a) production; (b) wages; (c) employment; (d) export trade; (e) Canadian industries; regard being had to different conditions obtaining in different districts, of amount and cost of production."

In their report the Commissioners find that the eight-hour day is favoured by three groups of writers, as follows:—

1. The American Federation of Labour who write from the standpoint of labour, though not Socialism. These are: George Gunton; George MacNeil; Samuel Gompers; and Samuel Danryid.

2. John Rea, a noted author against Socialism; Wm. Mathers, of the firm of the Saltford Iron Works; and Hadfield & Gibbons, Hadfield being one of the firm of Hadfield's Steel Foundry Company and Gibbons a noted author on Economics.

3. Writers from the standpoint of Socialism: Sydney Webb; Webb & Cox; The Fabian Tracts; and J. A. Hobson. Reference is also made to Tom Mann and H. Hyndman.

The Case for Eight Hours.

The case by these writers is presented under three heads: (1) the humanitarian side; (2) the economic side; (3) the legislative side.

As regards the humanitarian side of the shorter day all writers agree that a short day would be of immense benefit to the health, education, morals, family life, and citizenship of the working classes.

As regards the economic side of the shorter day the writers differ considerably. (1) Respecting production: The first group argue that a man cannot do as much work in eight hours as in nine or ten, and that the shorter day must lessen production and make room for more men; the second group, that a man can do as much work in eight hours as in

nine or ten in most industries and that the shorter day will not lessen production; the third group, that in some industries a man can, and in others he cannot, do as as much in eight hours as in nine or ten. In some industries, therefore, production would, and in others it would not be lessened by the shorter day. (2) Respecting the unemployed: The first group say that the shorter day would give work to all the unemployed; the second group, that the shorter day would give work to practically none of the unemployed; the third group, that the shorter day would give work to some of the unemployed. (3) Respecting wages: The first group maintian that the shorter day would increase wages; the second group, that it would leave wages almost unchanged; the third group, that it would help to raise wages. (4) Respecting demand: The first group say that the shorter day would increase demand by increasing the market and increasing consumption; the second, group that it would leave production and therefore demand unaffected; the third group, that it would affect demand. Some of them think it would crush out sweated industries, others that it would crush out industries that minister to the rich. (5) Respecting profits, interest and capital: The first group argue that while the shorter day would lower the rate it would increase the total of profit, therefore, it would be in the interest of capital as well as labour; the second group, that it would not affect profits; the third group, that it would lessen the rate of interest, and that the capitalist would not get as much and the worker would get more of the income of the nation.

As regards the legislative side of the shorter day, the Commission find that the writers differ as to the form which the eight-hour law should take. All agree that the non-legislative methods, public opinion, voluntary concession of employers, and trades union action are all defective, and that a law is necessary, but there is little or no agreement about the nature of the law which ought to be passed. Practically all admit that a universal law cumpulsory upon all industries would be fatal. Trade option was advocated by the Socialists, and by Mr. Rea. But it was rejected by the labour unions in favour of trade exemption. Then both trade option and trade exemption were rejected by the Socialists as wrong in principle and unworkable in practice, and all forms of option, such as that proposed by Mr. Mathers, were rejected. Should the Government then deal with each industry by itself, and pass an eight-hour law for each, one by one? This plan was also rejected by the Socialists, and the only method left is trade enquiry. If this plan, the only one left according to the leading advocates of the eight-hour law, were applied to Nova Scotia, it would simply mean, the report says, a long series of Royal Commissions, one for each industry. And as the Commissions would have power to hold public meetings, and take ballots, besides the power to take evidence, the business of Royal Commissions would be a growing one. It is also to be observed that this method, according to its advocates, cannot be effective unless the Government is well under the control of the people, and unless labour is well organized.

The Case against Eight Hours.

Passing to the reverse side of the case the Commissioners observe that the writers who have taken the side against the eight-hour law are: C. Bradlaugh; W. J. Shaxby; Fawcett; R. W. Haldane; John M. Robertson; and Francis Walker. Their arguments may be summed up as follows: (1) It is doubtful whether the State could interfere, considering that the workers are now upon ground firm enough to fight their own battles. (2) We should consider the rights of the minority of workers. (3) To jump at once from ten hours to eight is too risky; it should be done gradually. (4) A uniform eight-hour law throughout all trades would be unjust because of the difference between the trades, and because of the differences between the workers and the conditions under which the work is done.

The Commissioners have made brief reference in their report to legislation in regard to hours of labour in other countries, and find in this connection that in England, the United States, Switzerland, Austria, France, Germany, Holland,

Russia and Australia, legislation limits the hours of labour in certain industries; whilst in Austria, France, Holland, Great Britain, Australia and the United States, laws have been passed regulating the hours of coal miners.

The laws limiting the hours of adult labour in Canada have also been referred to by the Commissioners as follows:—*Coal Mines*: British Columbia and Alberta, eight hours, bank to bank; *Metaliferous mines and smelters*: British Columbia, eight hours; *Factories*: Women and young persons in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec and Ontario, ten hours per day and sixty per week, with provision for emergencies; Manitoba, nine hours per day and fifty-four per week. In Ontario no employé shall be required or permitted to work for more than six days of ten hours each in any one week or upon any Sunday when he worked on the previous Sunday. The penalty for violation is from twenty-five dollars to $100. *Shops and Stores*: The workers in these are regulated mainly by restricting the working hours of persons under a certain age.

Applicability to Nova Scotia.

Part II of the report is devoted to a discussion of the subject of the applicability of an eight-hour day to various industries and occupations of the Province of Nova Scotia. The observations of the Commissioners in this respect and the conclusions which they have based thereon are summarized in the concluding chapters of the report.

The Commissioners find that capitalists and employers of labour are as a whole opposed to a statutory eight-hour day. Their argument is the economic one, that a provincial law would not affect their competitors, that the increased cost could not be put upon prices, that profits cannot afford it, and that either the wages must be decreased or the industries seriously injured. It appeared to the Commissioners that the provincial character of the law is the most serious objection to it. It should be recognized they held, that manufacturing on a large scale in Nova Scotia is still in its infancy. Such a law would tend to prevent the establishing of new industries in the Province of Nova Scotia. A company would not be likely to start steel ship-building in an eight-hour province if it could locate its plant in a ten-hour province unless the eight-hour province offered greater advantages for ship-building than Nova Scotia offers over, say, St John. The argument from profits was to the Commissioners less convincing. Profits they claim, depend upon capitalization among other things and stock-watering is not unknown in Canada. The problem of over-capitalization is recognized as a difficult one, and the Commissioners believe that it tends to put an undue burden upon managers, and to militate against the interests of the employés. It is surely unjust they claim, to tax the employés of an industry either in wages or in hours to make profits on too large a capitalization. The opposition of employers as a class, would, they feel, render the enforcement of an eight-hour law difficult.

The Commissioners agree that union men desire the shorter day legalized, also that union men believe an eight-hour day would lead to the employment of more men and to an increase in wages, but hold that the arguments used by unionists are based on the conception of a general law applicable to all the competing firms in any one trade, and that few of them felt certain about the effects of a law that would apply only to Nova Scotia. Some of them felt that such a law would be an injustice to the Nova Scotia employer. It was found impossible to get the views of unorganized workers as a whole. In two cases, however, their views were put before the Commission. The employés of the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Company, through two of their number chosen for the purpose, expressed the view that they could not do as much work in eight hours as in ten for long, and they do not want a shorter day if it would reduce their earnings. On the other hand they did not think that the Company could stand the increased cost of production. The employés of the Robb Engineering Company

objected to any reduction in wages and thought the men could not do as much work in eight hours as in ten, though they might in nine.

The Commissioners state that the most popular argument for an eight-hour day among the workers was that it would give work to the unemployed. If unemployment means permanent unemployment there is, the report says, little, if any such in Nova Scotia, except in such rare cases as there are serious mental or moral defects, and such cases would not be affected by an eight-hour law. True, in any one place there may be an excess of labour for the time, such as too many grocers or too many bricklayers for the demand in that place, but this would equally exist under the shorter day. If unemployment means temporary unemment due to the depression of trade, this would exist equally under the shorter day. It would appear that the only unemployment in Nova Scotia is that caused by climatic or seasonal conditions. One of the great needs of labour in Nova Scotia is just the need of finding work during the winter months. But the climate would be unaffected by an eight-hour law. If it is uneconomical to do certain classes of work in the winter, working a shorter day in summer will not spread the work over the winter months. Employers would simply try to import more labour, and the number of men laid off in winter would be greater under the shorter day than now.

One of the arguments for the eight-hour day was that it is necessary for the health of the workers. It is found, however, impossible to give any accurate information about the health of the workers.

Conclusion.

The Commissioners in conclusion state as follows:—

"A general and compulsory Provincial eight-hour law would be at present a fatal blow to the industrial prospects of Nova Scotia. Such industries as fishing, farming and lumbering are not suitable for such legislation, and this applies also to dock and wharf labour and to shipping. The manufacturing industries would be put, by a merely provincial law, under a great disadvantage in competing with with those of the other Provinces. An eight-hour law for any industry should be applicable to all the competing firms in that industry, but this condition could not be secured by a Provincial law.

"So far as coal mining is concerned, the Commission would gladly report in favour of the shorter day if the facts permitted them to do so. But the existing market for Nova Scotia coal presents features of a grave character. The coal industry is fundamental to the welfare of the Province, and before enacting legislation which would undoubtedly add to the cost of operating the mines or seriously reduce wages further consideration should be given to the features referred to.

"The Commission are satisfied that the present working day in shops and stores is too long, that it could be shortened without detriment to the interest of any class in the community, and that there is an overwhelming case for legislation in this matter. And the hours of drug stores could and should be lessened also.

"The Commission consider that six days a week are enough for employés of street car companies, and that legislation to that effect would be justifiable. They consider also that six days a week are enough for barbers' shops.

"They consider that the nurses in the Provincial hospitals are on duty too many hours, in view of the nature of the work and the amount of wages, and they believe that while an eight-hour system may not be the best for hospital work, the number of hours off duty and of holidays should be increased, even if some additional expenditure be incurred. And they consider that boys employed in hotels should not be required to work seventy or seventy-five hours per week, but that a maximum of not more than sixty should be prescribed."

PRICES AND COST OF LIVING.--RESULT OF SPECIAL INVESTIGATION BY THE DEPARTMENT INTO WHOLESALE PRICES OF GRAINS AND FODDER AND MEATS DURING THE PAST TWENTY YEARS.

IN the *Labour Gazette* for February, 1910, a statement was published with reference to a special investigation conducted during the past year by the Department into the course of wholesale prices in Canada, from the year 1890 up to the present time. An outline was given therein of the scope of the investigation and of the methods employed. The results of a portion of the investigation, namely, that relating to animals and meats, was also published, in view of the widespread interest with respect to the high prices prevailing for some time past for meat products of various kinds.

Grains and Fodder.

In the present issue the Department presents the statistical tables which have been compiled in the course of the investigation with regard to prices of grains and fodder in Canada during the past twenty years. The commodities covered in this part of the investigation are as follows:—

Commodity.	Measure.	Market.
Barley, Western, malting	Per bush.	Winnipeg, Man.
Barley, Ontario No. 2	"	Toronto, Ont
Bran	Per ton.	"
Hay, No. 1	"	Montreal, Que.
Corn, No. 3, yellow	Per bush.	Toronto, Ont.
Oats, Western, No. 2, white	"	Winnipeg, Man.
Oats, Ontario, No. 2, white	"	Toronto, Ont
Peas, No. 2	"	"
Rye, Ontario No. 2	"	"
Shorts	Per ton	"
Straw, baled	"	"
Wheat, No. 1, Northern	Per bush.	Winnipeg, Man.
Wheat, Ont., No. 2, white	"	Toronto, Ont.

In the case of each of the above, the price on the opening market day of each month is quoted from a reliable authority back to 1890.

The tables are, for the most part, self explanatory. The average price for the year being worked out enables the record for each commodity to be followed with considerable clearness.

In order to compare the course followed by the prices of the several commodities and to combine them so as to show the course of prices for grains and fodder as a whole, a table of relative prices or index numbers is added to the above. These numbers show for each commodity the percentage which the average price of the commodity, from year to year was of the average prevailing during the decade 1890–1899. Thus in the case of barley, No. 2, Ontario, the number 122·5 under the heading 1890, means that the average price of the grade of barley specified during the year in question, was twenty-two and one-half per cent. higher than the average price during the decade 1890–1899. Similarly, barley during the past year is shown to have been forty-five and one-tenth per cent. above the average for 1890–1899. By adding these index numbers and taking an average from year to year the course of grain and fodder as a whole, is shown, reckoning each of the commodities named as of equal importance.

The results are more clearly shown in the annexed series of charts.

While the courses of the different commodities have varied somewhat, it will be seen that in general the lowest point was reached in the years 1896–1897, since when there has been a pronounced upward movement. This became particularly marked in 1907–1908, the past year sustaining the high level reached in 1908, namely, approximately seventy per cent. higher than in the year 1897, and approximately fifty per cent. above the average price of the last decade of the nineteenth century.

In the next issue of the *Labour Gazette* statistics with reference to dairy produce and fish will be presented.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA,
WHOLESALE PRICES, 1890–1909: TABLE NO...

WHOLESALE PRICES, CANADA, 1890–1909.—I., GRAINS AND FODDER.

BARLEY: WESTERN MALTING.

Price per bushel at Winnipeg, Man., on the opening market day of each month.*

Month.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.
	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.
January	50	28	28	22	25	30	21	25	36	27	26	40	38	29	36	35	38	42	46	49
February	50	28	28	25	25	30	21	30	35	27	34	40	38	29	36	38	39	42	56	48
March	50	35	28	25	25	32	21	30	35	27	34	40	38	29	38	38	39	42	49	51½
April	65	42	32	30	25	38	21	27	40	30	35	40	40	29	45	38	38	42	49	57½
May	65	45	32	30	25	40	21	27	45	34	35	‡65	43	29	45	40	42	44	50	57½
June	65	45	32	30	25	40	21	30	47	35	36	‡65	45	31	41	40	42½	44	45	57½
July	60	40	31	30	26	40	21	28	48	40	41	‡65	40	29	42	38	43	54	44	58
August	60	36	31	30	28	30	21	24	48	43	40	‡65	38	29	40	36	42	54	47½	58
September	60	30	30	30	30	25	22	25	48	40	40	40	36	32	38	36	37¼	51	48	45¾
October	55	27	30	27	30	23	23	25	30	33	38	38	33	40	37	36½	40	69	54	45½
November	55	20	30	27	30	20	24	30	33	27	36	39	32	40	39	36	42	62	51	46½
December	40	20	30	28	30	21	25	35	30	28	36	39	33	37	38	38	42	50	46	46½
Average	56.25	33.00	30.16	29.50	27.00	30.75	21.83	28.00	39.68	33.58	35.91	39.50	37.83	31.91	39.58	37.45	41.22	49.66	48.79	51.77

*Prices as quoted are taken from the files of the Winnipeg "Commercial," and of the "Manitoba Free Press," checked by local dealers. The market for barley was very irregular until the last few years and in some cases the quotations given are nominal as there was no trading for long periods at a time.

‡Special prices for seed barley: not included in calculation,

WHOLESALE PRICES, CANADA, 1890–1909.—I., GRAINS AND FODDER—*Continued.*

BARLEY, ONTARIO, No. 2.

Price per bushel at Toronto, Ont., on the first market day of each month; quotations from the Toronto Globe.

Month.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.
	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.
January	45	51–52	44	40	38	40	38–39	27	32–33	47	38	40	55	45	43	48	46–47	50	71–72	53–55
February	42–43	53	50	42	40	45	44–45	27	33	47½–48	41½–42	41	53	47	43½	45	49½	50½	73	56–57
March	42–42½	51	48	40	36	47–48	39–40	27	42	46	42½–43	42	53½	42	46	46–47	48½–49	51–52½	71–73	59
April	45	50–51	45–45½	40	37	46	33	26	39	45–46	43	43½	56	44–45	44	46–47	51	52–52½	60	64–65
May	50–52	55	44	38–40	39–40	45	34	26	39	41	43	45	53	43–44	42	45	52½	53–53½	52–55	61–62
June	48	52	40	35	39–40	52	34	26	39	41	39	46	52	45	42	45	47	54	55–60	62–63
July	51	50–52	40	38	43	48–49	32	26	39	37	40	42	52	43	41	47	51	54	53–55	62–63
August	50	49–50	40	47	45–45½	44	32	26	38	39	40	42–43	50	42	41	46–47	50	54	58–60	62–63
September	54	49–50	40	37–38	40	34	32	28	38–40	33	39	42	41–42	44	44	45–46	46–47	50–51	58–60	54–55
October	63–68	45–51	36	35	37–39	40	34–35	31–32	45	43	42	47	37	45	45–46	46	51½	65–70	57–58	55–56
November	54	44–45	40	38	42	45	32	30	45	40–41	40	49	39–40	45	45–46	50–51	48	85–90	55–57	57–58
December	50	46	40	38	40	42	27–29	31–32	47–48	38–39	40	54	42	40	45	50–51	51	65–68	55½–56	59–60
Average	49.96	49.5	42.5	38.46	40.02	44.24	35.23	28.23	39.85	39.60	49.72	44.30	47.53	43.85	43.82	47.11	49.00	59.00	60.73	59.16

WHOLESALE PRICES, CANADA, 1890–1909.—I., GRAINS AND FODDER—*Continued.*

BRAN

Price per ton at Toronto, Ont., on the first market day of each month; quotations from the Toronto Globe.

Month.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
	11.50	18.00	16.50	11.50	12.75	11.50	11.00	7.00	7.50	12.00	13.00	12.50	18.50	14.00	14.50	14.00	15.50	19.00	19.00	19.50
January	.....	.....	.....	.....	13.00	12.00	.....	7.50	8.00	12.50	.....	13.00	.....	.....	15.00	14.50	16.00	.....	.....	20.00
	12.00	16.50	15.00	13.50	13.75	15.00	11.50	6.50	10.50	12.00	14.00	13.00	18.00	16.00	15.00	14.00	16.50	21.25	22.00	20.50
February	.....	.....	.....	14.00	.....	.....	11.75	7.00	11.00	12.50	.....	13.50	.....	16.50	.....	14.50	17.00	.....	.....	21.00
	15.00	16.50	15.00	14.00	14.50	15.00	11.00	7.00	12.00	13.00	15.00	14.00	17.00	16.00	16.00	14.50	18.50	21.00	23.00	23.00
March	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15.50	11.50	7.50	.....	14.00	.....	14.50	.....	16.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24.00
	16.00	16.50	14.00	14.50	14.75	15.00	10.75	8.50	10.50	13.00	17.00	14.50	17.00	16.00	16.50	15.50	18.00	23.00	26.00	24.00
April	.....	17.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	11.00	.....	.....	14.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	17.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	13.00	17.00	14.00	15.00	16.25	16.00	10.50	9.00	10.50	12.00	14.00	13.00	16.50	15.00	16.00	17.00	17.50	23.50	25.00	23.00
May	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10.75	.....	.....	12.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24.00
	12.50	15.00	13.00	13.00	15.00	13.00	9.50	8.25	10.50	12.00	13.00	12.00	18.50	15.00	15.50	14.00	16.50	21.00	22.00	23.00
June	13.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10.00	.....	10.75	12.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14.50	.....	22.00	.....	24.00
	12.00	13.50	12.00	11.00	13.00	13.00	8.00	8.50	9.00	12.50	12.00	10.50	16.00	14.00	15.00	12.00	16.00	18.00	15.00	22.00
July	.....	.....	.....	11.50	.....	13.50	.....	.....	.....	13.00	.....	11.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19.00	.....	23.00
	12.50	15.75	12.00	13.00	12.00	16.00	10.00	8.50	8.50	11.00	11.50	12.00	15.00	12.50	13.00	11.50	13.50	16.00	16.00	22.00
August	13.00	16.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11.50	12.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	12.00	14.00	17.00	18.00	23.00
	14.00	13.00	12.00	13.00	13.50	13.50	8.50	7.50	8.50	11.00	11.50	11.50	13.00	12.50	13.50	12.00	14.00	16.50	16.00	21.00
September	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9.00	.....	12.00	12.00	.....	13.00	14.00	12.50	14.50	17.00	18.00	21.50
	13.00	13.00	10.00	12.00	11.50	12.00	7.00	7.50	8.00	11.00	12.00	12.50	12.00	13.50	14.00	11.50	15.00	21.50	21.00	21.00
October	.....	.....	11.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	14.50	.....	15.50	22.50	22.00	.....
	13.50	12.50	11.50	12.50	11.50	11.00	8.00	7.75	9.00	11.25	11.50	13.00	13.00	13.50	14.00	12.50	15.50	22.00	20.00	21.00
November	14.00	.....	.....	.....	12.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	11.50	.....	14.00	.....	.....	.....	13.00	.....	.....	21.00	.....
	14.50	14.50	11.50	12.00	11.50	11.00	8.00	7.50	12.00	12.50	12.50	15.00	13.50	14.00	14.50	14.50	16.50	19.00	20.00	21.00
December	15.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14.50	15.00	15.00	.....	20.00	21.00	.....
Average	13.37	15.17	13.08	12.95	13.36	13.56	9.55	7.85	9.78	12.16	13.12	12.93	15.67	14.41	14.89	13.72	16.18	20.37	20.70	22.02

WHOLESALE PRICES, CANADA, 1890–1909.—I., GRAINS AND FODDER—*Continued.*

CORN—No. 3 YELLOW.

Price per bushel at Toronto, Ont., on the first market day of each month; quotations from the Toronto Globe.

Month.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.
	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.
January	43–45	61	.....	.....	48	44	33	25	27	45½–46	40½	43½	60–61	46	44	42	51	49	65 –65½	64¼–67
February	41–42	61	46	.....	48	41	33	21	29	46	40½	43	56	53	38	41½–42	49½–50	51 –51½	62½–63	67½–68
March	40–41	61	49½	52	48	45	33	20	37½	41½–42	42	45½–46	56½	53	39	44½–45	47¼	52½–53	67	69½–70
April	42–43	73–75	48½	.....	47½	52	31½	28–29	37¼	44 –44½	47½	48½	56½	49	54½	47 –48	51	52½–53	72	71 –72
May	45	80–81	48½	.....	48–49	50	30½	23	41½–42	43½	48	50½	61	50½	56	47 –48	58	55½–56	72 –73	75 –76
June	45–46	73	47	53	46	.....	30	22½–23	42	41½	45	48	62½	55	58½	60 –60½	58½	62½–63	81 –82	77 –78
July	48	77	.....	54	48	.....	27	24¼	40½–41	42	51	45½	60½	60	56	63½–64	59	61	78 –79	75 –76
August	48	.....	48	51½	.....	40	30	26½	40½–42	40	48	49	70	60	59½	63½	58	61½	85	75 –76
September	48	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28½	29	39	40	48	53	69	59½	61½	62	58	70 –71	87½–88	77½–78
October	48½	75	.....	.....	44	35	28	29	38½	40½	50	55	69	55½	61	60	56	73	86½–87	73 –74
November	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	35	27	26½	42	42	47	56	66	52½	63½	60	53	70 –71	83½–84	74 –75
December	60	.....	48	.....	45	34	28	27	42½	40½	45	57	54	53½	63½	50½–51½	51	68 –68½	70–70½	78
Average	46.79	70.31	47.91	52.62	47.00	41.77	29.95	25.20	38.20	42.31	46.04	49.56	61.79	53.95	54.58	53.66	54.25	60.75	76.08	72.28

WHOLESALE PRICES, CANADA, 1890-1909.—I., GRAINS AND FODDER—*Continued.*

HAY, No. 1.

Price per ton at Montreal, Que., on the first market day of each month; quotations from the Montreal Gazette.

Month.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
January	9.00	8.50	10.00	11.00	8.00	8.00	12.00	10.50	10.50	6.00	9.00	10.00	10.50	9.00	9.50	9.00	8.50	15.00	16.50	12.00
	10.00	9.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11.00	.....	6.50	10.00	11.00	11.00	10.00	10.50	9.50	9.00	16.00	17.50	13.00
	9.00	8.50	9.00	9.00	8.50	8.00	12.00	10.00	10.50	6.00	9.50	10.50	10.00	9.00	9.50	9.00	8.50	13.50	15.00	12.00
February	10.00	9.00	9.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	10.25	.....	6.50	10.00	11.00	10.50	10.00	10.00	9.50	9.00	14.00	16.00	13.00
	9.00	8.50	11.50	10.00	9.00	8.00	13.00	8.50	10.50	5.50	9.00	10.50	10.00	8.00	10.00	9.00	8.00	13.00	15.00	11.00
March	10.00	9.00	12.00	.....	.....	8.50	14.00	9.00	.....	6.00	10.00	11.00	10.50	9.00	11.00	9.50	8.50	13.50	16.00	12.00
	9.00	8.50	12.00	12.00	9.00	8.00	14.00	9.50	10.50	6.00	9.00	10.50	9.50	9.00	10.00	9.00	8.00	14.00	15.00	12.50
April	10.00	9.50	12.50	.....	.....	8.50	.....	10.00	11.00	6.50	10.00	11.00	10.00	9.50	10.50	9.50	8.50	14.50	15.50	13.50
	9.00	9.00	10.00	12.00	8.50	8.00	14.00	10.00	10.50	6.00	9.00	11.50	9.00	9.00	10.00	9.00	9.50	13.50	16.00	12.50
May	.....	.....	12.00	.....	.....	8.50	.....	10.50	11.00	6.50	10.00	12.00	9.50	9.50	11.00	9.50	10.00	14.00	.....	13.50
	9.50	9.00	11.00	12.00	8.00	8.00	13.00	13.00	10.00	7.00	9.50	11.50	9.50	10.50	11.00	9.00	9.50	16.00	14.00	13.00
June	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8.50	.....	13.50	.....	7.50	10.00	12.00	10.00	11.00	11.50	9.50	10.00	17.00	15.00	13.50
	9.00	9.00	11.00	11.00	7.00	9.25	13.50	11.50	8.50	7.50	9.00	10.50	9.00	13.50	10.00	9.00	9.50	16.00	10.50	14.50
July	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12.00	9.50	8.00	9.50	11.50	9.50	14.00	10.50	9.25	.....	16.50	11.00	15.00
	9.00	9.00	11.00	10.00	7.00	10.00	13.00	11.50	8.00	8.00	8.50	10.50	8.50	13.00	9.50	8.50	10.00	16.00	12.00	14.50
August	.....	9.50	.....	.....	.....	10.50	.....	12.00	9.00	8.50	9.00	11.50	9.00	13.50	10.00	9.00	10.50	16.50	13.00	15.00
	9.00	9.00	11.00	8.50	7.00	11.00	10.75	11.00	6.50	8.00	9.50	11.00	8.75	10.50	8.50	8.50	10.50	15.50	13.00	12.00
September	.....	9.50	.....	9.50	8.00	.....	.....	11.00	12.00	.....	8.50	10.00	11.50	9.25	11.50	.....	.....	9.00	11.00	16.50	13.50	12.50
	8.50	9.00	11.00	8.50	7.50	11.00	9.50	11.00	6.50	8.00	9.50	9.00	8.50	9.50	8.50	8.50	12.00	14.00	12.00	12.50
October	9.00	9.50	.....	9.50	.....	.....	10.00	11.50	.....	8.50	10.00	9.50	9.00	10.50	9.00	9.00	.....	14.50	12.50	13.00
	8.50	9.50	11.00	8.50	7.00	12.00	10.50	10.50	6.50	8.50	9.25	9.50	9.00	10.50	8.50	8.50	13.00	16.50	12.00	12.50
November	9.00	.....	.....	9.50	8.00	.....	.....	.....	7.50	9.00	9.75	10.00	9.50	11.50	9.00	9.00	.....	17.50	12.50	13.00
	8.50	10.00	12.00	8.00	7.00	12.00	10.50	10.50	6.50	9.00	9.50	10.00	9.00	10.00	9.00	8.50	13.00	17.50	12.50	13.00
December	9.00	.....	.....	.....	8.00	.....	11.00	.....	7.50	10.00	10.50	10.50	10.00	10.50	9.25	9.00	13.50	18.00	13.00	13.50
Average	9.14	9.12	11.02	10.10	7.91	9.54	12.24	10.84	8.93	7.64	9.54	10.73	9.54	10.50	9.77	9.03	10.18	15.37	13.93	13.02

WHOLESALE PRICES, CANADA, 1890-1900—I., GRAINS AND FODDER—*Continued.*

OATS, WESTERN, No. 2 WHITE.

Price per bushel at Winnipeg, Man., on the first market day of each month.*

Month.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.
	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.
January	45	28	22	20	30	22	16	25	35	27	25	42	42	28	31½	31	32	35	38	37½
February	45	31	22	22	28	27	16	25	35	27	27	42	42	26½	32½	36	32½	36½	38	39
March	42	37	23	25	32	32	18	25	35	27	32	40	33	30	38	37	33¼	35½	40	42½
April	43	42	23	25	32	30	18	27	38	32	30	42	40	31	39	37	33	35¾	40	41¾
May	45	48	20	30	34	31	18	24	45	34	31	42	44	31	39	39	36	37⅞	41	44½
June	46	45	20	30	34	35	22	25	47	35	33	43	45	32	39	38	37	40	42	53¼
July	48	45	20	30	34	35	22	25	47	42	41	47	41	32	37	42⅛	35½	39	42	54
August	55	38	22	30	35	30	20	26	47	47	40	47	42	32	39	41	34¼	38½	41	37
September	50	30	25	32	33	25	22	31	47	40	39	33	35	32	38½	40	32½	40	40	33
October	30	27	23	27	21	25	22	25	26	27	40	32	25	35	40	30	34	50⅛	38½	34½
November	32	23	22	30	25	18	25	31	30	22	38	32	25	35	30	32	34⅓	47	37⅞	34–34½
December	27	22	25	32	25	16	25	36	28	26	36	42	27	32	31	32¼	34⅛	45¼	36¾	32½
Average	42.33	34.58	22.25	27.75	30.25	27.16	20.33	27.08	38.33	32.16	34.33	40.33	36.75	31.37	36.20	36.28	33.87	40.02	39.41	40.29

*Prices quoted are taken from various sources, including newspapers, records of dealers, and, in the case of recent years, from the records of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange. A dealer in Winnipeg handling a very large quantity of oats, and who has been in the business for some years prior to 1890, checked the above quotations and stated they are accurate in so far as his records show. No. 2 White Oats represents the great bulk of that class of grain produced.

WHOLESALE PRICES, CANADA, 1890–1909.—I., GRAINS AND FODDER—*Continued.*

OATS, ONTARIO, No. 2 WHITE.

Price per bushel at Toronto, Ont., on the first market day of each month; quotations from the Toronto Globe.

Month.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.
	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.
January	31	45–45½	31	27	31	28	23	20	25	29½	26	27–27½	42–42½	31½	30	33–33¼	34 –35	36	45½	38 –39
February	28½	45½	32	29	32	29	23½–24	17	27½	29	27	28½	40–40½	33	31½–32	37–37½	35½–36	37 –37½	50 –50½	41 –42
March	30	44½	29	31	32½	34	22½	18½	30–30½	30–31	27–27½	29½	41½	33	35	40–41	34½–35	39 –40	52 –53	46 –47
April	28½–29	54–55	28½	29½	33	37	22–22½	21	29½	30¼	28	30–30½	41½	31	32	40–41	35	38½–39½	47	45 –45½
May	38	51	29	31½	33–33½	35	21–21½	20	34½	32	27½	31	43½	30	30½	40–41	36¼	40	46	45½–46½
June	43	47	30½–31	33½	35½	40	20	20–20½	33 –34	30	27¼	33	46	32½	33	42–43	37½	47	48½	59 –60
July	41	50	28½	35½	39½–40	38	18	22½	25	30	28	29½	43½	32½–32¾	32½	45–46	40	44 –45	44 –45	57 –58
August	50–51	43	30½	36	33	31	19	22–22½	26	28–28½	27½	34	45	32	33½	43–44	36 –37	43½–44	44 –46	53 –54
September	39	38	33	30½	26	23	18½	21	23	24½–25	26–26½	33	47–48	31	32½	28–29	30 –33	44 –44½	39 –40	44½–45
October	41	28	27	29	26	23–23½	19	21½	23½	27½	24½–25	35	29½	30	31½–33	31	35¼	49	38 –39	35 –36
November	41	32	27	29	26½–27	23½	20–21	22½	25½	26½	25	41	31	30½–31	32–32½	34	35¾	53 –54	37½–38½	37 –38
December	43–43½	30½–31	27	29	28	23½	20	23	27¼	28	26½	45½	31–31½	29	33	35–36	36½	48 –48½	39 –40	37 –37½
Average	37.91	42.45	29.43	30.88	31.39	30.43	20.64	20.79	27.54	28.85	26 66	33.11	40.22	31.36	32.34	37.82	35.79	43.50	44.52	45.27

WHOLESALE PRICES, CANADA, 1890–1909.—I., GRAINS AND FODDER—*Continued.*

PEAS, ONTARIO. No. 2.

Price per bushel at Toronto, Ont., on the first market day of each month; quotations from the Toronto Globe.

Month.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.
	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.
January	55	61½	61	54	51	53	49	42	46	65–66	57½	60	84–85	73	62	67–68	77	80	82½	86½
February	53–54½	65	57	58	53½	54	51	39	54	65	60½–61	63	82	73½	63	67	79	79 –80	84 –85	87 –88
March	54–54½	66–67	60	57	53½	57	51	39	56	66–66½	62 –63	62½	85	71–72	65	66–67	77	80 –81	86 –87	92½–93
April	53	75–77	60	56	56	57	49	40	55–56	65–66	61	63	85	66½	65–66	68–69	77	78 –78½	88	94 –95
May	57	75	59–60	56	56	61	48	40	61–62	64–65	61	65	80	62	65–66	68–69	77	78½	89	95 –96
June	58–60	75	63	55½	54	62	47	38	58	64–65	58	66	75–76	65	62–63	70	80	79 –80	92 –93	92 –93
July	61–62	68–70	58	58	55–56½	58–59	44–45	41	47–48	66–67	60	68	76	62	61–62	71–72	82	77½–78½	92	90 –93
August	64	81	61–62	58	56–57	56	45	44–45	54	67	50	71	74	62	60–61	72	82–83	79	87	.....
September	62–63	64	60	52	56	50	41	44–45	49	55–56	59	70	74	63	63–64	64–65	68–69	75	80–84	72½
October	60	58½	57–58	53	50	48	42	44	50	60	59	70	71	65	63–64	68	78	85	88½–89	78 –79
November	59–60	61–62	57	52	51	51	43–44	43	60–61	56	59	73	72	61	64–65	72–73	78	86 –87	85 –86	86 –87
December	59–60	62	57	51	52	50	40½	43½	61	58	61	83	74½	62½	67–68	76–77	80	85 –86	85 –86	86 –88
Average	58.25	67.91	59.29	55.04	53.76	54.79	45.95	41.54	54.41	62.85	59.06	67.875	77.79	65.58	63.70	69.41	78.00	80.43	86.97	87.75

WHOLESALE PRICES, CANADA, 1890–1909.—I., GRAINS AND FODDER—*Continued.*

RYE, ONTARIO, No. 2.

Price per bushel at Toronto, Ont., on the first market day of each month; quotations from the Toronto Globe.

Month.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.
	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.
January	45	57–58	92	48	45	41–42	49	35–36	46	52–53	49	48	58	49	52	76	70	70	80	69½–70
February	44	63–65	75	51	47	42	48	34	48	55	49	48½	56	51	54	75–76	70	70	80–81	66½–67½
March	44	70–72	87	54	44	42	45–46	33	51	56	50	49½	57	50½	55	75–76	68	65–66	84–85	69 –70
April	44–45	80	80	54	44–45	48	44–45	32–33	47–48	53–54	51–52	50	57	51	59–60	71–72	67	63–64	85–85½	72 –73
May	45–46	78–80	80	50–51	45	57	45–46	33	60	53	52–53	50½	57–58	52–52½	59–60	69–70	70	61–62	87–88	72 –73
June	47–48	73	64	50	45	58½	43–44	33	60	53–54	50	50	61	52	57–58	61–62	68	70	88	74
July	45	71	62	49	44	59–60	42	31–32	42	53	53	48	50	52	57–58	60	62	70	88	75
August	45	75½	60	48	44	47	40	33–34	48	50	49	45–46	50	52	57–58	60	60	64–65	68	75
September	48	75	59	46	45	42–43	32	41	.....	50	50	49	48½	49½	58–59	55–56	59	65	70	68
October	53	80	48–49	44	45–46	44	34	40	41–42	55½	50	49	48	50	59–60	62	65½	75	80	68
November	56–57	85	48–49	44	40	45–46	35	44	48–49	56	46	49½	49	51	73–74	66–67	75	88–88½	78–79	74 –75
December	57–58	88	48–49	44	41	47	35	46	50	50	47	55	50	52½	75–76	70	70–71	82–82½	73–74	72 –73
Average	47.95	74.91	67.04	48.54	44.16	47.87	41.16	36.41	49.31	53.16	49.75	49.375	53.50	51.06	59.95	66.95	67.08	70.45	80.31	71.52

WHOLESALE PRICES, CANADA, 1890–1909.—I., GRAINS AND FODDER—*Continued.*

SHORTS.

Price per ton at Toronto, Ont., on the first market day of each month; quotations from the Toronto Globe and Canadian Grocer.

Month.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
	15.00	18.00	18.00	15.00	16.00	13.00	12.50	8.00	10.00	15.00	14.00	14.50	20.50	16.00	17.00	16.50	17.00	21.00	21.00	22.00
January	.....	.....	.....	.....	17.00	14.00	13.00	8.50	11.00	16.00	15.00	15.00	.....	.....	.....	17.00	18.00	.....	.....	23.00
	16.00	19.00	17.50	14.50	14.00	16.00	12.50	7.50	14.00	15.00	16.00	14.00	20.00	17.00	17.00	16.00	17.00	19.00	24.00	23.00
February	.....	.....	.....	15.00	.....	.....	13.00	8.00	.....	16.00	17.00	14.50	.....	17.50	.....	16.50	17.50	20.00	.....	23.50
	16.00	18.00	18.00	18.00	15.00	17.00	12.00	8.00	14.00	14.00	16.00	15.00	19.00	17.00	17.50	16.50	20.00	21.00	23.00	24.00
March	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18.00	12.50	8.50	.....	16.00	18.00	15.50	.....	17.50	.....	17.00	.....	.....	24.00	25.00
	15.50	18.00	18.00	18.00	17.00	16.50	11.50	9.00	12.50	14.00	18.00	15.50	19.00	17.00	17.50	17.00	18.00	22.00	24.00	25.00
April	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17.00	12.00	.....	.....	15.00	.....	16.00	.....	.....	18.00	17.50	.....	.....	.....	.....
	15.50	20.00	16.00	16.00	18.00	17.00	11.00	9.50	12.00	14.00	16.00	14.00	19.00	17.00	17.00	18.50	18.00	22.00	24.00	24.00
May	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12.00	.....	13.00	16.00	16.50	15.00	19.50	.....	.....	19.00	.....	23.00	.....	25.00
	16.00	16.00	17.00	15.00	16.00	17.00	11.00	8.50	12.00	14.00	14.50	13.00	20.00	17.00	17.00	17.50	20.25	22.00	25.00	24.00
June	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11.50	9.00	13.00	16.00	15.00	14.00	.....	.....	.....	18.00	.....	23.00	.....	25.00
	17.00	19.00	18.00	16.00	15.50	17.00	10.00	9.50	14.00	14.00	14.50	12.50	20.00	17.00	16.50	17.50	18.00	19.00	19.00	24.00
July	.....	20.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	17.00	18.00	18.50	.....	.....	.....
	17.00	19.00	18.00	17.00	16.00	18.00	11.00	12.00	12.00	14.00	14.00	13.50	20.00	17.50	16.00	18.50	17.75	19.00	20.00	24.00
August	.....	20.00	.....	.....	.....	19.00	.....	.....	13.00	14.50	15.00	14.00	21.00	.....	.....	19.00	.....	20.00	21.00	.....
	17.00	19.00	17.40	17.50	16.50	16.00	10.00	11.00	12.50	16.00	14.00	13.50	17.00	18.00	17.50	17.00	18.00	20.00	20.00	24.00
September	.....	20.00	.....	.....	.....	16.50	.....	.....	14.00	.....	.....	14.50	.....	.....	18.00	18.50	18.50	20.50	21.00	.....
	17.00	17.50	17.40	15.00	14.50	15.00	8.00	11.00	11.00	14.00	14.00	15.00	17.00	17.00	17.50	16.00	18.50	24.50	24.00	24.00
October	.....	19.00	.....	.....	15.00	.....	8.50	12.00	13.00	14.50	.....	15.50	.....	17.50	.....	17.50	19.00	25.00	25.00	.....
	16.00	17.50	16.00	14.00	13.50	13.00	8.00	11.00	12.00	14.00	13.00	15.50	15.00	17.00	17.50	16.00	18.50	26.00	21.00	23.00
November	.....	19.00	.....	14.50	.....	.....	9.00	.....	14.00	14.50	.....	16.00	.....	.....	.....	17.00	.....	.....	22.00	24.00
	17.50	18.00	16.00	14.50	13.00	12.50	9.00	10.00	14.00	14.00	13.00	18.00	16.00	17.00	17.50	16.00	18.50	21.00	22.00	24.00
December	.....	.....	.....	.....	14.00	13.00	.....	11.00	15.00	15.00	14.00	.....	.....	17.50	18.00	17.00	20.00	22.00	23.00	.....
Average	16.29	18.50	17.43	15.91	15.52	15.85	10.75	9.75	12.93	14.85	15.04	14.77	18.60	17.25	17.20	17.29	28.47	21.63	22.50	23.97

WHOLESALE PRICES, CANADA, 1890–1909.—I., GRAINS AND FODDER.—*Continued.*

STRAW, BALED.

Price per ton at Toronto, Ont., on the first market day of each month; quotations from the Toronto Globe.

Month.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
January	7.00	5.75	6.00	6.00	5.00	5.00	8.00	5.00	5.00	4.50	4.50	5.00	5.00	5.00	10.00	6.00	6.00	7.00	9.50	7.00
	7.50	6.25	6.50	.....	5.50	.....	8.50	6.00	.....	5.00	5.00	6.00	5.50	5.50	.....	6.50	.....	.....	10.50	7.50
February	6.00	6.00	6.50	5.50	5.50	5.00	9.00	5.00	4.50	4.50	4.75	5.00	5.00	5.50	5.00	6.00	6.00	6.50	10.00	7.00
	6.50	6.25	.....	.....	6.00	.....	9.25	6.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.50	5.50	5.75	5.50	6.25	.....	7.00	.....	7.50
March	5.50	5.75	6.50	5.50	5.50	5.00	8.00	5.00	4.50	4.50	4.50	5.00	5.50	5.00	5.00	6.00	5.50	6.75	9.00	6.50
	.....	6.25	.....	6.00	6.00	.....	8.50	6.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	6.00	.....	5.50	5.50	.....	6.00	7.00	10.00	7.50
April	5.50	5.75	6.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	8.50	5.00	4.50	4.50	4.50	5.50	5.50	5.00	5.50	6.00	5.50	7.00	9.00	7.00
	6.00	6.25	.....	6.00	6.00	.....	.....	5.50	5.00	5.00	5.00	6.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	6.00	7.25	10.00	8.00
May	5.50	6.25	6.50	5.50	6.00	5.50	8.00	5.00	4.50	4.50	4.50	5.50	5.00	5.00	5.00	6.00	5.50	7.00	8.00	7.00
	6.00	6.50	.....	6.00	.....	.....	8.50	5.50	5.00	5.00	5.00	6.00	.....	.....	5.50	.....	6.00	8.00	9.00	7.50
June	6.00	6.50	6.50	5.50	6.00	5.50	8.00	5.00	4.50	4.50	5.00	5.25	5.00	5.00	5.50	5.75	6.00	6.75	8.00	7.50
	.....	.....	6.75	6.00	.....	.....	.....	5.25	.....	5.00	5.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	6.00	.....	7.00	9.00	8.00
July	6.00	6.00	6.50	5.50	6.00	5.50	7.50	5.00	4.00	4.75	4.75	4.75	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.75	5.50	7.00	7.00	7.50
	.....	7.00	7.00	6.00	.....	.....	8.00	5.25	.....	.....	5.00	5.00	.....	.....	5.50	6.00	6.00	7.25	8.00	8.00
August	5.00	6.00	7.00	5.50	5.00	5.50	7.00	5.00	4.50	4.50	4.75	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.50	5.50	5.50	7.25	6.00	7.50
	.....	6.50	.....	.....	5.50	6.00	.....	5.50	5.00	.....	5.00	.....	5.50	.....	5.75	6.00	6.00	7.50	7.00	8.00
September	5.50	6.00	7.00	5.50	5.50	5.50	6.50	5.00	4.00	4.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.75	5.50	5.50	7.50	6.50	9.00
	.....	6.50	.....	.....	.....	6.00	.....	.....	.....	5.00	.....	.....	5.50	.....	6.00	6.00	6.00	.....	7.50	9.50
October	5.50	6.00	6.50	5.50	5.50	5.90	5.00	5.25	4.00	5.00	4.75	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.75	6.00	5.50	9.00	6.00	8.00
	.....	6.50	7.00	6.00	.....	6.00	6.00	5.50	.....	.....	5.00	5.50	5.25	.....	6.00	.....	6.00	9.50	7.00	8.50
November	5.50	6.00	6.50	5.50	5.50	6.00	5.00	5.00	4.50	4.50	4.75	5.50	5.00	5.00	5.75	6.00	6.00	9.50	6.50	7.50
	.....	6.50	7.00	6.00	.....	.....	6.00	.....	.....	4.75	5.00	6.00	5.25	.....	6.00	.....	.....	10.50	7.50	8.00
December	6.00	6.00	6.50	5.50	5.50	7.50	5.00	5.00	4.50	4.50	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	6.00	6.00	6.50	9.50	6.50	7.50
	6.50	6.50	.....	6.00	.....	8.00	6.00	.....	.....	5.00	5.50	5.50	5.50	.....	6.50	.....	7.00	10.50	8.00	8.00
Average	5.854	6.229	6.635	5.708	5.645	5.683	7.343	5.236	4.520	4.718	4.906	5.343	5.208	5.093	5.958	5.968	5.916	7.781	8.145	7.708

WHOLESALE PRICES, CANADA, 1890-1909.—I., GRAINS AND FODDER.—*Continued.*

WHEAT, No. 1 NORTHERN.

Price per bushel at Winnipeg, Man., on the opening market day of each month.*

Month.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
January	0.70	0.80	0.87	0.71	0.63	0.69	0.55½	0.81	0.92	0.77	0.64½	0.80½	0.72	0.70	0.81¾	0.98	0.75⅜	0.71¾	1.07⅛	0.99½
February	0.70	0.84	0.82	0.71	0.64	0.66	0.64½	0.71	0.92	0.75	0.65½	0.83	0.73	0.73¾	0.83½	1.01¼	0.76	0.73½	1.05	1.00⅞
March	0.70	0.89	0.84½	0.69	0.65	0.70	0.65½	0.73	1.00	0.69	0.66¾	0.84	0.72½	0.73¾	0.94¼	0.97	0.74⅝	0.74¾	1.09½	1.11⅜
April	0.80	0.94	0.84½	0.74	0.68	0.70	0.66	0.68	0.98	0.69	0.67½	0.81	0.72½	0.73¾	0.93¾	0.92	0.75⅜	0.75¼	1.06¾	1.13¾
May	0.80	0.94	0.84	0.84	0.64	0.72	0.64	0.70	1.28	0.71	0.67⅞	0.79	0.77¼	0.77¼	0.84⅜	0.88¼	0.78½	0.80⅝	1.10⅜	1.20⅞
June	1.00	0.99	0.79¼	0.79	0.62	1.05	0.61	0.69	1.22	0 .74	0.69	0.79	0.75	0.78¾	0.86½	0.93	0.79½	0.90½	1.10	1.26¾
July	1.00	1.00	0.81¼	0.78	0.63	1.05	0.59	0.73	1.03	0.75	0.84	0.68	0.76	0.83¼	0.86¾	1.05½	0.81	0.92¼	1.02⅛	1.32¾
August	1.00	1.00	0.84	0.78	0.61½	.....	0.65	0.80	0.93	0.68½	0.80¼	0.69½	0.75¾	0.87¾	0.96⅜	1.01	0.78	0.91⅜	1.04¾	1.10
September	1.00	1.00	0.77	0.74	0.57	0.60	0.60	0.87	0.80	0.68	0.84	0.69½	0.69	0.84½	1.03	0.78½	0.71¼	0.97	0.97⅛	0.95¾
October	0.90	0.94	0.74	0.69	0.54	0.61	0.68½	0.85	0.69	0.70	0.88½	0.67¾	0.68½	0.81¾	1.00½	0.76½	0.75⅝	1.03⅝	0.97⅜	0.96½
November	0.80	0.92	0.71	0.68	0.55½	0.57	0.76	0.95	0.72	0.69	0.81	0.70	0.72	0.81½	0.97⅜	0.77⅝	0.74¾	1.03⅝	0.98⅜	0.98¾
December	0.75	0.91	0.73	0.65	0.58	0.55	0.81¼	0.92	0.69	0.65¼	0.76	0.71	0.71½	0.79	0.91½	0.75½	0.72½	1.02	0.99¼	0.96
Average	84.58	93.08	80.12	73.33	61.25	71.81	65.52	78.66	93.16	70.89	74.56	75.18	72.91	78.75	91.65	90.31	76.04	88.09	103.97	108.56

*Prices are taken from various sources including newspapers, Millers' records and the Winnipeg grain exchange records for recent years. Newspaper quotations were as far as possible verified by records of actual sales.

WHOLESALE PRICES, CANADA, 1890–1909.—I., GRAINS AND FODDER—*Continued.*

WHEAT, ONTARIO, No. 2. WHITE.

Price per bushel at Toronto, Ont., on the first market day of each month; quotations from the Toronto Globe.

Month.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	$ cts.	cts.	cts.	$ cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	$ cts.	cts.	cts.	$ cts.	cts.	$ cts.
January	88	93	90	59	57	57	65–67	85	83–83½	68½–69	65–65½	65	76–77	68–68½	78	1.02	78	70½	96	93½–94
February	88	0.98 1.00	86–87	66	57	57–58	80–82	75–77	86	70	65–66	64½–65	74	71½	83	1.05	79–79½	70–71	97–98	98–99 1.06
March	88	1.02 1.03	88	66–67½	56½–58	59–59½	80	74	86	68	64½–65	66	72½–73	71–71½	1.01	1.07 1.04	77	71–72	96–97	1.07 1.07
April	87	1.04 1.05	89	65	60	68	75	75	86 1.00	69–70	65½–66	66–66½	72½–73	68½–69	93–94	1.05	79	71–72½ 72½	90–91	1.08 1.21
May	95–97	1.06	83	63	60	85	74–75	75	1.01	68	65–65½	67	77	71	90–91	1.00	81	73½	91–92	1.23 1.35
June	1.00	1.05	82	63–64	60	1.00	73–74	71	1.05	74½	64–65	69	78½	73	93–94	97–98	85	85	92–93	1.40 1.25
July	92	98	76–77	61	60	85	63	64	78	70	70–72	63	76–77	75	89–90	97–98	81½	90	78–79	1.30 1.00
August	93–94	1.05	77	58	56	73–74	64½	75	66	67–67½	68–69	65	80	75–75½	92–93	86–88	70–71	87½–88	82–83	1.02
September	1.02	95–96	75	59	52	60	64	80	68	66–67	66–67	65	66–77	74½–75	1.06 1.04	74–75	69–70	87½–88	85½–86 90½	97–98
October	91–92	87½–88	64	58	58	64	70	78	64–65	67½–68	66	64	65	75–75½ 77½	1.05 1.00	74	72½	1.00 1.03½	91½	97–98 1.03
November	93	90–91	66–65	57	57	67	80	83	69	66–67	63½–64	67	68	78½	1.04 1.00	80	70	1.04	89–90	1.04 1.04
December	93	90	64–66	57	57	65–65½	85	83	68	65	64–64½	72	68½	77½–78	1.01	79–80	71	95–96	93–94	1.05
Average	92.66	97.89	78.45	61.10	57.60	70.125	73.04	76.58	80.02	68.47	65.91	66.16	73.00	73.31	94.66	92.375	76.18	83.81	90.43	108.10

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA.
WHOLESALE PRICES, 1890–1909: TABLE NO. . .

WHOLESALE PRICES CANADA, 1890–1909.—III., GRAINS AND FODDER.

Table of relative prices, 1890–1909.

	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.
Barley, malting, western	174.8	102.5	93.7	91.6	83.9	95.6	67.8	86.9	123.3	101.2	111.6	121.2	117.6	99.1	123.0	116.3	128.1	154.3	151.6	160.9
Barley, No. 2, Ontario	122.5	121.4	104.2	94.3	98.1	108.5	86.4	62.2	97.7	97.1	99.9	108.5	116.6	107.5	107.5	108.2	120.2	144.7	147.6	145.1
Bran	110.6	125.5	108.2	107.2	110.5	112.2	79.0	64.9	80.1	100.6	108.6	102.0	129.7	118.2	123.2	113.5	134.6	160.3	171.3	182.2
Corn, No. 3, Yellow	105.8	159.0	108.3	119.0	106.3	94.5	67.7	57.0	86.4	95.7	104.1	112.1	139.7	122.0	123.4	121.4	122.7	137.4	172.1	164.6
Flax																				
Hay	94.8	94.6	122.5	104.7	81.9	98.8	126.8	112.3	92.5	79.1	98.8	111.2	98.8	108.8	101.2	92.5	105.5	159.3	145.4	135.0
Oats, No.2, white, Western	140.6	114.4	73.6	91.8	100.0	89.8	67.2	89.6	126.8	106.4	113.5	133.4	121.2	103.8	119.7	120.0	112.0	132.4	130.4	133.3
Oats, No. 2, white, Ontario	126.2	141.3	98.0	102.8	104.5	101.3	68.7	69.2	91.7	96.0	88.07	110.2	133.9	104.4	107.6	125.9	119.1	144.8	148.2	150.7
Peas, No. 2, Ontario	105.2	122.6	107.0	99.4	97.0	98.9	82.9	75.0	98.2	113.5	106.6	122.5	140.4	118.4	115.0	125.3	140.8	145.2	157.0	158.4
Rye, No. 2, Ontario	93.9	146.7	131.3	95.0	86.5	93.7	80.6	71.3	96.5	104.1	97.4	96.7	104.7	100.0	117.4	131.1	131.4	138.0	157.3	140.0
Shorts	110.2	125.2	118.0	107.7	105.0	107.3	72.7	66.0	87.5	100.5	101.8	100.0	125.9	115.9	116.4	117.0	125.0	146.4	152.3	162.2
Straw	101.6	108.1	115.2	99.1	98.0	98.7	127.5	90.9	78.5	81.9	85.2	92.8	90.4	88.4	103.4	103.6	102.7	135.1	141.4	133.8
Wheat, No. 1, Northern	109.5	120.5	103.7	94.9	79.2	92.9	84.8	101.8	120.6	91.7	96.5	97.3	94.3	101.9	118.6	116.9	98.4	114.0	134.6	140.5
Wheat, No. 2, white, Ontario	122.5	129.5	103.7	80.8	76.2	92.7	96.6	101.3	105.8	90.5	87.1	87.5	96.5	96.9	125.2	122.2	100.7	110.8	119.6	143.0
Average	116.7	123.9	106.7	99.1	94.3	98.8	85.2	80.6	98.8	96.7	99.9	107.3	116.1	106.5	115.5	116.4	118.5	140.2	148.3	149.9

CHART SHOWING RELATIVE PRICES OF GRAINS AND FODDER, 1890-1909.

Commodities included: Barley, Western; Barley, No. 2 Ontario; Bran; Corn, No. 3 Yellow; Hay No. 1; Oats, No. 2 White, Western; Oats, No. 2 White, Ontario; Peas, No. 2 Ontario; Rye, No. 2 Ontario; Shorts; Straw; Wheat, No. 1 Northern; and Wheat, No. 2 White, Ontario.

(Average Price 1890-1899=100)

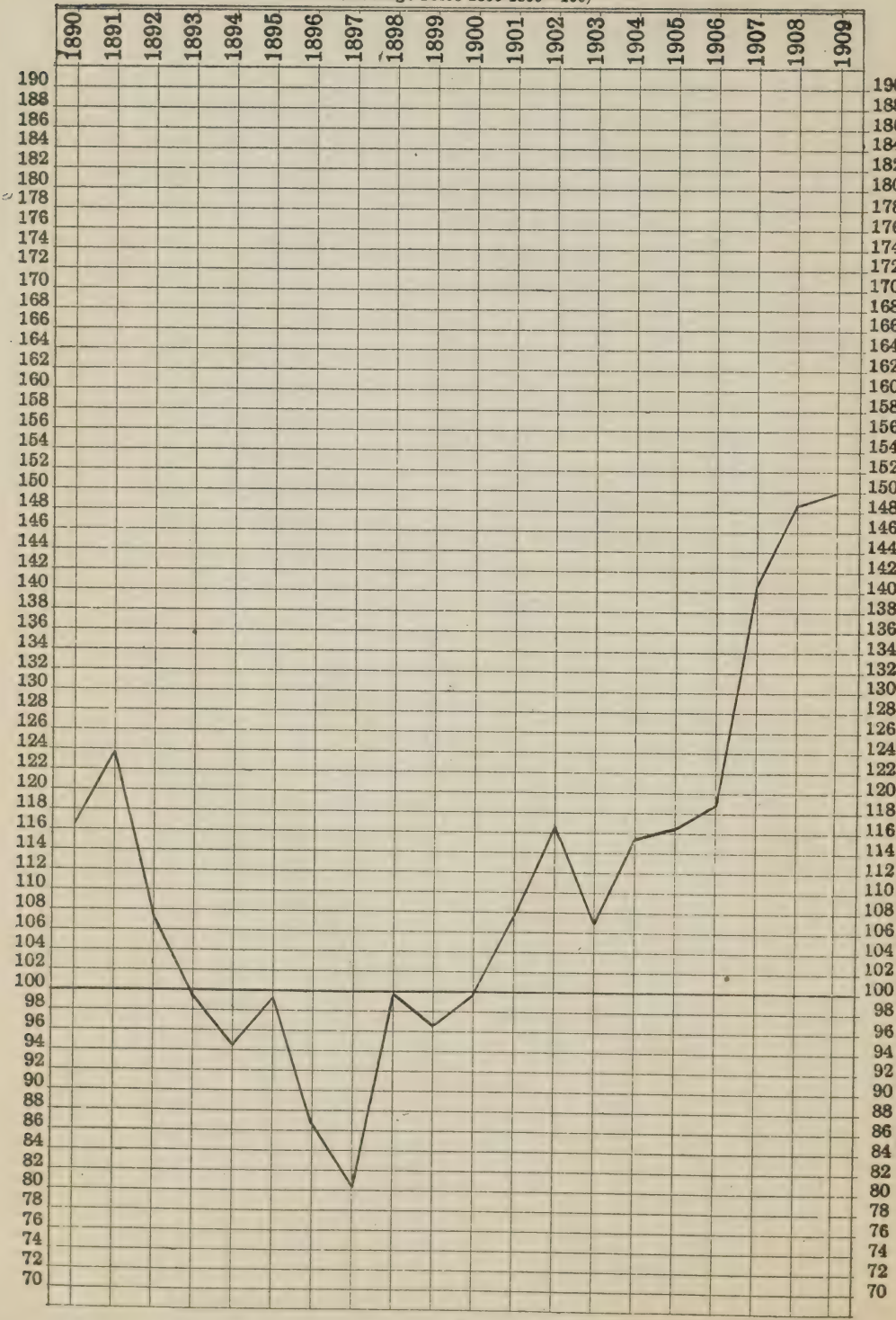


CHART SHOWING RELATIVE PRICES OF WHEAT, No. 1 NORTHERN, AND WHEAT, No. 2 WHITE, ONTARIO, 1890-1909.

(Average Price 1890-1899=100)

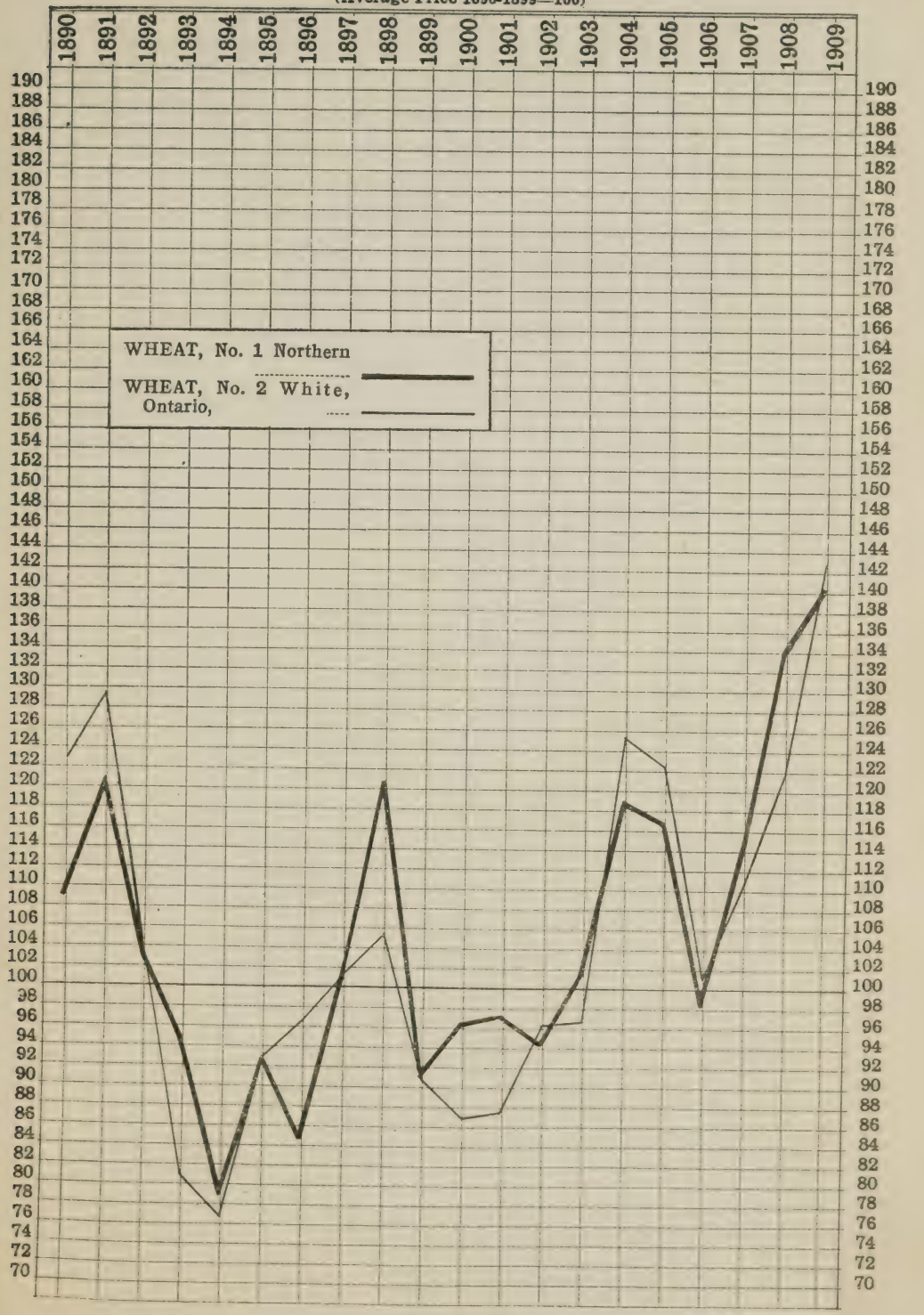


CHART SHOWING RELATIVE PRICES OF BRAN AND SHORTS, 1890-1909.

(Average Price 1890-1899=100)

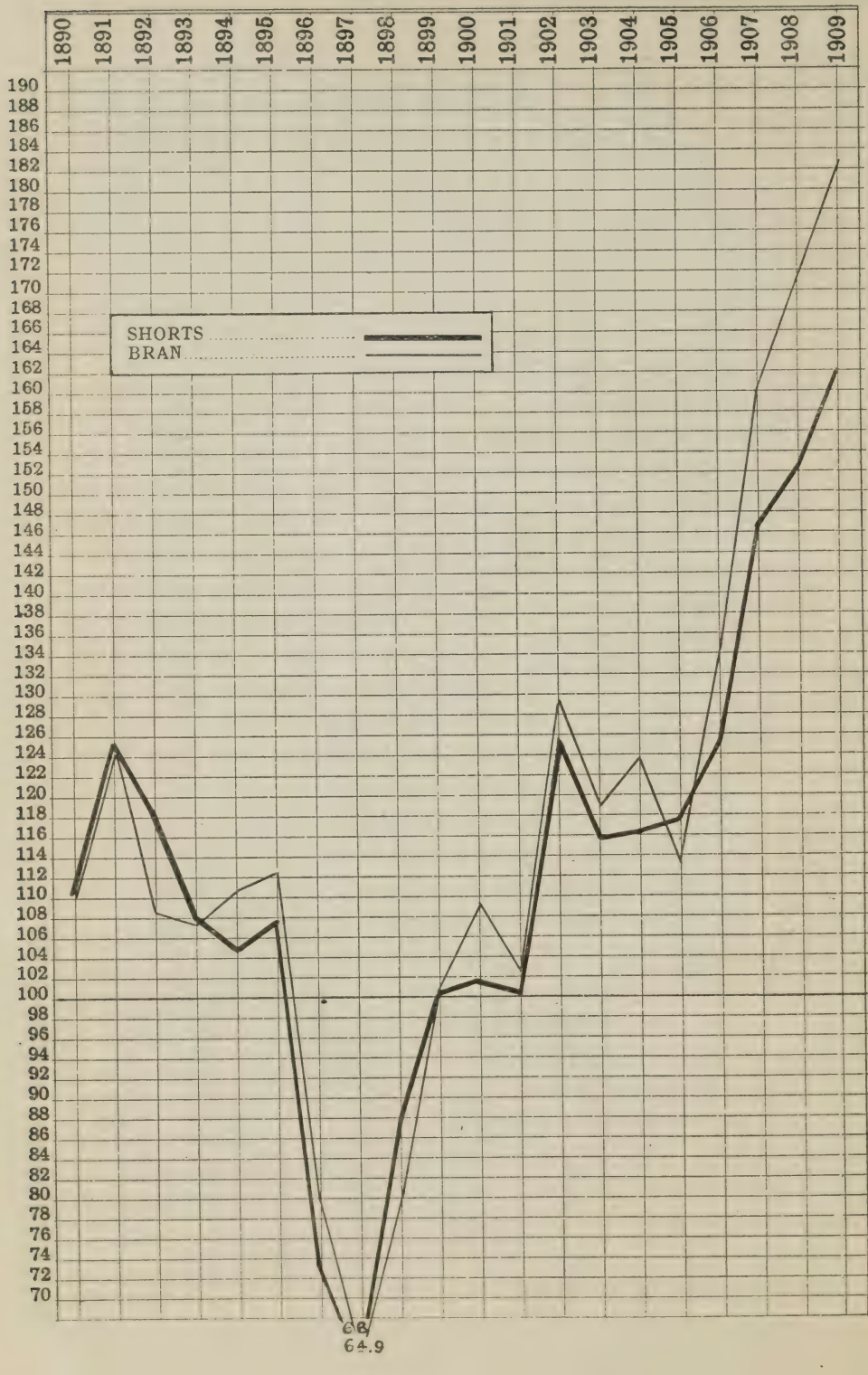
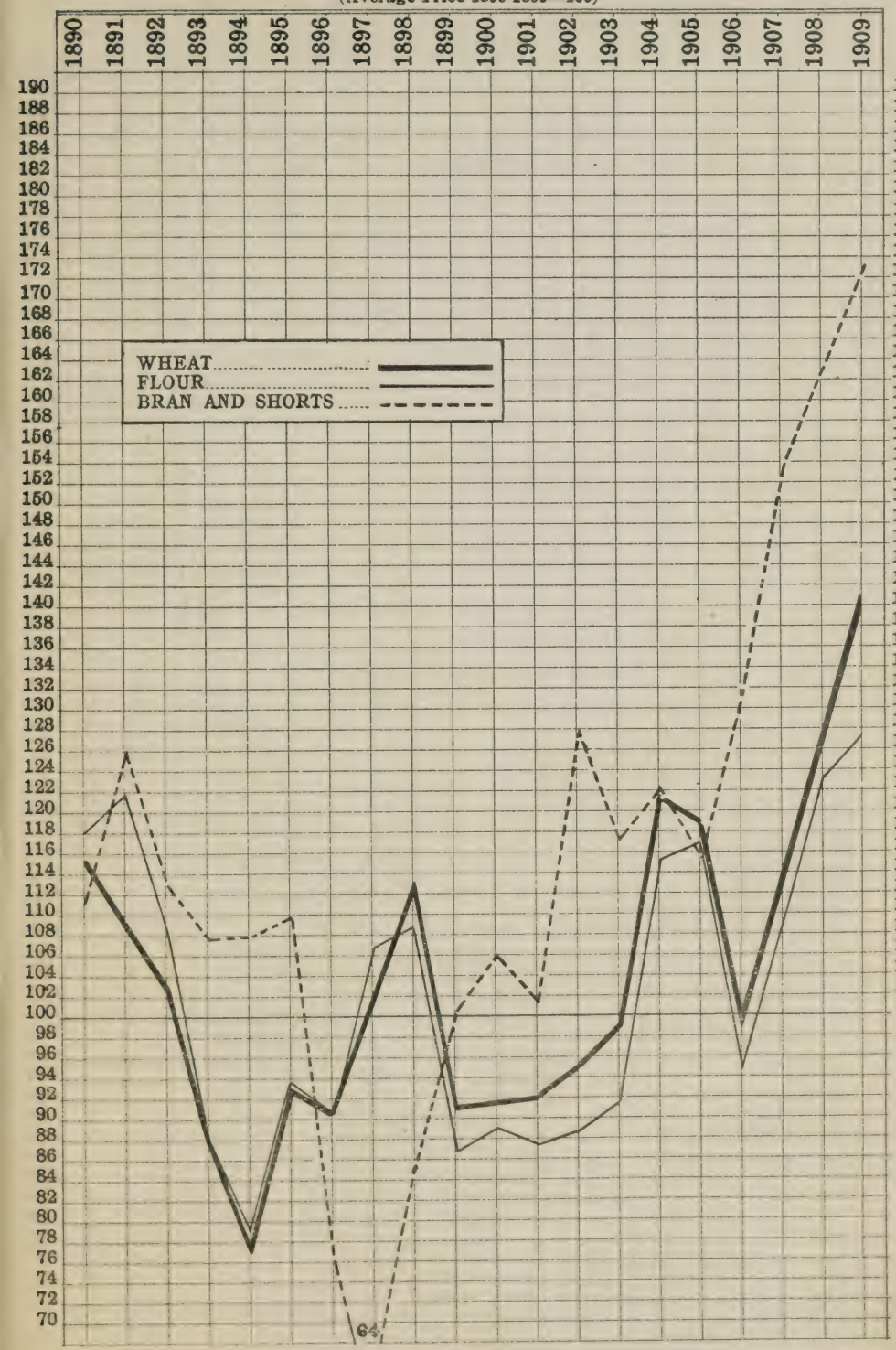


CHART SHOWING RELATIVE PRICES OF WHEAT, BRAN AND SHORTS, AND FLOUR. 1890-1909.

Wheat, including Manitoba Northern No. 1 and Ontario White No. 2; Flour, including Straight Rollers, Strong Bakers, Winter Wheat Patents and Manitoba First Patents; Bran and Shorts.

(Average Price 1890-1899=100)



I. Grains, Fodder, Etc.—Continued.

CHART SHOWING RELATIVE PRICES OF BARLEY, WESTERN MALTING, AND BARLEY, ONTARIO No. 2, 1890-1909.

(Average Price 1890-1899=100)

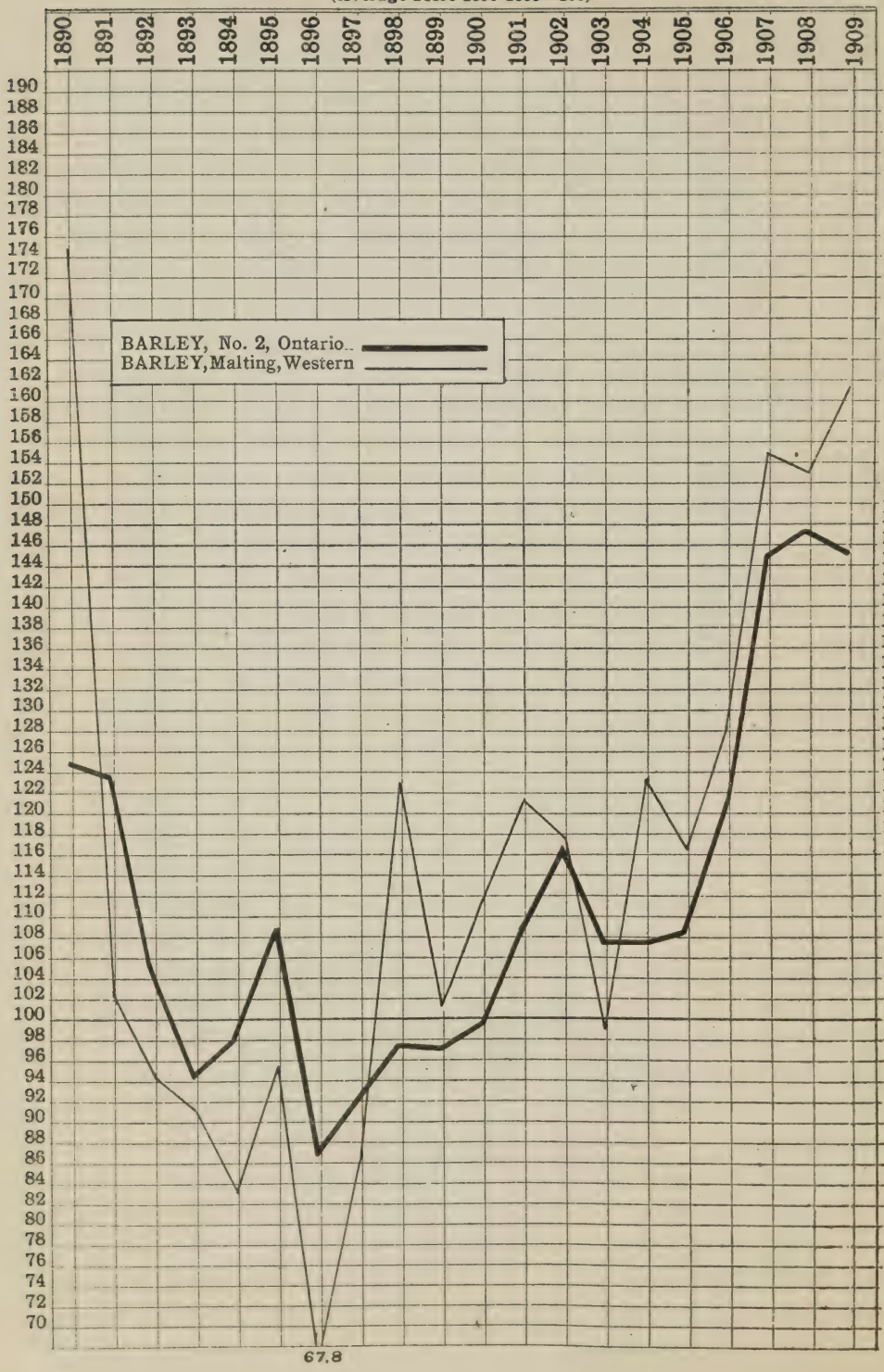


CHART SHOWING RELATIVE PRICES OF OATS, No. 2 WHITE, WESTERN; AND OATS, No. 2 WHITE, ONTARIO, 1890-1909.

(Average Price 1890-1899=100)

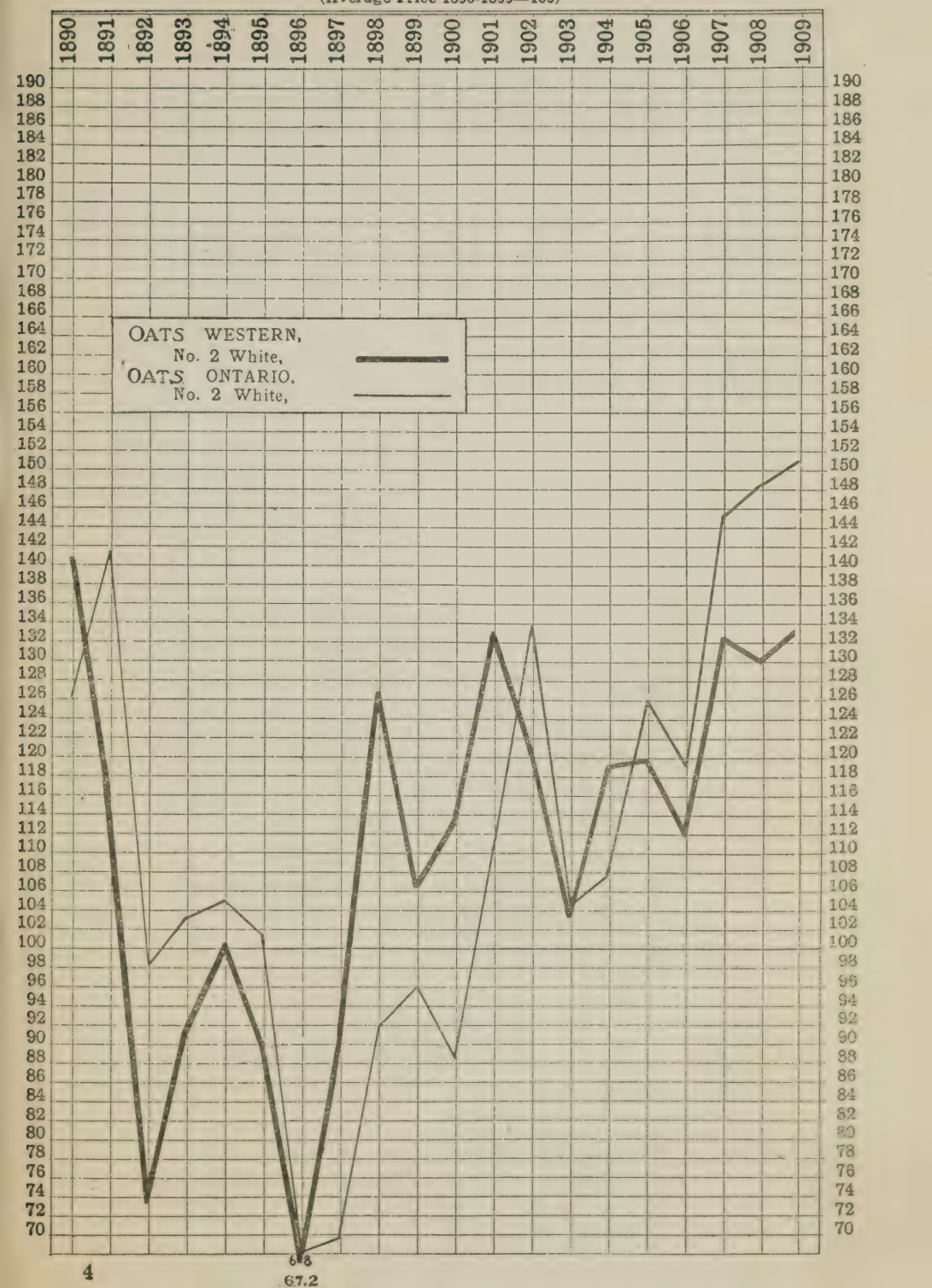


CHART SHOWING RELATIVE PRICES OF OATS AND OATMEAL, 1890-1909.

Commodities included: Oats, No. 2 Western, White; Oats, No. 2 Ontario, White; and Oatmeal, Standard.

(Average Price 1890-1899=100)

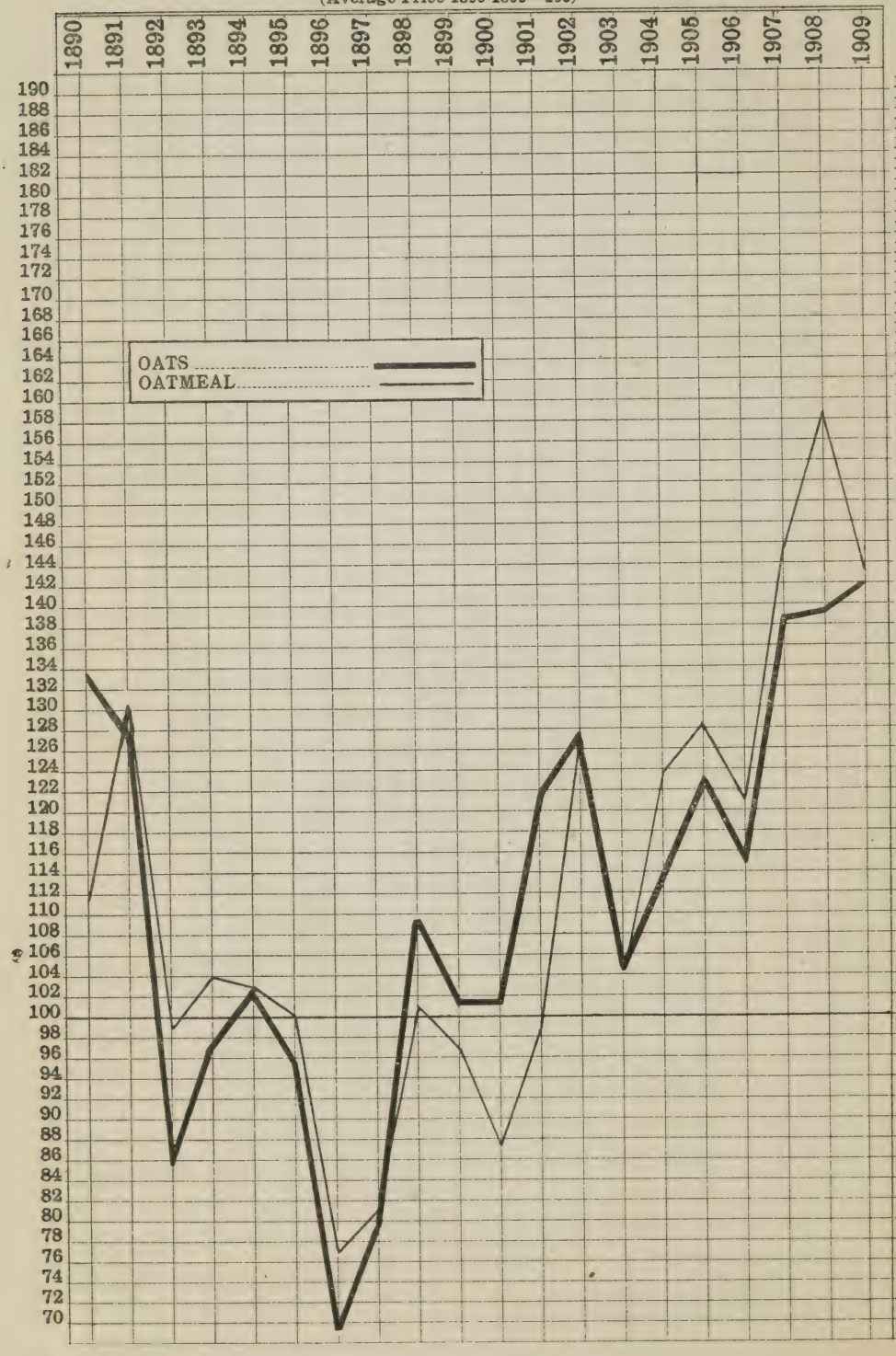


CHART SHOWING RELATIVE PRICES OF CORN, No. 3 YELLOW; RYE, No. 2 ONTARIO; AND PEAS, No. 2 ONTARIO, 1890-1909.

(Average Price 1890-1899=100)

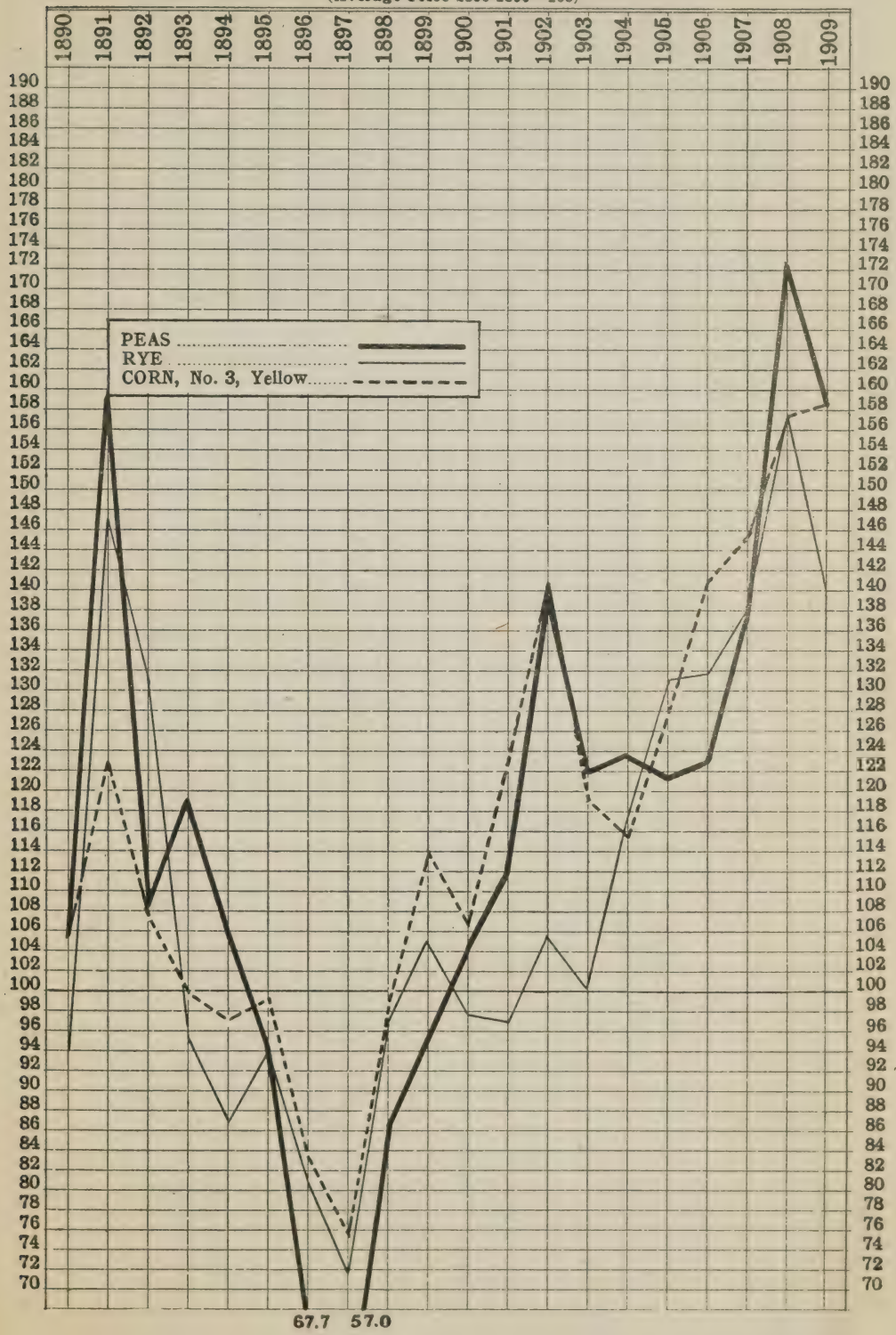
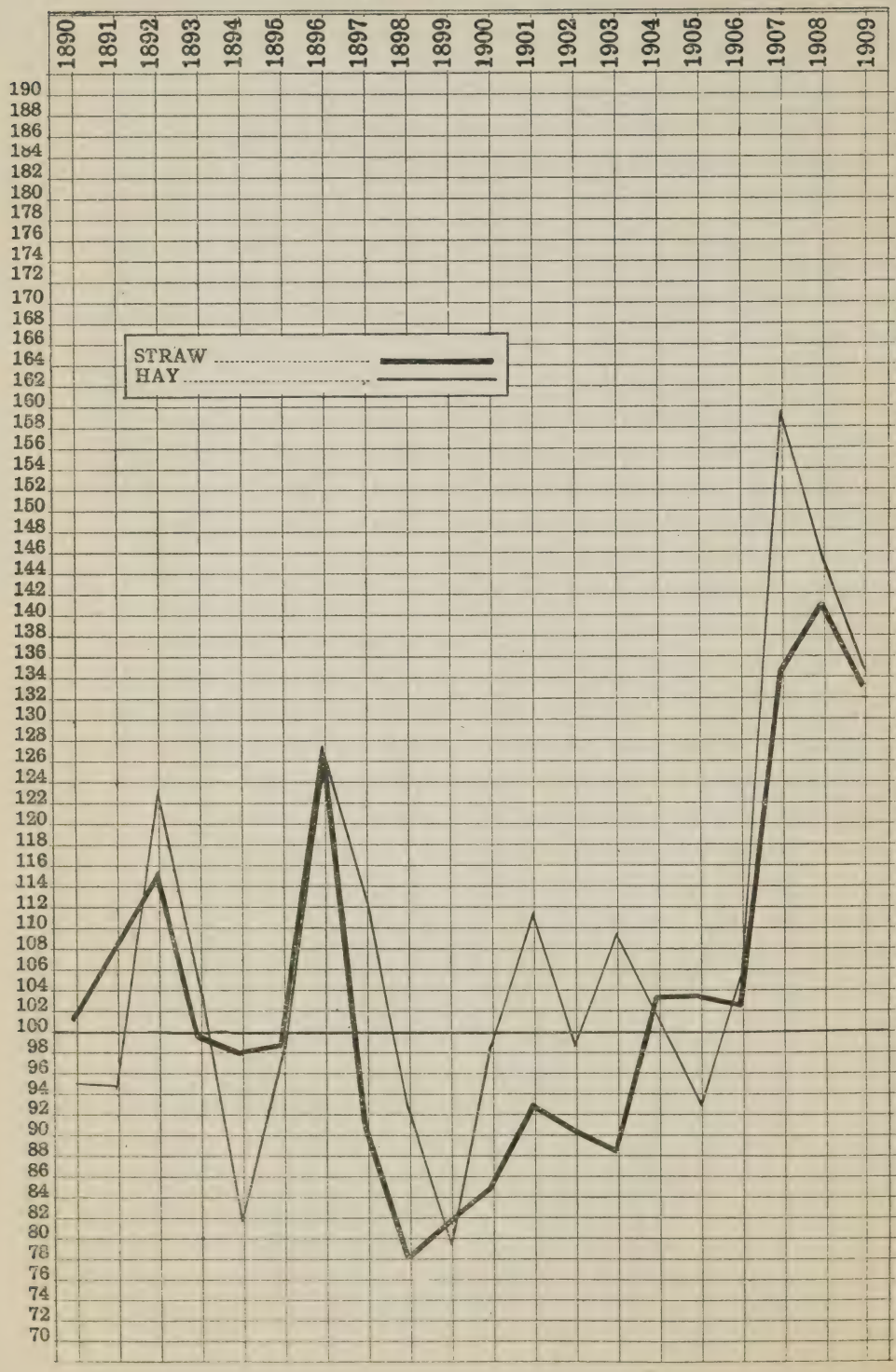


CHART SHOWING RELATIVE PRICES OF HAY AND STRAW, 1890-1909

(Average Price 1890-1899=100)



HOURS OF LABOUR ON PUBLIC WORKS.

During the month of February, a special committee of the House of Commons, which was appointed on December 9, to report on Bill No. 21,—An Act respecting the hours of labour on public works,—to which reference is made in the Janaury and February numbers of the *Labour Gazette*, continued its work of investigation and listened to evidence which was given by Professor O. Skelton, of Queen's University, in respect of legislation in other countries on the subject of hours of labour; and also to evidence which was given by Mr. Victor DuBreuil and Mr. J. D. McNiven, Fair Wages Officers of the Department of Labour, regarding hours of labour in Canada. In the course of the evidence of Mr. Victor DuBreuil, an outline was given also of the method of preparing and of enforcing compliance with Fair Wages Schedules, which are prepared by the Superintendent of Labour to govern rates of wages and hours of labour on various public works throughout Canada.

During the month, a large number of communications were received by the clerk of the committee from manufacturers, Boards of Trade, agricultural stock breeding and dairy associations, transportation and marine companies, and from labour organizations, expressing the views of those interests in respect of the proposals which are contained in this Bill.

At a meeting on February 23, Honourable W. L. Mackenzie King, Minister of Labour and Chairman of the Committee, submitted for the information of the committee an address on the "Eight-Hour Day", which was delivered by Professor R. Magill, of Halifax, before the Canadian Club of Ottawa.

RECENT INDUSTRIAL AGREEMENTS.

TWO important agreements, each for a four-year period, were signed during February, in the Printing and Allied Trades, at Quebec. The one affected Typographical Union, No. 302, and the other Printing, Pressmen and Assistant's Union, No. 152. The following firms signed both agreements:—

The Telegraph Printing Company; The Chronicle Printing Company; L'Action Sociale Publishing Company; Le Soleil Publishing Company; L'Evenement Publishing Company; La Vigie Publishing Company; Imprimiere Madame Chasse; T. J. Moore's Company, Printers; Imprimerie Prosper Larose; and Imprimerie Laflamme et Proulx.

The text of the agreements follows:—

Scale of Prices, Quebec Typographical Union No. 302.

CLAUSE 1. Forty-eight hours to constitute a week's work in book and job offices and evening newspapers. Forty-five hours to constitute a week's work on morning papers. Seven and one-half hours to constitute a night's work. The following scales of prices to obtain for the period stipulated:

Hand men (day work), from February 18, 1910, to February 17, 1912, $13.50; from February 18, 1912 to February 14, 1914, $15; machine men (day work), from February 18, 1910 to February 17, 1912, $15.50, from February 18, 1912 to February 14, 1914, $17; hand men (night work), from February 18, 1910 to February 17, 1912, $15.75, from February 18, 1912 to February 14, 1914, $17.25; machine men (night work) from February 18, 1910 to February 17, 1912, $17.50, from February 18, 1912 to February 14, 1914, $19. Overtime: hand men (day work), from February 18, 1910 to February 17, 1912, $.38, per hour, from February 18, 1912 to February 14, 1914, $.42, per hour; Machine men (day work), from February 18, 1910 to February 17, 1912, $.43, per hour, from February 18, 1912 to February 14, 1914, $.48, per hour; machine men (night work), from February 18, 1910 to February 17, 1912, $.58, per hour, from

February 18, 1912 to February 14, 1914, $.63, per hour.

CLAUSE 2. Piece work on monoline machines twelve cents per thousand ems for night work. Overtime, price and one-half. Type to be used no larger than eight point. An optional piece scale of ten cents, per thousand ems, on linotype machines on evening newspapers only, the type to be no larger than eight point.

CLAUSE 3. When machine is out of order or waiting for copy, operator to be paid for the time he worked at the machine as operator, then he will finish his day's work at the case, and will receive the same salary as if working on the machine.

CLAUSE 4. Night men when coming back to work in day time to receive a minimum of half a night's pay.

CLAUSE 5. Foreman of office or department foreman shall receive not less than three dollars per week over scale for hand men. Overtime at the rate of time and one-third.

CLAUSE 6. Learners on machines to receive not less than two dollars per week below regular machine rate. Apprenticeship term to be twelve weeks. Hours to be same as those covering journeymen.

CLAUSE 7. Apprentices to obtain as formerly, but it shall be obligatory on the part of the employer and the union members to give apprentices every opportunity to learn the trade.

CLAUSE 8. Machine tenders: $18 on day time and $20 for night.

CLAUSE 9. It is agreed on the part of the employers that none but members of Typographical Union, No. 302, shall be employed in their composing rooms. Said Quebec Typographical Union, No. 302, agrees that none of its members shall be allowed to work in non-union offices in the city except for organization purposes, and with the consent of the President of the Publishers' Association. Employers agree not to take any work from non-union offices.

CLAUSE 10. Double price shall be paid for work done on Sunday, New Year's Day, Christmas and Labour Day, and no piece work shall be permitted.

CLAUSE 11. Quebec Typographical Union, No. 302, agrees to supply men on demand. If unable to do so, employers may advertise for men or secure them otherwise, it being understood that preference be given to union men, but under no consideration shall contracts be made with non-union men for any specified period, it being understood that those men are employed in emergency cases, only when union men are not available.

CLAUSE 12. The foregoing is the minimum scale of this union only.

Quebec Pressmen's Agreement.

It is agreed by and between the Publishers or Job Printing offices, as the case may be, and the Quebec Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union, of the I.P.P. & A.U., that the following scales of wages shall be paid for a week of forty-eight hours, for the periods stipulated.

Pressmen in charge of newspaper press, between February 18, 1910 and February 17, 1912, $16, between February 18, 1912 and February 17, 1914, $17; cylinder pressmen between February 18, 1910 and February 17, 1912, $12, between February 18, 1912 and February 17, 1914, $13; assistants, platen and cylinder, between February 18, 1910 and February 17, 1912, $8, between February 18, 1912 and February 17, 1904, $9; cylinder feeders, between February 18, 1910 and February 17, 1912, $7; between February 18, 1912 and February 17, 1914, $7; stereotypers, between February 18, 1910 and February 17, 1912, $15, between February 18, 1912 and February 17, 1914, $16.

CLAUSE 1. Provided: That all those qualifying for the above scales must have served four years apprenticeship in their respective branches of the trade only, before being eligible for said scales and must furnish proof of having served the required time when called upon by employer.

CLAUSE 2. It is provided that offices shall be entitled to apprentice pressmen and apprentice pressfeeders on a ratio of one to four members employed, or a fraction thereof. But it is provided that none now employed shall be discharged

to conform to this rule. Journeymen pressmen are pledged to teach every apprentice under their control every feature of presswork. Union to register all apprentices.

CLAUSE 3. It is understood that the employer shall call upon the Union to furnish competent men to fill all positions when vacant. The Union being unable to furnish them, the employer may advertise or otherwise secure such men, it being understood that the preference shall be given to Union men.

CLAUSE 4. In the instance of a man leaving his position of his own free will to go into another business, such time as may have been served up to time of departure, shall not be allowed on apprenticeship term.

CLAUSE 5. Where girl feeders belonging to the union are employed, it is agreed that they shall receive one dollar per week less than the scale obtaining for men feeders; it being provided that the union cannot deny membership to girl feeders.

CLAUSE 6. Overtime: Time and one-third. Double time for Sundays, Christmas, New Year's Day and Labour Day. Foremen in charge of pressroom to receive two dollars above cylinder pressmen's scale. Night workers to receive two dollars in excess of above rates.

CLAUSE 7. It is allowed that should the union be unable to furnish press feeders when called upon, nothing is to prevent offices from employing apprentices to fill such positions. Nothing in this agreement to mean that pressfeeders shall not put forms on presses, or perform such other work as the foreman may consider necessary to their development as pressroom workers.

CLAUSE 8. Should there be any misunderstanding as to the meaning of this agreement the question at issue must be settled by arbitration; the arbitration board to consist of one member appointed by the union, the other by the employer; these two to choose a third. An award by these three shall be binding on all parties concerned.

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULES IN GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS AWARDED DURING THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY, 1910.

The following is a list of contracts awarded by the Department of Public Works, and the Department of Railways and Canals which have received the signatures of both parties, together with the fair wages schedule inserted in each contract, setting forth the minimum rate of wages to be paid to the labourers engaged upon the works. A statement of orders for supplies given by the Post Office Department is added.

Department of Public Works.

ALTERATIONS, OLD POST OFFICE BUILDING, WINNIPEG, MAN.

ALTERATIONS to old post office building at Winnipeg, Man.; name of contractors, J. McDiarmid Company, Limited, Winnipeg, Man.; date of contract, January 21, 1910; amount of contract, $41,000.

Trade or Class of Labour.	Rate of Wages, Not less than:			
Stonecutters	$.60	per hr.,	8 hrs.	p. day
Bricklayers	.60	"	9	"
Masons	.60	"	9	"
Carpenters	.45	"	9	"
Joiners	.45	"	9	"
Stairbuilders	.45	"	9	"
Plasterers	.50	"	9	"
Lathers	.40	"	9	"
Painters and glaziers	.30	"	9	"
Plumbers and steamfitters	.50	"	9	"
Metal roofers	.41	"	9	"
Tinsmiths	.41	"	9	"
Structural iron workers	.40	"	9	"
Electrical workers	.40	"	9	"
Builders' labourers	.25	"	9	"
Ordinary labourers	.20	"	10	"
Horse, cart and driver	.35	"	10	"
Team, wagon and teamsters	.50	"	10	"

Department of Railways and Canals.

GATE LIFTER ON WELLAND CANAL, ONT.

Construct Steel Pontoon Gate Lifter for the Welland Canal. Date of con-

tract, January 10, 1910. Amount of contract, $11,950. Contractors, M. Beatty & Sons, Limited, of Welland, Ont.

RATE OF WAGES.

All mechanics, labourers or other persons who perform labour in the construction of the work hereby contracted for, shall be paid such wages as are generally accepted as current for competent workmen in the district in which the work is being performed, and if, there is no current rate in such district, then a fair and reasonable rate, and shall not be required to work for longer hours than those fixed by the custom of the trade in the district where the work is carried on, except for the protection of life or property or in case of other emergencies. In the event of a dispute arising as to what is the current or a fair and reasonable rate of wages, or what are the current hours fixed by the custom of the trade, it shall be determined by the Minister of Labour, whose decision shall be final.

These conditions shall extend and apply to moneys payable for the use or hire of horses or teams and the persons entitled to payment for the use or hire of horses or teams shall have the like right in respect of moneys so owing to them as if such moneys were payable to them in respect of wages.

In the event of default being made in payment of any money owing in respect of wages of any mechanic, labourer or other person employed on the said work, and if a claim, therefore, is filed in the office of the Minister of

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and proof thereof satisfactory to the Minister is furnished, the Minister may pay such claim out of any moneys at any time payable by His Majesty under such contract, and the amounts so paid shall be deemed payments to the contractors.

STATION AND DWELLING, CROSS CREEK, N.B.

Erect and complete combined station and dwelling at Cross Creek Station, N.B. Date of contract, January 10, 1910. Amount of contract, $2,300. Contractor, Henry Swim, of Doaktown, N.B.

Trade or Class of Labour.	Rate of Wages, Per Day of 10 Hours, Not less than:
Carpenters	$1.75
Bricklayers	3.00
Painters	1.75
Metal workers	2.00
Ordinary labourers	1.35
Builders' labourers	1.50

ADDITION TO FREIGHT SHED, RIVIERE DU LOUP, QUE.

Addition to freight shed and enlarging of office at Rivière du Loup, Que. Date of contract, February 15, 1910. Amount of contract, $1,885. Contractors, Lachance & Fils.

Trade or Class of Labour.	Rate of Wages, Per Day of 10 Hours, Not less than:
Carpenters	$2.00
Builders' labourers	1.50
Common labourers	1.25
Masons	2.50
Plasterers	2.50
Plumbers and steamfitters	2.00
Painters	2.00
Foreman	No special rate.

Department of Militia and Defence.

TELEPHONE EXTENSION TO ROCKLIFFE RIFLE RANGE, OTTAWA, ONT.

Installation of an underground telephone system, at the Rockliffe Rifle Range, Ont.; date of contract, March 22, 1909; contractors, The Bell Telephone Company of Canada, Limited; amount of contract, $6,000.

Trade or Class of Labour.	Rate of Wages, Not less than:
Trench diggers	$ .18 per hr., 9 hrs. p. day
Electricians	.25 " 9 "
Common labourers	.18 " 9 "
Driver, with team and wagon	.45 " 10 "
Driver, with horse and cart	.35 " 10 "
Telephone linemen	$1.75 per day of 9 hours.
Telephone groundmen	1.50 " 9 "

VEHICLE SHED AT ORDNANCE STORES, LONDON, ONT.

Construction of a vehicle shed, at Ordnance Stores, London, Ont.; date of contract, January 28, 1910; name of contractors, Messrs. L. H. Martin & Company, of London, Ont.; amount of contract, $4,425.

Trade or Class of Labour.	Rate of Wages, Not less than:
Common labourers	$ .18 per hr., 10 hrs. p. day
Joiners	.28 " 9 "
Carpenters (on rough work)	.25 " 9 "
Painters	.25 " 9 "
Contractor's foreman	.35 " 9 "
Plumbers	.35 " 8 "
Plumbers' helpers	
Horse and driver	3.00 per day of 9 hours.
Team and driver	4.00 " 9 "

*This is not a distinct class of labour. The work is always performed by plumbers' apprentices, for whom no rate can be given.

Post Office Department.

During the month of February, 1910, orders were given by the Post Office Department for the supplies below mentioned, subject to the regulations for the suppression of the *sweating* system, and the securing of payment to the workingmen and working women of fair wages and the performance of the work under proper sanitary conditions.

Nature of Orders.	Amount of orders.
Making metal dating stamps and type, and making other hand-stamps and brass crown seals	$ 613.95
Making and repairing rubber dating stamps and type, also other stamps	85.30
Supplying stamping material and wooden boxes, and repairing stamping pads	1,315.74
Supplying mail bags	788.80
Repairing mail bags	1,722.25
Repairing post office scales	36.00
Making and repairing mail locks and supplying mail bag fittings	753.55
Supplying street letter boxes, and repairing railway mail clerks' tin travelling boxes, parcel receptacles and street letter boxes	335.71
Making and repairing miscellaneous articles of postal stores	77.65
Making and supplying articles of official uniform	5,549.80

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE ARTICLES OF CONSUMPTION, CANADA, DURING FEBRUARY, 1910.

The accompanying table sets forth the retail prices prevailing on or about the fifteenth day of the month preceding the present issue of the *Labour Gazette*, of the more important staple commodities entering into the cost of living in the leading centres of industry throughout Canada.

The list of commodities includes twenty-eight varieties of food, with fuel and coal oil. In addition a statement is given of the rental of a representative workingman's dwelling of the better class in the quarter of each locality usually occupied by workingmen.

The exact quality for which the quotation is given is set forth in the case of each commodity, and every care has been taken to ensure that the quotations in each case refer to the same class of commodity, in order that the statistics may be available for purposes of comparison.

The list of localities includes nearly every place having a population of 10,000 people and is representative of every Province in the Dominion.

The quotations contained in the table have been furnished by the correspondents of the *Labour Gazette* in the respective localities, under detailed instructions as to sources of information, quality of goods to be quoted, etc., from the Department.

THE Department presents herewith its second monthly statement of retail prices throughout Canada, the nature and source of which are explained in the above standing heading.

As stated in the last issue of the *Labour Gazette*, it is the purpose of the Department to base on these statistics comparisons, from month to month, as to the trend of cost of living throughout the Dominion. It has been thought advisable to defer the beginning of this calculation until the next issue in order that the preliminary ground-work may be properly laid, and every precaution taken to secure complete accuracy in the basal statistics. An extensive correspondence has been held during the past month with the representatives of the Department in order to insure uniformity in the principle on which the quotations are made as between the several localities.

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE

LOCALITY.	Beef.		Veal, forequarter, per lb.	Mutton, hindquarter, per lb.	Pork.		Bacon, best smoked, per lb.	Fish, fresh, good quality, per lb.	Lard, pure leaf, per lb.	Eggs.		Milk, per qt.	Butter.		Cheese, Canadian, per lb.
	Sirloin steak, per lb.	Medium chuck roast, per lb.			Fresh, roasting, per lb.	Salt, per lb.				New laid, per doz.	Packed, per doz.		Dairy tub, per lb.	Creamery prints, per lb.	
	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.
Nova Scotia—															
Sydney	18	12½	15	15	15	15	20	6–18	19	35	33	10	26	32	18
Westville	15	12–14	5–6	12–14	15	17	18	.....	20	32	.....	7	30	30	16
Halifax	20	10–12	8	13	15	14–15	17	7–15	20	35	30	8	25–28	30–32	17
Amherst	16–18	14–16	12	12	16	14	20–22	18–25	20	30	28	7	25	30	16
Prince Edward Island															
Charlottetown	13	9–12	.....	11–14	14–15	14–15	18–20	5–6	19–20	28–30	28–30	5	24	28	16–18
New Brunswick—															
Moncton	18	12	7	12	16	14	18	6–18	18	35	30	7	25	32	18
Newcastle	14	12	8	12	15	18	18	8	19	35	30	7	25	30	16
St. John	18–22	10–12	5–7	14	15	18	20–22	6–16	20	35	30	7	28	33	10–18
Quebec—															
Quebec	15–18	14–16	14–16	14	15	16–17	18–22	8–10	20	30–35	26–30	10	28–32	30–35	15–18
Three Rivers	15	12½	12½	15	16	18	22	8–12	19	38	30	8	25½	27	16
Sherbrooke	18–20	10–12½	7–8	16	16	18	20	10–20	20	32–35	28	7	30	33	18
St. Hyacinthe	12	10	10	12	15	18	18–20	7–10	18	35	30	7	28	28	15
Montreal	15	14	7	13	16	16	18	8–22	19	35	30	8	26	30	16
Maisonneuve	15	14	7	13	16	16	18	8–22	19	35	28	8	26	30	16
St. Johns	18	12	18	18	16	16	20	8	20	40	32	8	26	28	18
Hull	12–15	12–15	12–15	12–15	15–18	15	25	15	19	35	28	8	28	30	16–20
Ontario—															
Ottawa	15	12½	15	15–16	12½	15	20–22	15	19	40–45	30	8	26	28–30	16–20
Belleville	18	8–9	.....	10–15	15	11–12	22–24	10–12	18	30–32	26	5–6	24	25	16–18
Kingston	18	10	8	12½–15	15	15	18–22	12½–15	18–20	30–35	29–30	5–6	23–25	29–30	15–18
Peterborough	17	15	12	16	17	18	20	15	20	30	25	6	20	25	18
Toronto	18–20	8	8–12	15	15–17	15	20–22	12½–15	18	35–38	27–28	8	24	32–33	15–17
Niagara Falls	18	10	12	17	18	16	22	15	19	35–40	31	7	28	31	16
St. Catharines	18	8–10	8–10	15	15–18	15	22–25	15	20	35	30	7	25	32	16
Hamilton	15	12½	11	10	16–18	17–18	22	10–15	18	40	30	7	28	33	18
Brantford	18	10	10	15	17	16	24	12½	18	35	30	6	.....	28	17
Guelph	18	11	10	12½	17	15	22	15	19	30	23	6	22	25	17
Berlin	15	11	12½	15	18	18	20	11	18	30	28	6	25	27	17
Woodstock	15–18	10–12½	8–12½	15	18	15	22	12–14	18–20	30–35	25	6	22–25	28–30	16–20
Stratford	18	12½	12½	14	15	15	22	12½	18	32	29	6	23	25	17
London	18	12	11	12	18	17	22–25	13–15	19	35	31	6	25	28–30	16
St. Thomas	18	12	11	15	17	18	20	12½	22	35	28	6	25	31	15
Chatham	15	11	12½	15	12–15	16	22	12½	20	27	23	7	25–27	30	16
Windsor	18	10–12½	9	12½	18	16	21	15	15	40	35	7	30	35	20
Sault Ste. Marie	17	10	14	17	17–18	17	22	12½	19	50	30	9	26	30	17
Port Arthur	18	12½	10–15	20	18–20	20	22½–25	11–15	15	45–60	35	10	30	35	20

[1]Three bushels per bag.
[2]American oil.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA,
RETAIL PRICES: TABLE, No. 2.

COMMODITIES, CANADA, FEBRUARY, 1910.

Bread.		Flour, strong bakers', per lb.	Rolled oats, per lb.	Rice "B" brand, per lb.	Beans, dry, per lb.	Apples, evaporated, per lb.	Prunes, medium, per lb.	Sugar.		Tea, black, medium per lb.	Coffee, medium, per lb.	Potatoes, per bag.	Vinegar, white wine, per qt.	Starch, laundry, per lb.	Coal.		Wood, hard, best, per cord.	Coal oil, best Canadian, per gal.	Rent, per month.
Size of loaf.	Per lb.							Granulated, per lb.	Yellow, per lb.						Anthracite, per ton.	Bituminous, per ton			
cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	$ cts.	cts.	cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
1½lb	4⅔	3⅝	3	5	5	10	8	6	5	23–35	25	90	10	10	7.00–7.50	3.00	4.00	25	7.00–10.00
3lb.	4⅔	3⅝	4	5	5	10	10	5½	5½	30	35	75	9	10	.....	3.20	....	20	5.00–10.00
1½lb	4	4	5	@	5	12½	7	5½	5	25–30	25	1.05	8	10	6.60	4.60–4.85	4.00–5.00	20	10.00–12.00
1½lb	4	3⅞	4	5	5	10	10	5½	5	30–40	40	90	8	10	6.75	4.75	5.00	20	10.00–14.00
2lb	3½	3.00	4½	5	5	8–10	10	5½	4–5	25	32	1.44¹	12	10–12	6.50	4.00	....	25	6.00–8.00
2lb	4	3⅓	4	5	5	10	8	6	5½	35	35	75	10	10	6.75	5.25	4.50	23	14.00
2½lb	3½	3⅜	4	5	5	12	10	6	5	40	40	90	10	10	7.00	5.00	4.00	25	10.00
2lb	4	3⅓	4	[illegible]	5	12	8	6	5	25–35	35–40	1.00	10	10	6.50–6.75	4.85–5.50	8.00–9.00	20	9.00
6lb	3⅜	4	5	5–6	5	13	12	5½	5	25–30	40	75	.....	10	8.00–8.25	6.00–6.50	7.00–8.00	18	16.00–18.00
6lb	3⅜	4	4	4	5	12	12	6	5	30–50	25–40	75	.....	8	7.50	5.00	6.50	20	8.00
2lb	5	3⅜	5	7	5	10	10	6	5	40	40	90	10	8	7.50	6.00–6.50	4.50–5.50	25	9.00–12.00
6lb	3	3	5	4–5	5	12	13	6	5	30–60	40	75	5–7	8	7.25	5.25	7.50	20	8.00–9.00
.....	.....	.....	.....	5	4	12	10	5	4½	30	25	60	10	10	7.00	4.50	8.00	18	12.00
.....	.....	.....	.....	5	4	12	10	5	4½	30	25	60	10	10	7.00	4.50	8.00	18	12.00
6lb	3⅓	3½	4½	6	5	13	15	6	5	30	35	60	10	8	6.50	5.00	7.50	22	8.00
1½lb	5	4	4	4½	5	12½	10	5	4½	30	35	60	10	7½	7.50	4.00	6.00	18–20	8.00
1½lb–1¾lb	5	4	4	4½–5	5	12½	10	5	4½	30	35	60	10	7½	7.50	5.25–5.50	7.50	25	12.00
3lb	3⅓	3	4	5	5	10	8⅓	5½	5	30	30	50	10	8–10	6.75	5.00	6.00	25	7.00–9.00
3lb	3⅓	3	5	5–7	4–5	10	10	5–5½	5	30	30–35	50	10	8–9	6.75	5.75–6.00	7.00	14–20	8.00
2lb	5	2⅔	3½	10	5	12½	12½	5	4½	40	40	60	10	10	7.50	5.60	7.00	20	12.00
3lb	3	3	3⅜	5	5	10	7	5	4½	30	25	60–65	10	7	7.25	6.00	8.00	18	16.00
20oz	4	3⅓	5	5	4–5	15	10	5½	4½	30	35	90	10	8	6.25	4.00	7.00	20	10.00
40oz	3	3⅓	4	5	5	11	10	6	5	40	30	80	10	9	7.00	....	8.00	17²	11.00
1½lb	4	3	4	5	5	5	9	5	5	40	40	80	8	8	6.75	5.50	7.00	18	15.00
1½lb	4	3½	5	7	5	.....	8	5½	5	25	35	70	10	9	7.00	3.50	8.00	16	10.00
2½lb	4	3	3½	5	5	8	10	5½	5	25–50	25–40	60	10	8	7.00	5.00	8.50	20	10.00
20oz	4	3	4½	4½	4½	10	9	5½	5	30	15	75	10	10	7.25	4.75	8.00	20	10.00
1½lb	4–5	3	4	5	4–5	6–7	8–10	6	5	25–30	25–40	85	10	8	7.00	4.00	8.00	13–18	8.00
1½lb	4	2⅔	5	....	5	10	10	6	5	25	30	75	10	10	7.00	7.00	8.50	18	8.00–12.00
1½lb	4	3½	5	7	5	9	10	6	5	30–50	40	60	10	10	7.00	4.50–5.25	8.50	15	9.00–12.00
1½lb	4	3½	3½	5	5	10	8	5½	5	40	25	75	10	8	7.00	6.00	3.00	15	12.00
20oz	3⅓	3	3⅜	5	4	12½	10½	5⅜	5	30	30	90	10	8	7.00	.....	5.00	15	7.00–10.00
1½lb	4	3	5	5	7	12½	10	6	5	30	30	85	8	10	7.50	5.50	8.00	22	12.00–15.00
1½	5	3	4	5	5	12½	10	6	5½	40	30	75	10	10	7.50	5.50	5.50	25	10.00–12.00
2lb	4	3½	3¾	5	5	12½	8⅓	7	5	25–50	40	1.25	10	10	8.75	6.00	4.50–5.50	30	12.00–15.00

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE

LOCALITY.	Beef.		Veal, forequarter, per lb.	Mutton, hindquarter, per lb.	Pork.		Bacon, best smoked, per lb.	Fish, fresh, good quality, per lb.	Lard, pure leaf, per lb.	Eggs.		Milk, per qt.	Butter.		Cheese, Canadian, per lb.
	Sirloin steak, per lb.	Medium chuck roast, per lb.			Fresh, roasting, per lb.	Salt, per lb.				New laid, per doz.	Packed, per doz.		Dairy tub, per lb.	Creamery prints, per lb.	
	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.
Manitoba—															
Winnipeg	18	12½	6½[3]	15[4]	19½	16½	25	10	22	50	35	10	27½	40	18
Brandon	20	15	12½	18	18	15	30	15	25	50	35	8	30	35	18
Saskatchewan—															
Regina	18	10–12	12–15	20	18	15	25	8	22	40	35	8½	25	35	20
Moose Jaw	17	10	10	18	15	16	25	15	22½	40	35	10	30	37½	18
Alberta—															
Edmonton	15	10	14	18	18	20	20	15	19	45	35	8½	30	35	20
Calgary	15	10	12½	18	15	20	25	10–15	20	40	35	8½	25	35	20
British Columbia—															
Nelson	15–18	10–15	10–16	12–18	15–20	15–18	23–30	12½–18	18–20	50	35–40	12½	30	35	20
New Westminster	18	12½	13	18	15	12½	27½	12½	22	40	35	10	35	40	20
Vancouver	20	10	12	20	15–20	15	30	10	22	50	40	10	25	35–45	20
Victoria	18–20	10–12½	12½[5]	20	20	18	30–35	10	25	40	35	12	31	45	20
Nanaimo	18	15	15	18	18	20	26	10	20	50	35	10	30	45	20

[3]Frozen—fresh killed, 12½c. per lb.
[4]Frozen—fresh killed, 18c. per lb.
[5]Lignite.
[6]Error in January report, should be 12½ oz. instead of 20 oz.

CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR DURING THE SECOND HALF OF 1909.

THE pronounced increase in general industrial activity, which occurred during the second half of 1909, was reflected in the wages of employés in several branches, chiefly among unskilled labourers and railway construction employés. Railway operatives also maintained the upward tendency which characterized the wages of these classes in 1907 and 1908. Among civic employés, the tendency was generally upward. The various skilled trades, including the building, metal and woodworking trades, were firm to upward, but with few important changes. The printing trades were among the most active in securing improved conditions with respect to wages and hours. The increased activity of manufacturing arrested the downward tendency in wages, which was marked in 1908.

A detailed statement with regard to the changes in wages and hours occurring during the second half of 1909, information concerning which was received at the Department, is as follows:—

Changes by Industries and Groups of Trades.

Agriculture.—No pronounced change was reported during the second half of the year, though the general tendency was firm to upward. A table showing the rates for farm hands during the summer season of 1909, was published in the *Labour Gazette* for November, 1909, page 594.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA.
RETAIL PRICES: TABLE, No. 2,

COMMODITIES, CANADA, FEBRUARY, 1910.

Bread.		Flour, strong bakers, per lb.	Rolled oats per lb.	Rice "B" brand, per lb.	Beans, dry, per lb.	Apples, evaporated, per lb.	Prunes, medium, per lb.	Sugar.		Tea, black, medium per lb.	Coffee, medium, per lb.	Potatoes, per bag.	Vinegar, white wine, per qt.	Starch, laundry, per lb.	Coal.		Wood, hard, best, per cord.	Coal oil, best Canadian, per gal.	Rent, per month.
Size of loaf	Per lb.							Granulated, per lb.	Yellow, per lb.						Anthracite, per ton.	Bituminous, per ton			
cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.
1lb	5	2⅞	6	10	5	10	12½	6½	6	35	35	60	10	10	11.00	9.00	6.00	35	20.00 25.00
1½lb	4	3¼	5	5	5	15	10	7	7	35	40	98	12	10	11.50	9.008	6.50	35	18.00
...	....	3	3⅛	5	6	12½	10	5¾	5 7/10	35	33⅓	1.28	10	10	8.50	.....	6.50	35	18.00
4lb	6¼	3⅜	4	7	7	12	8	6	6	30	40	1.35	10	10	13.50	8.00	8.50	35	25.00
12½[6]	3⅛	3½	5½	5	5	13	10	6¼	6	40	40	1.05	20	12½	.....	3.00[5] 3.50	3.00	35	20.00
1½lb	3⅛	3¼	5	6	6	15	10	7	6	25–50	25–50	.....	15	10	8.00	6.50	5.50	35	20.00
1lb	6¼	3 9/10	3⅞	8¼	8	15	10	7	6	50	40	1.58	20	12½	9.50– 10.00	7.00– 8.25	6.00	50	15.00 20.00
1½	6⅝	3 7/10	5¼	7	6	12½	8	6	5¼	35	40	1.25	15	10	.....	7.75	5.00	35	18.00
1¼	5	3½	5½	5–6	6	12½	5–8	6¼	5¼	35–50	25–40	1.35	15	10	12.50	7.75	5.50	35	20.00 35.00
1lb	6¼	4	6¾	6	6	13	8⅓	6	6	30	35	1.35	20	10	.....	6.50– 7.50	5.50	33	19.00
2lb	3⅜	3y	5	5	8	15	10	6	5½	35	35	1.35	20	12½.	....	4.50	....	32	8.00– 15.00

Fishing.—The prices to be paid for sockeye salmon on the Fraser river, during the fishing season, were fixed at twelve and a half cents during August. The rates were the same as those in effect in 1905, the last year of the "big" run. The canners also decided that in the rating of red spring salmon taken in the nets, each one over fifteen pounds in weight should be counted as the equal of two sockeyes. Fifteen cents per fish were paid by the canners for late sockeyes and cohoes.

Lumbering.—In connection with the hiring of men for winter work in the woods, wages were from two dollars to four dollars higher than in the preceding year.*

Mining.—The Dominion Coal Company signed an agreement with the Provincial Workmen's Association renewing an existing agreement which expired on December 31. The new agreement is for two years. Under the terms of the agreement, mine labourers to the number of 800, received an advance in wages from $1.52 to $1.60 per day.‡

The building trades.—Wages were for the most part stationary, during the second half of 1909. Masons and carpenters at Calgary, Alta., had their scale increased, the former from sixty to sixty-two and a half cents per hour, and the latter from fifty-four to fifty-five cents per hour. At Winnipeg, Man., a large number of carpenters went on strike, during August, for an increase from thirty-five cents to forty-five cents per hour. A number obtained the increase; others were working for forty cents per hour.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—A reduction on piece-work prices among moulders, stove mounters and

*See reports of Hull, Ottawa, and Sault Ste Marie correspondents in the *Labour Gazette* for October, 1909.

‡See the *Labour Gazette* for December, 1909, page 708

CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR

CLASS OF WORKPEOPLE AFFECTED.	LOCALITY.	Approximate Number of Workpeople affected.	Date from which change took effect.	PARTICULARS OF CHANGE.
Mining—				
Coal miners	Dom. Coal Co., NS	800	Dec. 31	Wages increased from $1.52 to $1.60 per day
The building trades—				
Carpenters	Winnipeg, Man.	600	Sept.	Wages increased from 35c. to 45c. per hour
Masons	Calgary, Alta	45	July	Wages increased from 60c. to 62½c. per hour
Plumbers	Calgary, Alta	30	"	Wages increased from 54c. to 55c. per hour
The metal and engineering trades—				
Moulders	London,	150	Dec. 1	Piecework prices decreased, 25 per cent
Stove mounters	"	20	" 1	Piecework prices decreased, 10 per cent.
Polishers	"	15	" 1	Piecework prices decreased, 10 per cent
Moulders, machine	Brantford, Ont.	25	" 1	Wages increased from $2.15 to $2.30–$2.40, per day.
Linemen	Winnipeg, Man.	85	Aug.	Wages increased from 30c. to 33½c.–35c. per hour, and hours reduced from 10 to 9
The printing trades—				
Printers, machine	St. Catharines, Ont	7	Oct. 1	Wages increased $1.00 per week
Printers, hand	"	9	" 1	Wages increased $1.50 per week
Printers	Fernie, B.C.			Wages increased from $21 to $24 per week
Printers	Calgary, Alta	60	Dec.	Wages increased $2 per week
				Old rate. New rate.
Pressmen	St. John, N.B.	70	Nov. 22	Web pressmen, per week (day) $12–$14.00 $15.00
				" (night) $12.00–$14 $18.00
				Book and job pressmen, platen $10–$10.50 $11–$14
				Book and job pressmen, cylinder $10–$10.50 $14.00
The clothing trades—				
Cloakmakers	Montreal, Que.	108	Sept.	Wages increased 10 per cent
Tailors	Vancouver, B.C.	31	Oct.	Wages increased $18–$20 per week; piecework prices advanced 10 per cent
Civic employés—				
Foreman	Ottawa, Ont.	9	Sept. 1	Hours reduced from 10 to 9 per day
Carpenters	"	50	" 1	Hours reduced from 10 to 9 per day
Iron workers	"	15	" 1	Hours reduced from 10 to 9 per day
Builders' labourers	"	50	" 1	Hours reduced from 10 to 9 per day; wages increased
Teamsters	Belleville Ont.	18	Oct.	Wages increased from $3 to $3.50 per day
				Old rate. New rate.
The railway service—				
Trainmen	M.C.R. system		Oct. 1	Conductors (freight) 65 $23.00 $25.75
				Brakemen (freight) 135 16.00 17.75
Locomotive firemen	Pere Marquette System	50	Dec. 15	Passenger service $1.75–$1.85[1] $1.95–2.00[1]
				Freight service 2.10–$2.20[1] $2.25–2.35[1]
				Way freight service $2.20[2] $2.35[1]
				Work and week train service $2.25[2] $2.40[1]

[1] Per 100 miles.
[2] Per day.
[3] See the *Labour Gazette* for September, 1909, pages 337 and 341.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA,
STATISTICAL TABLE, SERIES E., No. 26.

DURING THE SECOND HALF OF 1909.

ESTIMATED RATE OF WAGES PER WEEK.		ESTIMATED HOURS OF LABOUR PER WEEK.		CHANGE IN WAGES PER HEAD PER WEEK.		CHANGE IN WORKING HOURS PER HEAD PER WEEK.		MANNER IN WHICH CHANGE WAS BROUGHT ABOUT
Before change.	After change.	Before change.	After change.	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase	Decrease	
$9.12	$9.60	.....	.....	$.48	.....	.....	.....	By new agreement between Company and employés.
18.90	24.30	54	54	5.40	.....	.....	.....	After a strike.
28.80	30.00	48	48	1.40	.....	.....	.....	By agreement between employers and employés.
29.16	29.70	54	54	.....	.....	.....	.....	By agreement between employers and employés.
16.00–$25	12–18.75	.....	.....	.....	4–5.25	.....	.....	Scale reduced by order of employing firm.
15.00	13.50	.....	.....	.....	1.50	.....	.....	
15.00	13.50	.....	.....	.....	1.50	.....	.....	
12.90	13.80–14.40	.....	.....	.90–1.50	.....	.....	.....	On request of employés.
18.00	17.55–18.90	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	By mutual agreement.
14.00	15.00	48	48	1.00	.....	.....	.....	By mutual agreement.
13.00	13.50	48	48	1.50	.....	.....	.....	By mutual agreement.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	By mutual agreement.
18.00	20.00	48	48	2.00	.....	.....	.....	By voluntary concession.
.....	.....	48	48	1.00–3.00	.....	.....	.....	By mutual agreement.
.....	.....	48	48	4.00–6.00	.....	.....	.....	Mutual agreement.
.....	.....	48	48	4.00–3.50	.....	.....	.....	By mutual agreement.
.....	.....	48	48	3.50–4.00	.....	.....	.....	By mutual agreement.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	By compromise, after a strike.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	By mutual agreement.
30.00	30.00	60	54	.....	.....	.....	6	The work of constructing a grandstand was taken over by the city and scale altered
18.00	18.00	60	54	.....	.....	.....	6	
20.00	20.00	60	54	.....	.....	.....	6	
10.00	10.00	60	54	.80	.....	.....	6	
18.00	21.00	.....	.....	3.00	.....	.....	.....	By voluntary concession.

CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR

Class of Workpeople Affected.	Locality.	Approximate Number of Workpeople affected.	Date from which change took effect.	Particulars of Change.
Telegraphers	M.C.R. system	.....	Dec. 1	Wages increased $3 per month
"	Toronto & Northern Ontario Ry. between North Bay and Cochrane	45	.....	Agents' wages increased from $55 to $60 per month Operators increased from $53 to $58 per month Relieving agents increased from $58 to $70 per month Relieving operators increased from $58 to $60 per month.
Maintenance-of-Way employés	Canadian Northern Ry. System, west of Port Arthur, Ont	83[2]	Aug. 1	Old Rate. New Rate. Foremen in first class yards (5). $15.60 $16.50 " second class (20) 14.40 $15.60 Section foreman (359) $14.40–14.70 Labourers (no change) 10.50 $10.50 Foreman in charge of snow ploughs 18 60 $19.20 Foreman on extra gangs $15.00–20.10 $15.00–20.70 Assistant foreman..... $14.40 $15.00
Bridge building employés	"	.....	.....	Foreman (32)..... $18.60–20.10 $19.20–20.70 Carpenters (268)..... $16.00–18.00 $16.80–$18 Bridgemen..... $12.00–16.20 $12.90–16.80 Pumpmen 56 (per month) 46.50–56.50 $48.00–58.00 Pump repairers 9 (per mo.) $90 $93.00
Street railway employés— Motormen and conductors	Calgary, Alta ...	48	Oct. 1	Wages increased from 21½c. to 25c. per hour
Navigation— Freight handlers	Port Arthur and Fort William	700	Aug.	Wages increased from 17½c., day work, and 20c. night work to 20½c., day work, and 23½c. night work.[1]
Miscellaneous trades— Salesmen, saleswomen, cashiers, office hands, delivery employés	Ottawa, Ont	208[1]	Sept. 1	Opening hour of large departmental store, changed from 7.30 a.m. to 8 a.m., every day; and closing hour changed from 6 p.m. to 5.30 p.m. on first 5 days of week and from 9 p.m. to 6 p.m on Saturdays.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA,
STATISTICAL TABLE, SERIES E., No. 26.

DURING THE SECOND HALF OF 1909.

ESTIMATED RATE OF WAGES PER WEEK.		ESTIMATED HOURS OF LABOUR PER WEEK.		CHANGE IN WAGES PER HEAD, PER WEEK.		CHANGE IN WORKING HOURS PER HEAD PER WEEK.		MANNER IN WHICH CHANGE WAS BROUGHT ABOUT
Before change.	After change.	Before change.	After change.	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase	Decrease	
.....	.....	.....	.....	1.00				
.....	.....	.....	.....	1.20				
.....	.....	.....	.....	.30				
.....	.....	60	60	.....				
.....	.....	.....	.....	.60				
.....	.....	.....	.....	.60				
.....	.....	.....	.....	.... .60				
.....	.....	.....	.....	.60				
.....	.....	.....	.....	.60				
.....	.....	.....	.....	.60–.90				
.....	.....	.....	.....	.60				
.....	.....	.....	.....	.75				
13.22	15.37	61½	61½	2.15	.....	.....	.....	After negotiations.
.....	.....	60	51½	.....	.....	.....	8½	By voluntary concession.

polishers went into effect at London Ont. At Brantford, Ont., machine moulders had their wages increased. At Winnipeg, Man., linemen had their hours reduced from ten to nine per day, without material change in wages.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers at St. Catharines, Ont., Calgary, Alta., and Fernie, B.C., obtained an increase in scale. At St. John, N.B., pressmen signed a new agreement, under which an immediate increase was granted and further increases arranged to occur in 1911. The agreement signed is to remain in force until November, 1912. There was previously no regular scale.

Clothing trades.—Cloak makers at Montreal, Que., received an increase amounting to ten per cent. in wages. At Vancouver, B.C., journeymen tailors received an increase in scale, as well as in piecework prices.

Railway service.—Several important increases were granted during the closing half of 1909, details with regard to which will be found in the accompanying table. Among the classes affected were trainmen and telegraphers on the Michigan Central system, locomotive firemen on the Père Marquette system, maintenance-of-way employés on the Canadian Northern Railway system, west of Port Arthur; and telegraphers on the Toronto and Northern Ontario Railway system between North Bay and Cochrane. In the aggregate, over 1,100 workmen were affected by these changes. At Fort William and Port Arthur, Ont., in addition, 700 freight handlers, in the employ of the Canadian Pacific and Canadian Northern Railway Companies, received a substantial increase in wages, as the result of the award of a Board under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act.†

Miscellaneous trades.—At Ottawa, Ont., a large departmental store introduced an early closing arrangement affecting approximately 300 hands to the extent of twelve hours per week.

Railway construction employés and unskilled labour.—With the advance of the season, labour classified under the heading became much more active, and rates advanced considerably, especially in Western Canada. Detailed tables, showing the rates prevailing during the autumn were published in the *Labour Gazette*, for November, 1909, pages 596 and 598. See also the *Labour Gazette* for September, 1909, pages 314-5. Altogether, it was estimated that 12,000 men received advances, ranging from twenty-five cents to fifty cents per day.

†See the *Labour Gazette* for September, 1909, page 341.

IMMIGRATION AND COLONIZATION.

The official statements given below with regard to recent immigrant arrivals in Canada, number of homestead entries made, land patents issued, etc., are published, except where otherwise stated, by courtesy of the Department of the Interior, Canada.

Homestead Entries During January, 1910.

The following statement shows the number of homestead entries made during the month of January, 1910, as compared with January, 1909:

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF HOMESTEAD ENTRIES MADE DURING THE MONTH OF JANUARY, 1910, AS COMPARED WITH JANUARY, 1909.

Agency.	1910	1909	Increase	Decrease
Battleford	83	79	4	
Brandon	5	11		6
Calgary	247	103	144	
Dauphin	69	63	6	
Edmonton	233	221	12	
Estevan	34	7	27	
Humboldt	103	65	38	
Kamloops	11	12	.....	1
Lethbridge	999	183	816	
Moose Jaw	403	291	112	
New Westminster	1	.....	1	
Peace River				
Prince Albert	83	40	43	
Regina	25	57	.....	32
Red Deer	79	59	20	
Saskatoon	161	.....	161	
Winnipeg	78	51	27	
Yorkton	84	66	18	
Total	2,698	1,308	1,429	39

Net increase for January, 1910, 1,390.

It will be seen that there has been a net increase for January, 1910, of 1,390 in the number of entries made.

Nationalities of Homesteaders.

The nationalities of homesteaders during the month of January, 1910, as reported by the several agencies of the Department of the Interior in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia, were as follows:—

Nationalities.	No. of Entries.
Canadians from Ontario	201
" Quebec	35
" Nova Scotia	8
" New Brunswick	5
" Prince Edward Island	7
" Manitoba	87
" Saskatchewan	174
" Alberta	134
" British Columbia	10
Persons who had previous entry	189
Newfoundlanders	
Canadians returned from the United States	43
Americans	935
English	331
Scotch	97
Irish	29
French	13
Belgians	23
Swiss	4
Italians	1
Roumanians	3
Syrians	3
Germans	36
Austro-Hungarians	166
Hollanders	12
Danes (other than Icelanders)	4
Icelanders	5
Swedes	39
Norwegians	27
Russians (other than Mennonites and Doukhobors)	74
Mennonites	
Doukhobors	
Chinese	
Japanese	
Persians	
Australians	1
New Zealanders	2
Total	2,698

Representing, 6,750 souls.

Of 978 entries made by persons coming from the United States, there were 368 from North Dakota, 162 from Minnesota, eighty-one from South Dakota, fifty-four from Washington, fifty-three from Michigan, thirty-seven from Wisconsin, thirty-one from Iowa, twenty-nine from Montana, twenty-five from Idaho, and twenty-four from Illinois.

Lands Patented.

An abstract of letters' patent covering Dominion lands, situate in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, British Columbia and the Yukon Territory issued from the Department of the Interior during the month of January, 1910, as compared with January, 1909, was as follows:—

Nature of Grant.	January, 1910.	
	No. of Patents.	No. of Acres.
Alberta Railway and Irrigation Company's sales	11	3,699.00
British Columbia Homesteads	2	246.15
British Columbia sales	5	376.80
Coal lands' sales	5	1,140.20
Commutation grants	3	186.98
Homesteads	1,683	266,971.995
Hudson's Bay Company	1	44.00
License of occupation	2	
Manitoba Act grants		
Mineral rights (2,233.86 acres)	9	
North-west half breed grants	19	3,288.60
Parish sales		
Quit claim, special grants (320 acres)	2	
Railways—		
Canadian Northern Ry	1	21.43
Can. Pac. Railway grants	13	3,871.77
Can. Pac. Railway grants, Souris branch	2	7,608.30
Canadian Pacific Railway roadbed and station grounds	2	152.02
Grand Trunk Pacific Ry	7	2,102.10
Manitoba South Eastern Railway		
Manitoba South Western Colonial Railway	2	2,840.25
Qu'Appelle, Long Lake and Saskatchewan Railroad Steamship Company	1	160.00
Sales	41	7,095.02
School lands' sales	64	9,077.29
Special grants	5	351.00
Yukon Territory sales	1	45.77
Totals	1,881	309,278.675

In January, 1909, the number of patents issued was 1,691, covering an area of 258,659.34 acres, showing an increase for the month of January, 1910, of 190 in the number of patents issued and of 50,619.33 acres in the area patented.

The following table gives a detailed return of immigrant arrivals in Canada from April, 1909 to January, 1910, with comparative statistics for the corresponding period of 1908-09:

TOTAL IMMIGRATION TO CANADA FROM APRIL TO JANUARY, INCLUSIVE, OF THE FISCAL

	1908–1909				1909–1910			
	Male.	Female.	Children	Totals.	Male.	Female.	Children	Totals.
APRIL:								
Via ocean ports	13,635	3,811	3,223	20,669	8,057	2,021	1,550	11,628
Via U.S.A.	5,676	1,531	1,877	9,084	7,642	2,361	2,606	12,609
Totals	19,311	5,342	5,100	29,753	15,699	4,382	4,156	24,237
MAY:								
Via ocean ports	9,245	4,209	3,691	17,145	10,513	4,233	3,127	17,923
Via U.S.A.	3,923	1,209	1,307	6,439	7,115	1,925	2,067	11,107
Totals	13,168	5,418	4,998	23,584	17,628	6,208	5,194	29,030
JUNE:								
Via ocean ports	4,924	3,392	2,436	10,752	6,502	3,030	2,329	11,661
Via U.S.A.	2,876	1,047	961	4,884	5,638	1,828	1,742	9,208
Totals	7,800	4,439	3,397	15,636	11,940	4,658	4,071	20,869
JULY:								
Via ocean ports	2,927	2,188	1,736	6,851	4,529	2,326	1,915	8,770
Via U.S.A.	2,634	1,003	792	4,479	4,558	1,629	1,156	7,343
Totals	5,611	3,191	2,528	11,330	9,087	3,955	3,071	16,113
AUGUST:								
Via ocean ports	2,035	1,858	1,505	5,398	3,558	2,213	1,546	7,317
Via U.S.A.	3,027	907	750	4,684	5,148	1,560	1,308	6,016
Totals	5,062	2,765	2,255	10,082	8,706	3,773	2,854	15,333
SEPTEMBER:								
Via ocean ports	2,402	1,558	1,143	5,403	3,276	2,352	1,520	7,146
Via U.S.A.	2,965	971	753	4,689	5,283	1,533	1,366	8,182
Totals	5,367	2,629	1,896	10,092	8,559	3,885	2,886	15,330
OCTOBER:								
Via ocean ports	1,666	1,610	1,228	4,504	3,715	2,451	1,866	8,032
Via U.S.A.	2,582	1,030	973	4,585	5,888	1,538	1,502	9,228
Totals	4,248	2,640	2,201	9,089	9,603	4,289	3,368	17,260
NOVEMBER:								
Via ocean ports	1,214	1,035	753	3,002	2,935	1,690	1,164	5,789
Via U.S.A.	2,145	889	994	4,028	3,669	1,403	1,223	6,295
Totals	3,359	1,924	1,747	7,030	6,604	3,093	2,387	12,084
DECEMBER:								
Via ocean ports	1,015	618	465	2,098	2,134	940	689	3,763
Via U.S.A.	1,655	597	610	2,862	2,740	1,239	931	4,910
Totals	2,670	1,215	1,075	4,960	4,874	2,179	1,620	8,673
JANUARY:								
Via ocean ports	930	496	375	1,801	1,684	542	348	2,574
Via U.S.A.	1,317	480	499	3,296	2,392	887	785	4,064
Totals	2,247	976	874	4,097	4,076	1,429	1,133	6,638
Grand totals	68,843	30,739	26,071	125,653	96,776	38,051	30,740	165,567

YEAR 1909–1910 COMPARED WITH THE CORRESPONDING MONTHS OF 1908–1909.

INCREASE OR DECREASE.								Percentage of Increase. Decrease	
Increase Male.	Decrease Males.	Increase Females.	Decrease Females.	Increase Children.	Decrease Children.	Increase Totals.	Decrease Totals.	Increase.	Decrease.
.....	5,578	.....	1,790	.....	1,673	.....	9,041	.....	44
1,988	.....	830	.....	729	.....	3,525	.....	39	.....
.....	3,612	.....	960	.....	944	.....	5,516	.....	19
1,268	.....	74	.....	.....	564	778	.....	5	.....
3,192	.....	716	.....	760	.....	4,668	.....	72	.....
4,460	.....	790	.....	196	.....	5,446	.....	23	.....
1,378	.....	.....	362	.....	107	909	.....	8	.....
2,762	.....	781	.....	781	.....	4,324	.....	89	.....
4,140	.....	419	.....	674	.....	5,233	.....	33	.....
1,602	.....	138	.....	179	.....	1,919	.....	28	.....
1,874	.....	626	.....	364	.....	2,864	.....	64	.....
3,476	.....	764	.....	543	.....	4,783	.....	42	.....
1,523	.....	355	.....	41	.....	1,919	.....	36	.....
2,121	.....	653	.....	558	.....	3,332	.....	71	.....
3,644	.....	1,008	.....	599	.....	5,251	.....	52	.....
874	.....	494	.....	377	.....	1,745	.....	32	.....
2,318	.....	562	.....	613	.....	3,493	.....	74	.....
3,192	.....	1,056	.....	990	.....	5,238	.....	52	.....
2,049	.....	841	.....	638	.....	3,528	.....	78	.....
3,306	.....	808	.....	529	.....	4,643	.....	101	.....
5,355	.....	1,649	.....	1,167	.....	5,171	.....	90	.....
1,721	.....	655	.....	411	.....	2,787	.....	93	.....
1,524	.....	514	.....	229	.....	2,267	.....	56	.....
3,245	.....	1,169	.....	640	.....	5,054	.....	72	.....
1,119	.....	322	.....	224	.....	1,665	.....	79	.....
1,085	.....	642	.....	321	.....	2,048	.....	72	.....
2,204	.....	964	.....	545	.....	3,713	.....	75	.....
754	.....	46	.....	.....	27	773	.....	43	.....
1,075	.....	407	.....	286	.....	1,768	.....	77	.....
1,829	.....	453	.....	259	.....	2,541	.....	62	.....
23	.....	7,312	.....	4,669	.....	39,914	.....	32	.....

Notes.

A considerable number of immigrants from Great Britain had already begun to arrive in Canada during the closing days of February. Several special trains were required to convey the arrivals from St. John and Halifax to Montreal.

The organization of the Government of the Province of Ontario for promoting the emigration of suitable settlers, meeting them upon arrival at Toronto, Montreal, or Quebec, and placing them in Ontario, where they will have good homes and the best prospects of success, will be further improved this season.

INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS DURING THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY, 1910.

Under this heading account is taken of such accidents only, as were sustained by workmen in the course of their employment, and resulted in loss of life or limb or other serious impairment to industrial efficiency. The accidents reported are such as have come to the notice of the Department through the press of the country or correspondents of the *Labour Gazette*. The Department is also indebted to the Bureau of Mines of Ontario and British Columbia, to the office of the factory inspectors of the Province of Ontario, the Ontario Railway and Municipal Board and to the Department of Railways and Canals, for their kind assistance in furnishing the Department with the statements of returns of accidents reported to them.

INDUSTRIAL accidents occurring to 237 individual work people in Canada during the month of February, 1910, were reported to the Department of Labour. Of these, forty-one were fatal and 196 resulted in serious injuries. In addition six fatal accidents were reported as having taken place prior to the beginning of the month, information not having been received by the Department before March, 1910.

In the preceding month there were eighty-seven fatal and 184 non-fatal accidents reported, a total of 271, and in February, 1909, there were seventy-six fatal and 160 non-fatal accidents, a total of 236. The number of fatal accidents reported in February, 1910, was, therefore, forty-six less than in the preceding month and thirty-five less than in February, 1909. The number of non-fatal accidents reported in February, 1910, was twelve more than in the preceding month and thirty-six more than in February, 1909. Altogether there were thirty-five less industrial accidents reported in February, 1910, than in the preceding month and one more than in the same month of the preceding year.

Of 182 returns received during the month giving the ages of the victims of industrial accidents, eighteen referred to persons under twenty-one years of age, ninety-five to persons between twenty-one and forty-five, and fourteen to persons over forty-five. Fifty-five persons were over twenty-one years of age, but their exact ages were not specified.

The following is a record of the accidents of the month by industries and trades:—

STATEMENT OF ACCIDENTS DURING FEBRUARY, 1910, BY INDUSTRIES AND TRADES.

Trade or Industry.	Killed.	Injured.	Total.
Agriculture	6	20	26
Fishing and hunting	1	.....	1
Lumbering	3	11	14
Mining	6	18	24
Building trades	.....	11	11
Metal trades	6	37	43
Woodworking trades	.....	10	10
Printing trades	1	2	3
Clothing trades	.....	1	1
Textile trades	.....	3	3
Food and tobacco preparation	1	6	7
Leather trades	.....	4	4
Railway service	6	31	37
Navigation	2	3	5
General transport	2	7	9
Public employés	2	11	13
Miscellaneous	3	11	14
Unskilled labour	2	10	12
Total	41	196	237

Nature of Fatalities and Accidents.

The chief disasters of the month causing the death of more than one workman were: the killing of three train hands in a derailment near Truro, N.S., and the suffocation of two workmen at a fire in Hamilton, Ont.

Railway Fatality near Truro N. S.

On February 28, an Intercolonial Railway engine and nineteen cars laden with

coal and steel were derailed near Truro, N.S., In the wreck, the fireman, engineer and brakeman, who were all on the engine, were killed.

Asphyxiation of two Workmen at Hamilton, Ont.

In a fire which occurred at the Gurney-Tilden foundry at Hamilton, Ont., two stove mounters were asphyxiated by smoke. The jury empanelled in the case rendered the following verdict:—"We, the jury empanelled to inquire into the deaths of Harry Bawdon and Albert McCulley, find that they came to their deaths by being suffocated by smoke from a fire. We are of the opinion that insufficient means of escape were provided by the Company; also that lacquer rooms and other places where inflammable materials are used should be isolated or made fireproof."

Record by Trades and Industries.

Agriculture.—There were six fatal and twenty non-fatal accidents in this industry during February, 1910, compared with nineteen killed and twenty-one injured in the preceding month and fifteen killed and twenty-four injured in February, 1909. Of the fatal accidents two were due to falling material and one each to exposure, two being found dead, to flying material and to live stock. Five of the minor accidents were due to falls, three each to falling material, to runaways and to live stock, two to exposure and one each to being run over, to machinery, to being scalded and to flying material.

Fishing and hunting.—The body of a trapper was found on Manitou Lake, Man., partially devoured by wolves. In January, 1910, there were two non-fatal accidents and none in February, 1909.

Lumbering.—Death through accident occurred to three workers and serious injury to eleven others in February, 1910. In January, 1910, there were eleven killed and seven injured and in February, 1909, nine killed and eighteen injured. One each of the fatalities was caused by falling material, by drowning and by machinery. Four of the injuries were caused by falling material, three by machinery and two each by flying material and by tools.

Mining.—Six workers were killed and eighteen injured during February, 1909, as against eleven killed and seven injured the month before and two killed and seven injured in February, of last year. Three of the deaths were due to falling material, two to mine cars, and one to a fall. Six of the injuries were due to falls, eight to falling material, three to cars and one to an explosion of gas.

Building trades—During February, 1910, eleven of these workers were injured nine by falls and one each by flying material and by falling material. In the previous month there were two killed and nine injured and in February, 1909, two killed and two injured.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—In these trades there were six workmen killedand thirty-seven injured as against five killed and thirty-five injured in January last, and five killed and and thirty injured in February a year ago. Two each of the fatalities were due to electric shock, to falls and to being suffocated. Of the non-fatal accidents eleven each were due to falling material and to machinery, four to explosions, three each to electric shock, to falls and to flying material and one each to tools and to molten metal.

Woodworking trades.—There were ten workers injured in February, 1910, six by machinery and one each by a fall, by falling material, by a tool and by flying material. In the month before the record was one killed and six injured and in February, 1909, fourteen injured.

Printing trades.—An apprentice was killed in Montreal, being caught between a hoist and a floor, and two workers were injured by machinery. There were no accidents in the preceding month and six injured in February, 1909,

Clothing trades.—In February, 1910, machinery injured one these workers. In the previous month two were injured and one was injured in February, of last year.

Textile trades.—Three serious accidents happened in these trades due to falls and one to machinery. There were no accidents in the month before and there were three non-fatal accidents in February, 1909.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA,
STATISTICAL TABLE, SERIES, F. No. 74.

TABLE OF FATAL ACCIDENTS DURING THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY, 1910.

Trade or Industry.	Locality.	Date.	No.	Cause of Fatality.
Agriculture—				
Farmer	East Whitney, Ont	Feb. 7	1	By cave-in of gravel.
"	Rexton, N.B	" 15	1	Found dead.
"	St. Elenthère, Que	" 10	1	Flying piece of circular saw.
"	Nanaimo, B.C	" 11	1	Kicked in head by a cow.
Farmer's son	Morden, Man	" 13	1	Caught under moving building.
Farm hand	Medicine Hat, Alta	" 8	1	By exposure.
Fishing and hunting—				
Trapper	Manitou Lake, Man	" 8	1	Killed by wolves.
Lumbering—				
Logger	Jocks, Ont	" 14	1	Log rolled on him.
"	Cloose, B.C	" 17	1	Drowned—canoe capsized.
Saw mill hand	Notre Dame de Laterrière, Que.	" 3	1	Fell on circular saw.
Mining—				
Miner	Frank, Alta	Feb. 2	1	Caught between cars.
"	Stellarton, N.S	" 7	1	By fall of stone.
"	Copper Cliff, Ont	" 28	1	By fall of stone.
"	Cumberland, B.C	" 7	1	Fall of coal.
"	Michel, B.C	" 18	1	Run over by car.
Quarryman	George's River, N.S	" 3	1	By fall in quarry.
Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades —				
Electrical worker	Vancouver, B.C	Feb. 10	1	Electrocuted.
"	Niagara Falls, Ont	" 10	1	Fell into turbine.
"	Nicolet, Que	" 25	1	Electrocuted.
Iron workers	Hamilton, Ont	" 17	2	Suffocated by poisonous fumes at fire.
Bridge builder	Fredericton, N.B	" 14	1	Fell seventy feet to ice below.
Printing trades—				
Apprentice	Montreal, Que	" 19	1	Body caught between hoist and floor.
Food and tobacco preparation—				
Brewer	Fort William, Ont	" 9	1	Ignition of varnish in tank.
Railway service—				
Engineer	Near Truro, N.S	" 28	1	In a derailment.
Fireman	Near Truro, N.S	" 28	1	In a derailment.
Brakeman	Kamsack, Sask	" 22	1	Run over by train.
"	Near Truro, N.S	" 28	1	In a derailment.
Car shop hand	Moncton, N.B	" 18	1	Run over by shunter.
Yardman	Winnipeg, Man	" 3	1	Run over by train.
Navigation—				
Sailor	Vancouver, B.C	" 6	1	By explosion of dynamite.
Longshoremen	Montreal, Que	" 12	1	Run down by box car.
General transport—				
Teamster	Oshawa, Ont	" 15	1	By avalanche of earth.
Stable man	Montreal, Que	" 21	1	Kicked by horse.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA,
STATISTICAL TABLE, SERIES, F. No. 74.

TABLE OF FATAL ACCIDENTS DURING THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY, 1910.

Trade or Industry.	Locality.	Date.	No.	Cause of Fatality.
Public employés—				
Mail carriers	Pachena, B.C	" 15	2	Drowned, sloop upset.
Miscellaneous—				
Hotel employé	Bala, Ont	" 9	1	Explosion of acetylene, gas.
Hotel keeper	Nicolet, Que	" 9	1	Burned to death in hotel fire.
Errand boy	Montreal, Que	" 19	1	Crushed in an elevator.
Unskilled labour—				
Labourer	Toronto, Ont	" 12	1	By avalanche of frozen earth.
	Montreal, Que	" 26	1	Run over by cars.

FATAL ACCIDENTS HAPPENING IN THE PREVIOUS MONTH, BUT ONLY REPORTED TO THE DEPARTMENT IN JANUARY, 1910.

Farmer	Repentiguy, Que	Jan. 31	1	Load fell on him.
Farmer's son	London Township, Ont.	" 31	1	By fall in barn.
Miner	Fernie, B.C	" 29	1	Fall of rock.
"	Cobalt, Ont	" 31	2	Explosion of dynamite.
Construction hand	Whoop-up, Alta	" 31	1	Caught between cars.

Food and tobacco preparation.—In these trades a workman was burned to death by the ignition of varnish and six others injured, three by falls, two by machinery and one by the ignition of varnish. The record for the preceding month was one killed and six injured and for February, 1909, eight injured.

Leather trades.—A tool, a fall, machinery and an explosion of shellac were each responsible for a serious accident in this group, compared with one killed and four injured in January, 1910, and no accidents in February, 1909.

Railway service.—Six railway employés were killed and thirty-one injured during February, compared with twenty-three killed and twenty-nine injured in the preceding month and twenty-two killed and seventeen injured in February, 1909. Three each of the fatalities were due to derailments and to being run over. Of the other accidents seven were due to derailments, five to falls, four each to being run over and to falling material; three each to being struck by an object in passing, and to being struck by a locomotive; two each to being caught between cars and to machinery and one to an explosion of steam.

Navigation.—In this group an explosion of dynamite and being run over caused one death each and three other workers were injured by falling material. In the previous month the record was one killed and in February, of last year, one killed and three injured.

General transport.—During February, 1910, two workers were killed and seven injured, as against one killed and nineteen injured in January, last, and seven injured in February, 1909. One of the fatalities was due to live stock and one to falling material. One each of the seven other accidents were due to exposure, to a tool, to a fall, to falling material, to electricity, to machinery and to being caught between cars

Public employés.—Two of these employés were killed and eleven injured during February, 1910, compared with four injured in the month before and three injured in February, 1909. The two deaths were caused by drowning and six of the

minor accidents were caused by falls, three by collisions and one each by an explosion and by a derailment.

Miscellaneous.—Three fatal and eleven non-fatal accidents happened during February, 1910, compared with three killed and seventeen injured in January, last, and five killed and nine injured in February, 1909. One each of the fatalities was due to an explosion of gas, to being burned to death and to an elevator. Three of the injuries were due to elevators, two to machinery and to falls and one each to an explosion of coal oil, to being run over, to live stock and to falling material.

Unskilled labour.—During February two labourers were killed and ten injured, compared with eight killed and seven injured in the previous month and seven killed and five injured in February, a year ago. Falling material and being run over each caused a death. Five of the minor accidents were caused by falling material, two by falls and one each by being run over, by an explosion and by live stock.

TRADE DISPUTES DURING THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY, 1910.

THE only trade dispute which began in February, affecting a large number of employés was a strike of garment workers in Montreal, Que., in which upwards of a thousand persons were affected for one day, and about three hundred during the last five days of the month. Of the old disputes, the only one of serious proportions was the strike of coal miners at Springhill, N.S., where 1,700 men had been out of work for over six months. Mining operations had been resumed, however, to a limited extent.

Analysis of Trade Disputes During the Month.

Number and magnitude.—The total number of trade disputes reported to have been in existence in Canada, during February, was twelve, an increase of six compared with the previous month,* and of seven compared with February, 1909. About forty-eight firms and 3,068 employés were affected by these disputes, thirty-eight firms and 1,236 employés being affected by new disputes.

Loss of time in working days.—The loss of time to employés through trade disputes during February, was approximately 49,484 days, compared with a loss of 44,650 days in January, and 4,395 in February, 1909.

Trades affected by new disputes.—The following table shows the trades affected by new disputes of the month, and the number of workpeople involved in each group of trades:—

Trades.	No. of disputes.	No. of workers.
Clothing trades	4	1,143
Food and tobacco preparation	2	53
Printing and bookbinding	1	40
Total	7	1,236

Localities affected by new disputes.—The new disputes of the month occurred in the following provinces of the Dominion:—

Province.	No. of disputes.
Quebec	3
Ontario	3
Manitoba	1
Total	7

Causes of disputes.—The following were the causes of the new disputes of the month:—

Cause.	No. of disputes.
For increase in wages	2
For increase in wages and recognition of union	1
For "closed shop"	1
Against promotion of employé before expiry of apprenticeship	1
Against conditions of employment	1
Sympathetic	1
Total	7

*The statistics in the present article relating to trade disputes of January, differ from those given in the February *Labour Gazette*, as they are based on later information received.

Methods of settlement.—Of the twelve disputes in existence during February, six were terminated, leaving six still in existence at the close of the month. One dispute was settled by arbitration, four by negotiations between the parties concerned, and one by the strikers establishing a co-operative shop.

Results of disputes.—Of the six disputes that were terminated during the month, two resulted in favour of the employés, and in another they were partially successful. Compromises were reached in two cases, and in one the result was indefinite, the strikers having entered into business for themselves.

Disputes Which Commenced Prior to the Beginning of the Month.

The trade disputes in existence in Canada, during February, which commenced in previous months, comprised strikes of leather workers at Ottawa, Ont., coal miners at Springhill, N.S., carpet weavers at Guelph, Ont., bricklayers at Regina, Sask., and tailors at Vancouver, B.C.

Strike of Leather Workers at Ottawa, Ont.

A strike of about seventy-two leather workers, which began at Ottawa, Ont., on October 14, on account of the refusal of four firms to grant a demand for a general increase of ten per cent. in their wages, was terminated on February 14, a compromise being reached.

Strike of Bricklayers and Masons at Regina, Sask.

On January 15, a strike of bricklayers and masons occurred, at Regina, Sask. The cause of the dispute was the employment of labourers in the construction of the Parliament buildings, to build the interior partitions, composed of plaster block, a branch of work which was claimed by the bricklayers as their own. The matter was referred to the Commissioner of Public Works, who decided that the rate of wages for this class of work should be fifty-five cents an hour, and work was resumed on February 14. According to a report received from the Bricklayers and Masons' Union, eighteen men remained unemployed, pending a settlement of the dispute, but according to the employers, only three were involved in the dispute.

Strike of Coal Miners at Springhill, N. S.

There was little change in the situation of the strike of 1,700 coal miners at Springhill, N.S., which began on August 10, on account of the refusal of the Cumberland Railway and Coal Company, to recognise the United Mine Workers of America and to grant demands for an increase in wages and for certain changes in conditions of employment. The places of some of the strikers, however, had been filled, and a small daily output is now reported.

Strike of Carpet Weavers at Guelph, Ont.

No settlement was reported in the case of a strike of carpet weavers at Guelph, Ont., who went out on December 11, to the number of about thirty-eight, on account of the refusal of the employers to grant a demand for extra pay for overtime, and general dissatisfaction with the conditions of employment. About twelve men were indirectly affected by this dispute. In the course of January and February, it was reported that the places of some of the strikers had been filled.

Strike of Tailors at Vancouver, B. C.

While no settlement was reported in a strike of tailors at Vancouver, B.C., which began on October 4, conditions ceased to be materially affected by it. During October, twenty-nine firms had granted the demand of the strikers, for an increase in wages from eighteen dollars to twenty dollars per week, leaving only three firms and fourteen employés involved in the dispute.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA,
STATISTICAL TABLE, SERIES C, No. 113.

TABLE OF TRADE DISPUTES DURING THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY.

Occupation.	Locality.	Alleged Cause or Object.	No. of Firms or Establishments affected.		Approximate No. of Employés affected.				Date of commencement.	Date of termination.	Result.
					Directly.		Indirectly.				
			Directly.	Indirectly.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.			
DISPUTES WHICH COMMENCED PRIOR TO THE BEGINNING OF THE MONTH.											
Building trades— Bricklayers and masons	Regina, Sask.	Against employment of labourers for interior plaster block work	1	.....	18	.....	.....	.....	Jan. 15	Feb. 14	Rate of wages fixed by Commissioner of Public Works, at fifty-five cents an hour, but class of labour not specified.
Mining— Coal miners	Springhill, N.S	For recognition of union and increase of wages, and against conditions of employment.	1	.....	1,700	.....	.....	.....	Aug. 10	.....	No settlement reported, but places of some strikers were filled.
Textile trades— Carpet weavers	Guelph, Ont.	Demand of men for extra pay, for overtime, and general dissatisfaction with conditions	1	.....	28	.....	12	.....	Dec. 11	.....	No settlement reported, but places of some strikers were filled.
Clothing trades— Tailors	Vancouver, B.C	For increase in wages from $18 to $20 per week	3	.....	14	.....	.....	.....	Oct. 4	.....	No settlement reported, but conditions ceased to be effected.
Leather trades— Leather workers	Ottawa, Ont.	Demand for ten per cent. increase in wages	4	.....	72	.....	.....	.....	Oct. 14	Feb. 14	Increase in wages granted, a compromise.

Clothing trades—													
Garment workers	Toronto, Ont.	Refusal of employers to give thread free instead of deducting cost from wages	1			58			Feb.	2		No settlement reported at end of month.
Cloakmakers	Toronto, Ont.	Demand for "closed shop"	1		48	22	12	3	"	3		No settlement reported at end of month.
"	Montreal, Que.	Demand for increase in wages	1		40	25			"	18		No settlement reported at end of month.
"	"	In sympathy with striking cloakmakers	25		365	570			"	23		No settlement reported, but fourteen firms had signed agreement.
Food and tobacco preparation—													
Hebrew butchers	Montreal, Que.	Demand for increase in wages and recognition of union	6		30				"	7		No settlement reported, but five employers had granted demands prior to strike. Strikers opened a co-operative meat market, and conditions ceased to be affected.
Cigarmakers	Winnipeg, Man.	Against promotion of employé before term of apprenticeship had expired	1		23				"	8	Feb. 17	Employe restored to apprenticeship status.
Printing and bookbinding—													
Printers	Peterborough, Ont.	Demand for increase in wages from $12 to $14 per week for day work	3		40				"	4	" 9	An increase in wages granted. A compromise.

*Considerable difficulty has been experienced by the Department of Labour in making an exact classification of existing trade disputes, particularly in cases where after the declaration of a strike, some of the original strikers have returned to work or had their places filled with new hands, or where establishments affected have found that for either of these reasons, or both, or for the other causes, their business is no longer seriously affected. In such cases while, in one sense, it may be true a strike may be regarded as still in existence because of no formal declaration by either of the parties of its termination, yet so far as the actual effect upon the business interests of the community is concerned a record of the continuance of such a dispute might be misleading. The list of trade disputes published in the present table therefore, includes mention only of such disputes as during the month or at its termination affected, to an appreciable degree, the carrying on of the industrial or business operations of the firm or establishments concerned. Mention moreover, is not made of disputes involving less than six employés, or of less duration than 24 hours.

New Disputes.

Strike of Cloakmakers at Montreal, Que.

On February 8, a strike of cloakmakers of the firm of Messrs. A. Sommer & Co. took place at Montreal, on account of the refusal of the employers to grant a demand for an increase in wages. On February 23, a sympathetic strike was declared, twenty-six firms and about 1,000 employés being then involved. On February 24, fourteen employers signed an agreement and promised not to help Messrs. A Sommer & Co. to fill their contracts during the progress of the strike. The terms of the agreement were reported to be as follows. Fifty hours to constitute a week's work. Extra time to be paid time and a half, double pay to be given for work on the following days:—New Year's Day, Dominion Day, Labour Day, Thanksgiving Day and Christmas. Wages not to be held back for more than three days. Business agents of the unions to be admitted at any time into the shops. A twenty-four hours' notice only to be required on the part of the employers or the employés, when a personal engagement is to be broken.

Almost all the strikers were unionists, some being members of the national, and others of the international organization. There were 300 employés still on strike at the end of the month, of whom seventy-five were from the shop of A. Sommer & Co.

Strike of Garment Workers at Toronto, Ont.

On February 2, a strike of about fifty-eight female garment workers was reported to have taken place at Toronto, Ont. The cause of the dispute was an objection to the practice employed by the firm involved of charging their employés for the thread used, and deducting the cost from their wages. It was claimed by the employés that the deductions came to from one to one and a half dollars per week, while their wages were from five to seven dollars per week. The employers stated that their system of charging for thread had been in force for twenty years. No settlement of the dispute was reported during the month.

On February 3, a strike of cloakmakers of the Continental Costume Company, took place at Toronto, Ont., in which about forty-eight male and twenty-two female employés were reported to have been directly affected, and twelve male and three female employés were indirectly affected. The dispute arose from a demand for a union shop. No settlement of the dispute was reported during the month.

Strike of Printers at Peterborough, Ont.

On February 4, a strike of about thirty-five journeymen printers and five apprentices was declared at Peterborough, Ont., affecting the three newspaper offices of that place. The cause of the dispute was the refusal of the employers to grant a demand for an increase in wages from twelve dollars to fourteen dollars per week for the day printers. On February 9, the strike was declared off, a compromise having been effected.

Strike of Cigar Makers at Winnipeg, Man.

On February 8, a strike of twenty-three cigar makers took place at Winnipeg, Man. According to a report received from the employer, the cause of the dispute was the promotion of a female apprentice before she had served her full time. On February 17, work was resumed, the employé having been restored to the rank of apprentice.

Strike of Hebrew Butchers at Montreal, Que.

On February 7, a strike of thirty Hebrew butchers took place at Montreal, Que., on account of the refusal of six employers to grant demands of their employés for an increase in wages and recognition of their union. No settlement was reported during the month,

but prior to the declaration of the strike, five employers had granted these demands. In the course of the month, the strikers opened a co-operative meat market, and conditions ceased to be affected by the dispute.

The table which is published herewith is a compilation of the trade disputes of the Dominion of Canada, which began or were in continuance during the month of February, and which have been reported to the Department.

REPORTS OF DEPARTMENTS AND BUREAUS.

The following reports of departments and bureaus have been received at the Department of Labour during February, 1910.

DOMINION REPORTS.

Iron and Steel Production.

The production of iron and steel, in Canada, during the calendar years 1907 and 1908, by John McLeish, B.A., Department of Mines, Ottawa: Government Printing Bureau, 1909. Page, 35.

IN a report of the Department of Mines on the iron and steel production of Canada, it is stated that the present rate of production of iron ore in Canada varies from 300,000 to 400,000 tons per annum. In addition from 650,000 to 700,000 tons are obtained from Newfoundland each year, and a quantity from the southern shore of Lake Superior. Numerous iron ranges are known to exist in Ontario north of Lakes Superior and Huron, but owing to the cost of transportation and the low grade ore in some cases, they cannot compete with the imported ore. At present there are about seven or eight producing mines in Canada, only one of which produces more than 100,000 tons per annum. There are sixteen completed blast furnaces, which turned out 630,835 tons of pig iron in 1908. In addition over a million tons of iron and steel were imported.

ONTARIO REPORT.

Mining Statistics of Ontario.

Eighteenth annual report of the Bureau of Mines of Ontario, Part 1. Toronto: King's Printer, 1909. Page, 320.

Part I of the Eighteenth Annual Report of the Ontario Bureau of Mines, contains a statistical review of the mining industry of the Province for 1908, reports on iron ranges in northern and northwestern Ontario, continuing the series in previous annual reports, and an account of the region adjacent to Lake Abitibi.

The following table shows the mineral production of Ontario in 1908, with the number of employés in the various branches of the mining industry, and the wages paid them.

Product.	Quantity.	Value.	Employés.	Wages.
Metallic—				
Gold.....ounces	3,465	$ 60,337	358	$ 80,197
Silver..... "	19,444,400	9,136,830	2,414	2,159,055
Cobalt.....tons	1,224	111,118		
Nickel..... "	10,175	1,866,059	1,722	1,306,665
Copper..... "	7,561	1,071,140		
Iron ore..... "	216,177	574,839	366	222,234
Pig iron..... "	271,556	4,390,839	1,807 (a)	1,001,893 (a)
	.....	17,211,162	6,834	4,770,044
Less value Ontario iron ore (170,215 tons) smelted into pig iron.....	.....	456,176	.....	.....
Net metallic production.....	.....	16,754,986	6,834	4,770,044
Non-metallic—				
Arsenic, refined.....tons	702	40,373	(b)	(b)
" crude..... "	2,970	.....		
Brick, common.....No.	222,361,000	1,575,875	3,084	845,606
Tile, drain..... "	24,800,000	338,658		
Brick, pressed, etc..... "	56,166,554	485,819	529	254,71
" paving..... "	3,894,820	61,554		
Building and crushed stone.....	.....	530,041	1,022	358,514
Calcium carbide.....tons	2,364	147,150	64	40,944
Cement, Portland.....bbl.	2,022,877	2,417,769	1,642	645,953
Corundum.....tons	106	11,437	170	19,250
Feldspar..... "	7,875	20,300	35	15,631
Graphite, refined..... "	10	1,600	16	2,850
Gypsum..... "	10,389	20,778	51	15,168
Iron pyrites..... "	20,970	69,980	132	95,740
Lime.....bush.	2,442,331	448,598	387	149,704
Mica.....tons	368	73,586	108	40,466
Natural gas.....	.....	988,616	152	106,786
Peat fuel.....tons	200	900	4	850
Phosphate of lime..... "	881	7,048	10	2,860
Petroleum.....Imp. gals	18,479,547	703,773 (c)	430 (d)	247,829 (d)
Pottery.....	.....	50,310	43	15,702
Quartz.....tons	44,741	52,830	69	32,594
Salt..... "	79,112	488,330	195	93,700
Sewer pipe.....	.....	344,260	202	101,840
Talc.....tons	1,016	3,048	10	1,524
Non-metallic production.....	.....	8,882,631	8,355	3,088,223
Add net metallic production.....	.....	16,754,986	6,834	4,770,044
Total.....	.....	25,637,617	15,189	7,858,267
Total for 1907.....	.....	25,019,373	13,613	7,747,195

(a) Includes steel making. (b) Included in Silver and Cobalt.
(c) Value crude petroleum, exclusive of Dominion Government bounty. (d) Petroleum refining works only.

BRITISH REPORTS.

Industrial and Co-operative Societies.

Reports of the Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies for the year ending December 31, 1908, Part B. Industrial and provident societies. London: Wyman & Sons, 1909. Page, 272. Price, 2s., 2d.

In an introductory memorandum to the Report of the Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies, of Great Britain, on industrial and provident societies a brief review is given of the origin and progress of these organizations, and of the legislation relating to them. The oldest co-operative society of which there are official records is the Hull Anti-Mill and General Industrial Society, which was founded at Kingston-on-Hull in 1795, to enable its members to purchase wheat as good as possible, and to manufacture flour at the cheapest rate for their use. This society continued in existence until 1897, when it was voluntarily wound up. Similar movements appear to have developed simultaneously in various parts of the country, but they were not recognized by law until 1834, when societies were authorized to be established for any purpose not illegal. In 1846, they became an integral part of the scheme of associated thrift as represented by provident societies. In

1852, the first law relating specially to their operations was passed, and ten years later they were granted the privilege of incorporation. Various amendments to the law were made from time to time, the statute at present in force being the Act of 1893, as amended in minor details in the years 1894 and 1895.

The societies registered on December 31, 1908, are divided in the report into the following groups: (1) Societies for carrying on industries and trades; (2) Societies for carrying on businesses; (3) Land Societies. In group (1), comprising ordinary co-operative societies, there were registered 2,243 of there societies, of which 243 were wholly "productive," 887 wholly "distributive" and 1,080 both productive and distributive. The balance on the trade of the year in 1,918 societies resulted in a profit of £10,852,664; and in 211 societies in a loss of £27,184.

In group (2) there were registered 298 workingmen's clubs, eighty-four "financial" businesses, and sixty-eight societies of a miscellaneous nature. Of the workingmen's clubs, 179 showed a profit of £27,192, and 107 a loss of £8,405, at the end of the year.

In group (3) returns were furnished by 137 ordinary land purchase societies, having a membership of 17,807, and 123 small holdings and allotments societies, with a membership of 5,926.

In the aggregate, it is stated in their report, co-operation in its various phases represented in 1908, a membership of 2,679,805, while the total assets were £58,315,484, an addition of nearly two millions sterling during the year.

Poor Relief in Great Britain.

Royal Commission on the Poor Laws and Relief of Distress. Appendix, Volume XII. Memoranda by individual commissioners on various subjects. London: Wyman & Sons, Limited, 1901. Page, 464. Price, 5s. 7d.

Appendix XII to the report of the Royal Commission on the Poor Laws and Relief of Distress, treats of the subject chiefly from the historical standpoint in a series of memoranda by individual commissioners. Mr. Stewart Loch contributes a memorandum in regard to the period from 1601 to 1834. Professor William Smart gives an account of the Report of the Commission of 1832, and of the Poor Law Amendment Act of 1834, based on the Report The work of the Poor Law Commissioners from 1834 to to 1847, and of the Poor Law Board from 1847 to 1871, and the first six years of the Local Government Board. Mrs. Sidney Webb describes the policy of the Central Authority from 1834 to 1907, and the medical services of the Poor Law and Public Health Departments, and gives the history of Poor Law administration in Bradford from 1883 to 1906, and in Poplar from 1837 to 1906. Right Hon. Charles Booth furnishes an abstract of statistics on the Poor Law unions of England and Wales with remarks on the reforms that are needed, and the tables of the present areas of Poor Law administrtion, and a new grouping of Unions for proposed Poor Law Boards.

OTHER REPORTS RECEIVED.

Canada.—Report of the standing Committee of the Senate on Public Health and Inspection of Foods, being a Summary of the evidence prepared by Dr. P. W. Bryce.

Department of Railways and Canals. Report of the Hudson's Bay Railway Surveys.

Ontario.—Forty-first Annual Report of the Inspector of Prisons and Public Charities upon the Hospitals for the Insane, for the year 1908.

Twenty-seventh Annual Report of the the Provincial Board of Health for the year 1906.

Public Accounts of the Province of Ontario, for the year ended 31st October, 1909.

Supplementary Estimates for the fiscal year ending October 31, 1910.

British Columbia.—Thirty-eighth Annual Report of the Public Schools of the Province of British Columbia, 1908-1909.

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Annual Summary of the Work of the Bureau of Statistics of Massachusetts, and recommendations of the Director.

Austria.—Die Arbeitseinstellungen und Aussperrungen in Oesterreich wARrend des Jahres 1908.

Ergebnisse der Arbeitsvermittlung in Oesterreich in den Jahren 1907 und 1908.

Vorschriften uber die Sondtagsruhe in gewerblichen Betriebe Oesterreichs.

Die kollektiven Arbeits—und Lohnvertrage in Oesterreich. Abschlusse und Erneuerungen des Jahres 1907.

Belgium.—Enquete sur la Pêche Maritime en Belgique. Introduction. Recensement de la Pêche Maritime.

Russia.—Enseignement Primaire Populaire en Russie. Tomes 1, 2, 3, 4,

SCOPE OF EDWARD MEDAL EXTENDED.

SOME two years ago His Majesty the King, was pleased to institute a medal to be called the Edward Medal, for the purpose of distinguishing the many heroic acts performed by miners, quarrymen and others in saving or endeavouring to save the lives of others from perils in mines and quarries.[1]

During December last, His Majesty was pleased to extend the scope of the medal so as to admit its being awarded to those who in the course of any industrial employment, endanger their own lives in saving or endeavouring to save the lives of others from perils in connection with such employment.

The following is the text of the King's Warrant in this connection:—

[1] See the *Labour Gazette* for February, 1908, page 969.

EDWARD THE SEVENTH, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, KING, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India, to all to whom these Present shall come:

GREETING:

WHEREAS We, by a Warrant under Our Royal Sign Manual, bearing date the thirteenth day of July, one thousand nine hundred and seven, in the seventh year of Our Reign, did institute and create a new Medal to be entitled the Edward Medal, to be awarded for heroic acts performed by Miners and Quarrymen and others, who endanger their own lives in saving or endeavouring to save the lives of others from perils in Mines and Quarries within Our Dominions and Territories under Our protection and jurisdiction:

And whereas We are desirous of extending the scope of this decoration:

It is ordained that the Edward Medal of the First Class and the Edward Medal of the Second Class shall be awarded to those of Our faithful subjects who in course of Industrial Employment endanger their own lives in saving or endeavouring to save the lives of others from perils incurred in connection with such Industrial Employment in these Our Dominions, and in Territories under Our protection or jurisdiction, and such awards shall be made only on recommendation to Us by Our Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department.

Where the said Medal is granted otherwise than for acts performed in Mines, the Medal shall bear Our effigy on the obverse, and on the reverse a suitable design, with the words "For Courage."

Given at Our Court at Sandringham, the first day of December, one thousand nine hundred and nine, in the ninth year of Our Reign.

By His Majesty's Command,

W. J. GLADSTONE.

RECENT LEGAL DECISIONS AFFECTING LABOUR.

The following synopses of recent cases affecting labour are based upon the latest reports of legal proceedings and other legal records of the different Provinces of Canada.

NOVA SCOTIA CASES.

Judgement in Coal Conspiracy Case.

Stipendiary Magistrate Fielding delivered judgement, on February 15, in the coal conspiracy case, and committed J. R. Cowans and Alexander Dick for trial at the next sitting of the Supreme Court.[1]

Bail was fixed at $1,000 each, with one surety for $1,000. The defendants each went bail for the other.

The Magistrate stated that he had not treated the case as political economy, but had dealt with it solely as a matter of law and had not gone into the matter of trusts or rights, or as to what inspired the prosecution.

Rioters Punished.

In the Criminal Court, at Sydney, on September 22, Mr. Justice Lawrence meted out heavy sentences to the striking miners who were found guilty by a jury, of meeting for riot and unlawful assembly. Of the cases before the court six were found not guilty, and forty-eight were convicted. The principals in the rioting, John Connolly and John Guthro, were sentenced to two years each in Dorchester Penitentiary. James Murphy and Nathan Roche each were given nine months in jail; seven were released on six months' suspended sentence, and the rest were fined from $20 to $50 each, and in default of payment from two to six months' imprisonment

Fatal Injuries Act. Damages for Negligence.

An action under the "Fatal Injuries' Act", of Nova Scotia, brought by the plaintiff, on behalf of himself and his wife, to recover damages for the death of their son, a young man who was killed in the defendants' mine while working as one of the defendants' employés. The jury awarded, $1,200 damages, and divided the amount, giving to each, $600, father and mother. The death of the employé was caused by a stone or rock of several tons' weight falling out of the hanging wall of the mine upon the deceased workman, just after work had been resumed in the mine, and after it had remained unworked for some eighteen months. The jury found that the negligence of the defendants, which caused the death of their workman, consisted in "not having the overhanging wall cased and protected from falling; timbering overhead in trench, not sufficiently strong to hold a fall of stone liable to fall from overhanging wall; that the working place was not safe, and that, if the walls had been properly examined, the stone which fell would have been noticed as dangerous; and lastly, that the unsafe condition of the working was discoverable by a reasonably careful inspection. Defendants first appealed to the Supreme Court of Nova Scotia, which dismissed the appeal, and afterwards to the Supreme Court of Canada, where the appeal was again dismissed. The principle contention of the appellants before the last named Court was, that the mine, which had been unworked for some eighteen months, had been properly examined, before work had been resumed, by the superintendent of the mine, and the managing director; that the inspection was careful and complete; but that, whether it was negligent or not, the company, having employed competent men, were not liable, and that the evidence did not justify the findings. Justices Davies and Idington, who gave judgement for the Supreme Court of Canada, were of opinion that the evidence sustained the findings of the jury. Mr. Justice Davies said, that while the master is not necessarily liable for the negligence of the superintendent of his works, he is bound to see that these works are suitable for the operations he carries on at them; and he cannot, by

[1] See the *Labour Gazette* for November, 1909, page 533.

leaving their supervision to his superintendent, escape liability, for the duty is one of which he cannot divest himself. He must provide, at least fit and proper places for the workmen to work in, and a fit and proper system and suitable materials under and with which to work. Such a duty cannot be got rid of by delegating it to others. In view of the disuse of the mine for a period of eighteen months, he deemed the position on the resumption of work, as regards the mine owners' duties to their employés, to be the same as if they were then, for the first time, placing their men at work in the mine. Their duty to their workmen in this situation, was to provide them with a reasonably safe place in which to work. When that duty has been delegated, any negligence of an employé to whom it has been confided, must be imputed to the employer, whether an individual or a body corporate.

(McDougall v. Ainslie Mining & Railway Company, 7 Eastern L. R., 429; 42 Supreme Court Reports, 420.)

Dismissal of Case against Coal Miners.

An action by the Cumberland Coal & Railway Company, of Springhill, against eight Belgians brought there to work in the mines, for the cost of their transportation from Inverness to Springhill, came off before Justice Walsh, of Amherst, and was dismissed.

A Thiel detective, on duty, on behalf of the Company at Springhill, explained how he had hired the Belgians in Inverness, and showed the contracts which they had signed, showing that it was stated that a strike existed in Springhill. He was examined, at length, relative to the methods he had adopted in securing the consent of the men to come to Springhill.

The assistant general manager, testified how the Company had requested the I.C.R. to furnish transportation for the strike breakers from Inverness to Springhill and that transportation was to be charged to the Company. The Company had not yet paid the fares, but had received notice that the same was charged to the account of the Company.

It was contended, on behalf of the defence, that as the statement of claim was for "money advanced," and as the cash had not been paid over by the coal Company, though they might be charged with the same, the action could not be sustained, and the magistrate dismissed the action on this ground, although he advised the parties at variance to endeavour to effect a settlement. Shortly after the decision was given the solicitor of the Company gave notice of appeal.

Quashing of Conviction under Fisheries' Act.

The trial of Captain John Smith, of the steam trawler *Wren*, accused of fishing in unlawful waters, is the first trial ever held in Canada under the new *Habeas Corpus* Act passed by Parliament last year. A warrant was issued by the inspector of the Fisheries' Department, at Halifax, and a trial was held. Smith was found guilty and fined $100, with costs by the inspector, and in default of payment he was sentenced to three months in jail.

Upon an application for his release under the *Habeas Corpus* Act, the judge, released Smith, stating that he had been illegally imprisoned, the evidence being insufficient to convict.

QUEBEC CASES.

Apportionment of Damages for Negligence.

Plaintiff, on behalf of herself and her children, sued to recover damages resulting from the death of her late husband, who was killed by a loose rock falling on him while he was at work in a mine owned and operated by defendants. The trial judge found as a fact, that the foreman of the mine was aware, at the time of the accident, of the danger caused by the presence of rock in the roof of the slope or drift where deceased had been ordered by him to work, and that he took no steps to protect the workman. Upon appeal the Court of Review, at Montreal, agreed with this finding.

It was also found as a fact by the trial judge and affirmed on appeal, that deceased had contributed to the accident

by failing to follow instructions given him to carefully observe the state of the roof each morning before commencing his work, so as to ascertain if there was any loose rock at the place where the accident occurred, and that he neglected these warnings at the time he was killed. There being a common fault and negligence on the part of deceased and the defendants' foreman, the trial judge, assessed the damages at $3,000, and, under the law of Quebec, apportioned the damages, giving $500 to the plaintiff personally, and $1,000 to her in her capacity of tutrix to her children. This judgement was affirmed by the Court of Review, and also by the Supreme Court of Canada, to which an appeal was taken from the Court of Review. The Supreme Court held, that where, as in this case, there is a common fault (*faute commune*), and the party who claims compensation for an injury caused by the fault of another, has been also guilty of fault, which contributed to the accident, he must share the responsibility, and the plaintiff can be awarded only a proportion of the sum total of damages, varying according to the degree in which the respective parties were to blame. The Court was unanimous in dismissing the appeal with costs, and confirming the judgement of the trial judge in favour of the plaintiff.

(Lefebvre v. Nicholls' Chemical Company, of Canada 42 Supreme Court, Reports, 402.)

ONTARIO CASES.

Master and Servant.—Servant's Contributory Negligence.

Plaintiff's hand was crushed between a piece of timber being lowered into the Detroit river tunnel, and the shield through which it was being lowered, alleged to have been caused by the negligence of defendants' employés. At the trial the County Court judge of the County of Essex gave plaintiff judgement for $50 and costs. Upon appeal to the Divisional Court the action was dismissed on the ground that the evidence showed that the plaintiff had only himself to blame, first, in not having his injury promptly attended to, and later, when his condition became more serious, in not doing as he was told and going to see a surgeon.

(McKervey v. Butler Brothers, 15 Ontario Weekly Reporter, 175.)

Master and Servant.—Servant's voluntary risk.—Contributory Negligence.

Plaintiff, widow of deceased, brought action claiming damages for death of her husband, caused, as alleged, by defendants' negligence. The work upon which deceased was employed at the time of his death was that of constructing a tunnel under the Detroit river, and, as a civil engineer, his position was that of superintendent of shaft No. 2. On the night of September 14, 1908, a fire occurred in shaft No. 4., which was supposed to have been caused by the use of candles in the hands of some of the defendants' workmen engaged in making repairs to a bulkhead containing compressed air which was leaking. The place where the fire occurred was about 2,000 feet distant from shaft No. 2, where deceased was employed, and was quite beyond any place in the tunnel where his duty to the defendants required him to be. At the time of the fire there were workmen in the tunnel, and deceased, attracted to shaft No. 2, by the fire, went down that shaft with others to assist in extinguishing the fire, and to rescue the workmen, and, while in the tunnel, was suffocated by the smoke, which was very dense, although the fire itself was not serious. The negligence relied on was, in not providing and maintaining proper supervision of the work, in leaving timber or paper exposed, in permitting the improper use of fire, and otherwise conducting the work in a negligent manner; negligence of the superintendent, absence of proper appliances to put out fires, and of sufficient modes of egress from the shaft in which the fire occurred. At the trial, Mr. Justice Teetzel dismissed the action. His judgement was affirmed by the Divisional Court. An appeal to the Court of Appeal was dismissed and the Divisional Court judgment affirmed. It was held by the Court of Appeal, that deceased had no duty at the fire, nor had defendants any duty to keep the fire from

that section of the tunnel; that, the deceased was not employed where the fire occurred, but was a volunteer, acting deliberately; and, that the defendants were not liable.

(Kimball v. Butler Brothers, 15 Ontario Weekly Reporter, 221.)

Liabilities of Hotel and Restaurant Keepers.

The liability of hotelkeepers to provide food and lodging to travellers, at any hour of the night or day, they may be called upon, is recalled by a judgement delivered by Chancellor Boyd on an application by a restaurant keeper, of Chatham, to quash a by-law restricting the hours during which restaurants may be kept open for business on Sunday in Chatham. The by-law compels the restaurants to close from two to five in the afternoon, and from seven o'clock Sunday evening until five o'clock Monday morning. The restaurant keeper was supported in his attack on the by-law by the hotelkeepers, who explained their support by stating that they preferred to be rid of the catering to travellers' wants, finding it more convenient to send them to a nearby restaurant.

The Chancellor refused the application, holding that the Council had the power, under the Municipal Act, to regulate the hours during which the restaurants could do business. He referred to the fourteen hotels of Chatham "instituted for the convenience of passengers and wayfaring men," and said that however convenient it might be for them to be able to send late guests to a restaurant they could not rid themselves of their obligation to furnish food and shelter for travellers in consideration of which the law gave them a lien on the effects of their guests. Should hotelkeepers fail in their duty, it is for the municipal authorities to see to it and let them know that they do so at the peril of their licenses.

Conviction of Locomotive Engineer.

A C.P.R. locomotive engineer pleaded guilty before the police magistrate, at Perth, to being intoxicated while on duty in charge of a freight train. The Crown Attorney prosecuted. Counsel for the C.P.R. company stated the facts of the case at the request of the Crown, but did not press for severe punishment. Counsel for the accused pleaded for a lenient sentence. The magistrate referred to the serious nature of the offence and imposed a fine of $100 and costs, or six months' imprisonment. The maximum penalty, under section 413 of the Railway Act, is $400 fine or five years' imprisonment, or both.

A Case under the Ontario Factories' Act.

A merchant tailor, in the City of Ottawa, assuming that his premises, did not come under the provisions of a factory or shop regulations, and considering his shop of a high standard, received the inspector with discourtesy and obstruction in the discharge of his official duties.

The inspector failing after repeated attempts to determine the relation of the alleged proprietor to the work-shop in question, laid an information before the Police Magistrate, under, sec. fifty-one of the Ontario Factory Act, which provides that the owner or proprietor of any factory, hereafter, established is required to notify the inspector of the establishing of such a factory, and receive from the inspector a permit to operate the same before beginning operations. The case was heard before Magistrate O'Keefe, in the City of Ottawa, on February 16, 1910. The defendant pleaded guilty, and having written a full apology to the inspector for his discourtesy and obstruction, and agreed to comply with all requirements of the Act, or inspector in future, the inspector requested an adjournment of the case until February 21, which was granted. The case was again called on February 21, when the defendant, through his council, pleaded the excellent condition of his factory, and that he was wholly unaware that he came within the provisions of the factory laws, and regretted this action that led to his being called in court for the first time. The Crown Attorney pointed out that the factory

laws were established for the welfare of the general public, that the inspectors were charged with a grave duty, and that obstruction or hindrance to the inspectors of any kind would not be tolerated by the department. The Magistrate followed in the same, strain observing that it should be a warning to owners or proprietors of factories or shops. And that should a similar case come before him again he would inflict a penalty that would be a substantial warning to such persons. On the recommendation of the Crown Attorney and the inspector, the case was permitted to be withdrawn, the defendant paying the costs.

MANITOBA CASE.

Alleged Criminal Negligence of Employer.

A coroner's jury has found that Andrew Coleman died as a result of exposure, and death was due to gross carelessness on the part of John C. Comlins, who was in charge of a party of labourers, en route to Comlins' lumber camp. The evidence showed that the labourers arrived with a number under the influence of liquor, and started on an eight-mile march to the camp from Darwin. The deceased strayed at dusk, falling a few feet, from the road, where he was found frozen stiff in the morning by volunteer searchers. It did not appear that Comlins made any attempt to find the missing man. Fifteen minutes after the inquest Comlins was arrested on the coroner's warrant, which charged him with manslaughter.

SASKATCHEWAN CASE.

Action for Wages. Immoral Conduct as Defence.

Plaintiff sued as assignee of one "H", who was employed as a farm servant by defendant for the season of 1908, at $25 per month and fifty cents per day extra for the time he was threshing. The defence was the grossly immoral conduct of the servant, by the seduction of the defendant's infant daughter during the term of service, which came to the defendant's knowledge only on October 23, 1908, when the servant was leaving defendant's employment, at the completion of his term of service. The District Court Judge, before whom the action was tried, held, that the servant had forfeited all right to his wages by such conduct, and gave judgement for the defendant. An appeal against this judgement was dismissed with costs.

Mr. Justice Newlands, for the full court of five judges, after reviewing a number of decided cases on the question, said that grossly immoral conduct was a breach of the contract of service, and he knew of no immorality on the part of a servant more gross nor more detrimental to the interests of his master than the seduction of his daughter, who, in this case, was only fourteen years of age. The servant having broken his contract, and that breach not having been waived, he could not recover, and, as the grossly immoral conduct was continued during the whole term of service, it was a defence to his whole claim for wages, that is, he broke his contract each month, and therefore, never earned a month's or any wages. He was, therefore, of opinion that, as "H." never earned any wages, there was nothing for him to assign to the plaintiff, and that the judgement of the District Court Judge should be affirmed with costs.

(Wood v. Barker, 12 Western L.R., 225.)

Sunday Work Necessary.

In the case of the prosecution of W. H. Lecky, representing Peter Lyall & Sons, of causing work to proceed on the Parliament buildings on Sunday, November 28, Magistrate Trant, at the hearing, dismissed the charge on the ground that the evidence adduced by the prosecution was sufficient to show, that the work done was not only necessary in the ordinary sense of the word, but that it was a case in which the reservations section of the Act applied. The second charge, that of working on Sunday, December 8, was withdrawn by the Attorney-General.

ALBERTA CASES.

Workmen's Compensation Act Applicable to G. T. P. Company and its Contractors.

An important decision has been just handed down by Judge Taylor in the arbitration under the Workmen's Compensation Act between Allan Murray, of Edmonton, and the railroad construction contractors, Foley, Welch and Stewart. Murray was employed as a carpenter on the G.T.P. construction. While working on a trestle bridge he was knocked off the structure by some moving timbers and sustained injuries to his foot. He claimed $9 a week since the accident happened.

The respondents, Foley and Stewart, denied their liability to pay compensation under the Act, contending that as contractors on the Grand Trunk Pacific railway company in the construction of that railway they were consequently subject to the exclusive legislative authority of the Parliament of Canada; and, that in pursuance of such legislative authority, the Parliament of Canada had made applicable to such work the provisions of the Public Works Health Act, being chapter 135 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, and the applicant came under the provisions of such Act and received medical attendance in pursuance of its regulations. The Workmen's Compensation Act under which the proceedings were taken, it was, therefore, held, did not apply to the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company, or to the respondents as its contractors.

This contention was not upheld by the arbitrator, Judge Taylor, in the following judgement:

"In this matter I am of the opinion that the Workmen's Compensation Act applies. The Public Works Health Act does not in any way cover compensation for injury that may be incurred to any workman. It is for the purpose of compelling certain contractors or companies engaged in public works to properly care for the health of the workmen and make the camps sanitary. It is also for the purpose of compelling them to have within reasonable distance of the workmen, proper medical men and hospital accommodation to care for any of the workmen who may become sick or injured, as it is well known that most of these works are carried on at great distances from the places where medical care or accommodation for the sick or injured is to be had. The health regulations permit the contractors or companies to levy a certain contribution from every workman to meet the expenses incurred. This no doubt, in many cases reimburses the company for their outlay. The Workmen's Compensation Act is for a different purpose. It is to reimburse the workmen to a certain extent, for his loss of time if he should suffer an injury which incapacitates him from work. He might not even be confined to the hospital or require the doctor's care. While in some cases the two Acts might overlap, I do not see that they in any way conflict. In my opinion, therefore, the Workmen's Compensation Act is not *ultra virees* and does apply to such construction works as that in which the claimant was engaged."

BRITISH COLUMBIA CASES.

Failure to Establish Mechanic's Lien.

In a mechanic's lien case Sherritt vs. McCallum, one John Young agreed to build a house for the defendant at Foul Bay, the plasterer "to make good all defects and make good after other tradesmen have finished." Plaintiff was subcontractor for the plastering and completed his work on July 14th, last. On applying to Young for his money, $160, the latter told him he had thrown up the job. Becoming unable to complete his contract Young had abandoned it, and McCallum finished it by day labour. On July 30th, Sherritt gave notice of a lien, but he did not file it within thirty-one days after the completion of his work, as required. Instead he endeavoured to get on the premises to do some touching up after the other tradesmen, but plaintiff's foreman would not allow him in. On August 25th, he got in and did four or

five hours' work, and subsequently took the present action.

Judge Lampman held that plaintiff was a trespasser on August 25th, and had express notice that he was not wanted to do any more work. The circumstances showed plainly that he was not making a *bona fide* attempt to complete his contract, but was instead trying to manufacture a lien, and his action must, therefore, be dismissed with costs.

Security for Costs under Workmen's Compensation Act.

The defendant Company, in a proceeding under the Workmen's Compensation Act, applied for an order for security for costs. The claimant was the administrator of the personal estate of Albert Kruz, deceased who died in consequence of injuries received whilst in the Company's employment. The claim for compensation was in due course brought before an arbitrator, pursuant to the provisions of the Workman's Compensation Act, and the evidence having been substantially given, several adjournments, were had for different purposes. After the proceedings commenced the claimant became an inmate of the penitentiary on a charge of theft. He was also insolvent. Whilst the matter was still before the arbitrator an application was made in chambers by the Company, for security for costs, on the grounds that the applicant was not interested in the subject matter of the arbitration; that the estate of the deceased was insolvent; that the claimant was under penal servitude, and the dependent wife of the deceased lived beyond the jurisdiction of the court. The application was opposed first, because it should have been made to the arbitrator; secondly, because the right to security, if such right existed, had been waived; and thirdly, because of the facts set forth in evidence, the Company was not entitled to security. Mr. Justice Morrison, before whom the matter came, said that the third objection raised the substantial point of contention in answer to the Company's real grounds, viz. the application of the well known principle of law that a nominal plaintiff, if without means, may be ordered to give security for the costs of the action. The judge reviewed the authorities which, in his opinion covered the case with respect to the third objection above stated, and held that that objection did not apply in the present case. On the other points of objection he was of opinion that the application by the Company, if it could have been made at all, should have been made, to the arbitrator, and then it should have been made in time. The application for security for costs was refused with costs.

(Re Kruz v. Crow's Nest Pass Coal Company, 12 Western L. R., 158.)

Workman's Wages—Contract of Hiring.

The defendant Company, in an action for wages, admitted that the plaintiff was employed by the month, but contended that he was not entitled to recover because it is the custom amongst land surveyors and their field assistants to terminate the employment at any time without notice, even though the hiring be a monthly one. The County Judge of the County Court of Victoria, before whom the action was tried, decided that it could not be contended that such a custom overrides an express contract, and that in this case there was evidence, verbal and written, of a contract for a monthly hiring. He said that while the custom as stated may exist between surveyors and their assistants, it did not follow that the same custom would prevail in the case of the Company engaging surveyors, and their assistants. He gave judgement for the plaintiff for the balance of the amount claimed after making certain deduction.

(Andrews v. Pacific Coast Coal Mines, Limited, 12 Western L. R., 163.)

BRITISH CASE.

The application for leave to appeal by the defendants in the case, Cotter vs. Osborne, was made before the privy council in London during February, and was refused.

The original suit was brought by the master plumbers of the city against the

defendants, the journeymen plumbers and the members of local unions, to restrain them from interfering with the plaintiffs and the men hired by them during the plumbers' strike, in July, 1906, and to recover damages assessed at $25,000 for losses which they had sustained. The case was tried before Mr. Justice Mathers, who held that the defendants had broken the law and had thereby rendered themselves liable for damages for inducing those who remained in the plaintiff's employ, or afterwards entered the same, to leave that employment, and for preventing others from doing so. The injunction was also made perpetual to restrain the defendants from interfering with the plaintiffs or their workmen.

When the case was brought up the secretary for the union was sent to jail for contempt of court, on account of the fact that certain books asked for by the plaintiff were not forthcoming, and that in short, the production of them was practically refused.

From that decision the defendant's appealed. The judgement of the court of appeal was delivered by Mr. Justice Perdue, that the appeal of the defendants should be dismissed, no costs of the appeal being allowed to either party. The court held that for a number of persons to combine to induce others to break contracts was unlawful, and if such others were induced to break, and did break their contracts that this constituted an actionable wrong. It was no justification for the defendants to show that they were not actuated by malice or ill-will against the persons injured by their acts, and that they only sought to further their own interests. It was further claimed that picketting or besetting of the plaintiff's shops with the object of coercing the employés or inducing them to cease working was also unlawful.

Following this judgement a receiver was appointed by the court to collect the monies through the solicitors of the master plumbers and to realize the judgement from the journeymen. It was, however, found impossible to realize anything from the union as a union, because it had no corporate existence and no legal way of enforcing payment of dues. This action was, therefore, defeated by the unions disbanding. Action was then taken against individual members personally, but this too was abandoned as with one exception, none of them had any property which could be recovered against . No action was taken against the exception since it was shown that he had taken no active part in the strike, so that as far as damages were concerned the plaintiffs gained no advantage from the strike.

It was realized, however, by the unions that the fact of the injunction being granted prohibiting picketting was a grave one, since it deprived them of one of their strong weapons in time of strike. It was, therefore, decided to appeal the decision still further. The result has not been announced.

THE
LABOUR GAZETTE

APRIL, 1910.

INDUSTRIAL AND LABOUR CONDITIONS DURING THE MONTH OF MARCH, 1910.

I.—GENERAL SUMMARY.

THE spring season has opened fully three weeks earlier than last year throughout Canada. The effect upon general industry and labour has been far-reaching. Agriculturists have been able to work on the land at an earlier date than in several years past, and an increase in the acreage devoted to crop will probably result. Railway construction employés, the building trades, and unskilled labour generally, have benefitted greatly as a result of the favourable weather conditions. In western Canada there was already an active demand for general labour, and the supply was fully absorbed in many localities. The mining industry has also been favourably affected by the early opening of spring. Lumbering and fishing, on the other hand, in central and eastern Canada, have been hampered by the disappearance of the snow and ice, and a diminution in the lumber cut is expected. The expected early opening of navigation has engaged large numbers of men who would otherwise have remained inactive. There has been a further steady increase in the activity of manufacturing establishments. General trade was buoyant, with prices and wages firm to upward. The general outlook is for a very active season, the amount of employment in sight being larger, and general industrial and financial sentiment being more confident, than at any time since the pronounced activity of 1906 and 1907.

Changes in Wages and Hours of Labour.

The following is a statement by industries and groups of trades of the more important changes in wages and hours of labour, information concerning which was received at the Department of Labour, during March, 1910.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—On March 1, the following circular, signed by the manager, was posted throughout the workshops of the Canada Foundry Company, Toronto:—

"I have been authorized to announce that, dating from March 1, 1910, a general increase in wages of five per cent. will be made to all the works' employés of the Canada Foundry Company, Limited, who are on an hourly basis.

"The management recognizes the harmony that has existed between themselves and the employés during the dull times, and takes the earliest opportunity afforded by improved prospects, of showing its appreciation in a practical manner."

Approximately 1,000 men will be affected by the above and the total increase will amount to $600–$650 per week.

Boilermakers and boilermakers' helpers in the Intercolonial Railway shops at Moncton, N.B., to the number of twenty-five, had their wages advanced two cents per hour; the change was made retroactive to April, 1909.

Clothing trades.—Tailors at St. Catharines, Ont., obtained a ten per cent. increase in wages. Coatmakers at London, Ont., to the number of thirty-five, received an increase of twelve per cent. on piece work prices.

The LABOUR GAZETTE, in its accounts of proceedings, abstracts of reports, legal decisions, quotations or other records of matters of concern to labour, is not to be regarded as necessarily endorsing any of the views or opinions which may be expressed therein.—Ed.

Public employés.—The estimates of the Ontario Legislature passed during March, provided for a general increase to clerks and stenographers employed by the Government. Civic employés at Vancouver, B.C., received an increase in scale. Firemen at Stratford, Ont., obtained a voluntary increase in scale. At Berlin, Ont., firemen's salaries were increased by $50 per annum, and the wages of corporation labourers by one cent per hour. At Moose Jaw, Sask., twenty labourers in the employ of the corporation of the city were decreased from twenty-five to twenty cents per hour for the remainder of the winter season.

Railway employés.—A general increase in wages of train despatchers and telegraph operators on the Middle Division of the Grand Trunk Railway system was announced during March; chief despatchers and despatchers were advanced $5 per month, and operators from $5 to $10 per month.[1] Freight handlers and checkers in the employ of the Canadian Pacific Railway, (250) at Toronto, had their wages increased from fourteen and fifteen cents to fifteen and sixteen cents per hour.

Street railway employés.—Motormen and conductors in the employ of the London Street Railway Company had their wages increased one cent per hour in the case of second and third year men, and two cents per hour in the case of employés of over three years' standing.

Interruptions to Industries.

Among industrial establishments, etc., destroyed by fire or through other causes during March, as reported in the press of the Dominion, the following may be mentioned.

Nova Scotia.—Hardware store at Truro, loss, $2,000. About March 15, fire broke out in the big slope of the Acadia Coal Company's mine at Stellarton, and caused considerable damage.

New Brunswick.—Laundry at St. John; tenement house at St. John, loss, $1,500.

Quebec.—Boiler room and contents at mine in Black Lake; outbuildings at Charlemagne, loss, $2,000; outbuildings at Labelle, loss, $1,500; store at Lachine, loss, $10,000; saw-mill at Lysander. At Montreal, moving picture theatre, loss, $20,000; tenement house, loss, $5,000; wholesale clothing establishment, loss, $6,000; church (partial); store at Quebec; sporting goods store, loss, $5,000; hospital (partial at Ste. Foye); outbuildings and contents at St. Johns, loss, $2,000.

Ontario.—General store at Burgessville, loss, $10,000; business block at Chatham, loss, $35,000; business block at Collingwood, loss, $10,000; hotel and general store, at Comber, loss, $10,000; hotel at Coteau Landing, loss, $3,000; parsonage at Delta; large portion of business section of town of Elk Lake, loss, $200,000; outbuildings and stock at Kinmount, loss, $3,000; church, at Goderich, loss, $15,000; outbuildings and residence, at Lakefield; pavilion, band stand and large bath house, at Erieau; livery stable at Norwood; tenement house, at Ottawa, loss, $3,000; store, at Orillia, loss, $12.000; two stores at North Toronto, loss, $5,000; outbuildings and stock at Port Hope; drilling outfit in Raleigh township; skating rink, at Simcoe, loss, $6,000; business block, at St. Catharines, loss, $8,000. At Toronto, machine shop, loss, $7,000; planing mills, loss, $8,000; foundry twenty-five men out of employment; coppersmith's establishment, loss, $5,000; engine house, loss, $1,500. Shoe factory, at Waterloo, loss, $30,000; tenement house (partial) at West Toronto, loss, $1,000; seed warehouse and laundry at Windsor, loss, $250,000, seventy hands out of employment.

Manitoba.—Hotel at Hamiota, loss, $15,000; railway station at Minnedosa, loss, $5,000; general store at Shoal Lake, loss, $15,000; club house at Winnipeg, loss, $50,000.

Saskatchewan.—Business section of Outlook, loss, $80,000.

British Columbia.—Explosion in boiler room and power house at Ymir, loss, $16,500. Business block at Victoria loss, $15,000; planing mill, at Vancouver, loss, $15,000

Conditions in the Industries and Trades.

Conditions of employment during March, in the several industries and groups of trades throughout Canada, as indicated by reports of correspondents of the *Labour Gazette* and by information received at the Department of Labour from other sources, may be briefly summarized as follows:—

Agriculture.

The feature of the month was the exceptionally warm weather which prevailed throughout Canada and which had the effect of advancing the season by approximately three weeks as compared with 1909. During the opening days of the month the break up of the winter roads interfered with marketing. In the second half, however, agriculturists were able to work on the land and a large amount of ploughing had been completed by April 1, both in Ontario, the eastern provinces, the Northwest provinces and British Columbia. Some seeding was also done in Ontario, southern

[1] The increase was granted after a reference of the matter under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907. See report of Board elsewhere in present issue.

Manitoba, Saskatchewan and British Columbia. Orchardists were busy spraying.

Prices were well manitained, though eggs declined. Hogs continued very high. There was a very active demand for horses and cattle. Potatoes were unusually low. The export grain trade was very dull, though prices were firm.

The maple sugar season opened and the outlook is for a heavy production.

Fall wheat in Ontario was reported to have suffered in certain districts from the rapid disappearance of the snow and subsequent alternating frosts and sunshine.

There are in the Province of Quebec, according to a directory issued by the Department of Agriculture, 575 butter and 1,316 cheese factories, 679 combined butter and cheese factories and fifty-six stations where milk is gathered and the cream separated for use in factories. In all 2,626 establishments are included in the list.

A commission was appointed by the Government of Manitoba to inquire into the condition of the live stock industry of Manitoba, with special reference to the alleged monopolistic control of the industry.

With the opening of the spring season in western Canada an active demand for farm hands was reported at several points in the Northwest provinces. Applications for over 8,500 men were filed with the Dominion Commissioner of Immigration at Winnipeg. High wages were offered, the scale ranging from $25 to $40 per month for experienced men and from $10 to $20 for unexperienced help. Good hands are offered from $300 to $350 for yearly engagements. Details with regard to the demand are as follows:—

Experienced men: For Manitoba, 2,458; for Saskatchewan, 1,819; for Alberta, 1,407; total 5,684.
Inexperienced men: For Manitoba, 1,042; for Saskatchewan, 421; for Alberta, 458; total, 1,921.
Married couples: For Manitoba, 262; for Saskatchewan, 419; for Alberta, 270; total 941.
Boys wanted, twenty-two.
Grand total, 8,578.

Fishing.

General quietness prevailed in the Maritime Provinces, coastwise receipts being somewhat light. Preparations for the opening of the lobster season were actively under way. The early disappearance of the ice curtailed the catch of smelt and the year compares unfavourably with 1909. New Brunswick harbour receipts were also lighter; the value of the St. John harbour fishery is estimated at $55,000, a shortage of $18,000, as compared with the previous year. The Lunenburg banking fleet sailed at an earlier date than usual. On the Great Lakes conditions were normal. In British Columbia some good catches of spring salmon and some heavy catches of halibut were reported.

Lumbering.

The early disappearance of the snow brought winter operations in the woods to a close from two to three weeks earlier than usual. As a result the cut in Nova Scotia will be considerably curtailed. On the whole, however, the expectation is that in Ontario, Quebec and New Brunswick the cut will nearly equal that of last year, though it is feared that it will be impossible to remove all of the logs to the streams. The water, moreover, will probably be less favourable for driving than last year. The large number of men returning from the winter camps affected the unskilled labour supply in several localities. Preparations for the opening of the mills were actively under way by the close of the month. Pulp and paper mills were generally active. In British Columbia the mills were very busy; a large number of loggers went into the woods with the advent of spring weather and the outlook for the year is considered excellent.

At the eleventh annual meeting of the Canadian Forestry Association held at Ottawa, March 10, resolutions were passed favouring better fire protection along railway lines, the establishment of a forest reserve on the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains, the reservation of forests on the head waters of streams, the conservation of water powers, and the establishment of forest reservations in areas suited only for forests. The consideration of the fire laws was left to a

TABLE SHOWING STATE OF EMPLOYMENT IN

This table is based largely on the reports of the correspondents of the *Gazette* as published in the present issue several trades and industries throughout the Dominion. The table has reference only to the amount of employment headings in the *Gazette*. In tabulating the information in question, the terms employed are divided into two groups, the very active, (2) quiet and very quiet.

City and district of correspondent.	Agricultural operations.	Fishing.	Lumbering (including sawmilling.)	Mining.	Manufacturing.	Railway construction.	Building trades.
Nova Scotia—							
1—Sydney	Quiet	Quiet	Active	Active	Active	.....	Quiet
2—Westville	Quiet	.....	Active	Active	Active	.....	Quiet
3—Halifax	Active	Quiet	Very quiet	.....	Active	.....	Quiet
4—Amherst	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Active	Very active	.....	Quiet
Prince Edward Island—							
5—Charlottetown	Active	Very quiet	.....	.....	Active	.....	Active
New Brunswick—							
6—Moncton	Active	Quiet	Active	Quiet	Active	Active	Active
7—St. John	Quiet	.....	Active	.....	.....	.....	Active
8—Newcastle	Quiet	Quiet	Active	.....	.....	.....	Quiet
Quebec—							
9—Quebec	Active	.....	Active	.....	Active	.....	Quiet
10—Sherbrooke	Active	.....	Active	.....	Active	.....	Active
11—Three Rivers	Active	Quiet	Active	Quiet	Active	Quiet	Quiet
12—St. Hyacinthe	Active	.....	.....	.....	Active	.....	Active
13—St. Johns and Iberville	Active	.....	.....	.....	Very active	Active	Quiet
14—Maisonneuve	Active	.....	.....	.....	Active	.....	Quiet
15—Montreal	Active	.....	.....	.....	Active	.....	Quiet
16—Hull	.....	.....	Active	.....	Active	.....	Active
Ontario—							
17—Ottawa	Active	.....	Active	.....	Active	Active	Very active
18—Kingston	Active	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Active	.....	Quiet
19—Belleville	Active	Quiet	Active	Active	Very active	Active	Active
20—Peterborough	Active	.....	Active	.....	Very active	.....	Active
21—Toronto	Active	.....	.....	.....	Active	.....	Active
22—Niagara Falls	Active	Active	.....	.....	Very active	Active	Active
23—St. Catharines	Active	.....	.....	.....	Active	.....	Active
24—Hamilton	Active	.....	.....	.....	Very active	Active	Active
25—Brantford	Active	.....	.....	.....	Very active	Active	Active
26—Guelph	Active	.....	.....	.....	Active	.....	Quiet
27—Berlin	Active	.....	.....	.....	Active	.....	Active
28—Woodstock	Active	.....	.....	.....	Active	.....	Active
29—Stratford	Active	.....	.....	.....	Active	.....	Quiet
30—London	Active	.....	.....	.....	Very active	.....	Active
31—St. Thomas	Quiet	.....	.....	.....	Active	.....	Quiet
32—Chatham	Quiet	.....	.....	.....	Very active	Quiet	Quiet
33—Windsor	Active	.....	.....	.....	Active	.....	Active
34—Sault Ste. Marie	.....	Quiet	Active	.....	Active	.....	Quiet
35—Port Arthur & Fort William	Quiet	.....	Quiet	.....	Active	Active	Quiet
Manitoba—							
36—Winnipeg	Quiet	.....	Active	.....	Active	.....	Active
37—Brandon	Active	.....	.....	.....	Active	.....	Active
Saskatchewan—							
38—Regina	Active	.....	.....	.....	Active	.....	Active
39—Moose Jaw	Very active	.....	.....	.....	Active	.....	Active
Alberta—							
40—Calgary	.....	.....	.....	.....	Active	Active	Active
41—Edmonton	Active	.....	.....	Quiet	Active	Active	Very quiet
British Columbia—							
42—Nelson	.....	.....	Active	Quiet	.....	.....	Quiet
43—New Westminster	Active	Very quiet	Active	.....	Active	.....	Quiet
44—Vancouver	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	Active	Active
45—Victoria	.....	Quiet	Active	.....	Active	.....	Active
46—Nanaimo	Quiet	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	Active

CANADA DURING THE MONTH OF MARCH, 1910.

and is intended to present, in brief and accessible form, a generalized statement as to the state of employment in the prevailing, no account being taken as to wage changes, trade disputes and kindred phenomena treated under separate order indicating in each the degree to which general conditions were favourable or unfavourable, as follows: (1) active

	Metal, engineering and ship-building.	Wood-working.	Printing and Allied trades.	Clothing.	Food and tobacco preparation	Leather.	General transport.	Miscella-neous.	Unskilled labour.
1—	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	Active	Active	Quiet
2—	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Quiet
3—	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Quiet
4—	Active	Active	Active	Very active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
5—	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Quiet	Active	Active	Quiet
6—	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
7—	Active	.....	Very active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Quiet
8—	.....	.....	.....	.....	Active	.....	Quiet	.....	Quiet
9—	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active	.....	Quiet	Active	Very quiet
10—	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active
11—	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Quiet
12—	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
13—	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	Active	Quiet	Active
14—	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Quiet
15—	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Quiet
16—	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....	.....	Active	Active	Quiet
17—	Active	Active	Very active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Quiet
18—	Active	Quiet	Quiet	.....	Quiet	Active	Active	Quiet	Quiet
19—	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
20—	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Very active	Active	Active
21—	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
22—	Active	.....	.....	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active
23—	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
24—	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
25—	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
26—	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active
27—	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Quiet
28—	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....	Active	Active
29—	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
30—	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active
31—	Active	.....	Active	Active	.....	.....	Active	.....	Quiet
32—	Active	Very active	.....	Active	Active	.....	Quiet	Active	Quiet
33—	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active
34—	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	Active	Quiet
35—	Quiet	Quiet	Active	Very quiet	Active	.....	Quiet	.....	Quiet
36—	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....	.....	Active	.....	Quiet
37—	Active	.....	Active	.....	.....	.....	Very active	Active	Active
38—	Active	.....	Very active	.....	Active	.....	Active	Active	.....
39—	Active	.....	Active	.....	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active
40—	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Quiet
41—	.....	.....	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Quiet
42—	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet
43—	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active	.....	Quiet	Active	Quiet
44—	Active	Active	Quiet	Quiet	.....	.....	Active	Active	Quiet
45—	Active	Active	Very active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
46—	Active	.....	Active	.....	.....	.....	Active	.....	Active

special committee appointed at the meeting. The publication of pamphlets and periodical literature will be extended during the coming year. Officers were elected as follows: Patron, His Excellency the Governor-General, Earl Grey; Honorary President, the Right Honourable Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Prime Minister; President, the Honourable Senator Edwards; Vice-President, George W. Chown, The Board of Directors was increased from fifteen to twenty-one.

The annual meeting of the Lumbermen's Association of Nova Scotia, was held at Halifax, March 16. Strong endorsation of the Provincial Government's policy of conservation was passed. The following officers were elected: President, F. C. Whitman, Annapolis Royal; Secretary, A. W. Mills, Annapolis Royal.

Mining.

Conditions were active throughout Canada, the favourable weather having facilitated operations. The Nova Scotia collieries were very busy, except in the districts still affected by labour disturbances. The output was much larger than in March, 1909. The early disappearance of the ice off the coast gave promise of a favourable shipping season. The outlook is for a considerable increase in metalliferous mining in Nova Scotia, during the present year. In Quebec there was increased activity in the copper and asbestos mines with the disappearance of the snow. Favourable outputs were reported from the Cobalt camp, shipments during February having totalled 2,257 tons. Activity also prevailed in the nickel, silver and other mines of northern Ontario. Prospecting became very active in the closing weeks of the month. The coal mines of British Columbia and Alberta were producing steadily, with the trade outlook favourable. The metalliferous camps of British Columbia were fairly active.

A preliminary table of the mineral production of Canada shows the total value of the production of 1909, to have been in excess of $90,000,000, compared with a total value of $85,927,802 for 1908. The actual increase or betterment, however, was somewhat greater owing to a slight change made in the method of compiling statistics.

The twelfth annual convention of the Canadian Mining Institute, which now numbers 1,000 members, was held at Toronto. Several important papers and reports were read.

At the annual meeting of the Crow's Nest Coal Company net profits of $145,-029 for the year were declared. Since June, last, the tonnage of coal mined has greatly exceeded the tonnage of any previous year. The sum of $215,839 has been spent in improvements during the year.

Notice of a resolution was given, in the House of Commons, by the Honourable the Minister of Mines, Canada, providing for an expenditure not to exceed $50,000 for investigations and experiments tending to promote the production of zinc and zinc products from Canadian ores.

The annual statement of the British Columbia Copper Company shows that the smelters treated 373,336 tons of ore, from which ore 6,325,000 ounces of fine copper, 18,244 ounces of gold and 64,234 ounces of silver were extracted. The net profits were $236,338, compared with $93,960 in 1908, and $88,155 in 1907.

Manufacturing.

There was a steady increase in manufacturing activity, with, at the close of the month, every prospect of a busy year. Orders on hand were extensive and many plants were working overtime. Heavy goods were especially in demand.

The annual meeting of the Canadian Westinghouse Company, Limited, was held at Hamilton, Ont., Profits for the year were $498,379. The sales for the year were the largest in the history of the Company, being about double those of 1908.[1]

The annual report of the Canadian General Electric Company showed earnings about equal to those of the previous year. The Company was affected by the financial and industrial depression during the first half of 1909, but was very active during the second half.

[1]See report of Hamilton, Ont., correspondent.

The report of the Nova Scotia Steel & Coal Company for 1909, showed gross profits amounting to $907,949, compared with $734,701 during the preceding year. The sum of $362,633 has been expended during the year on capital account. The volume of business was in excess of any previous year.

It was announced by the Dominion Government that the iron and steel bounties would not be renewed at the end of the present fiscal year. The bounties have been in force fourteen years. The total amount paid in bounties last year was, on pig iron $693,423, on steel $838,100 and on manufactures of steel $333,091. Altogether $14,000,000 have been paid in bounties.

According to returns gathered by *Canadian Machinery* the production of iron and steel in Canada during 1909, as compared with 1908, was as follows:—

	Year ending Dec. 31 1908.	Year ending Dec. 31 1909.
Total iron production	566,515	679,161
Total ingot steel production	511,569	675,929
DETAILS.		
Pig iron:		
Basic	345,494	362,947
Bessemer	116,230	164,002
Malleable	18,293	29,500
Foundry	81,932	107,041
Charcoal	4,566	15,671
Steel:		
Ingots	511,569	675,929
Blooms	370,563	472,126
Billets	105,473	139,335
Rails	267,377	337,346
Wire rods	41,420	73,002
Bar steel, iron and structural material	81,984	121,058
Castings	9,350	13,960
Plate, axles, spikes and sundries	3,140	6,521

On December 31, 1909, Canada had sixteen completed furnaces, of which eleven were in blast and five were idle. Of the total, twelve usually use coke for fuel and four use charcoal. In addition, three coke furnaces were being built on December 31.

Railway Construction.

The mild weather has greatly facilitated railway construction operations throughout the winter, and spring work is being resumed at least three weeks earlier than last year. Large numbers of men were engaged, especially in western Canada in connection with the renewed activity in the camps. In the Province of New Brunswick, in northern Ontario and throughout the Northwest provinces and British Columbia the year promises to be exceedingly busy in view of the numerous lines contracted for or projected. In addition to the extensive operations in connection with the extension of the Grand Trunk Pacific and the Canadian Northern lines to the Pacific the building of branch lines by the Canadian Pacific Railway, and Grand Trunk Pacific Railway in the Prairie provinces is being done on an extensive scale. It is stated that thirty new towns will be created as a result of the building of new lines by the Canadian Pacific Railway alone.

The Grand Trunk Pacific Railway line has now been completed as far as Edson, 120 miles west of Edmonton. From this point 1,000 teams have been engaged hauling supplies during the winter as far west as Tête Jaune Cache.

General Transport.

The month was a very active one for railway and street railway employés. Traffic returns on nearly all of the systems show a large increase compared with those of March, 1909. Train crews had a very active month and railway shop employés were busy. Easter holiday traffic was exceptionally heavy.

The earnings of the Temiscaming and Northern Ontario Railway for 1909, totalled $739,450, compared with $419,488 in 1908.

The early date at which preparations for the opening of navigation were begun was an important feature of the month, large numbers being given employment. At the close of the month the ice had almost entirely disappeared from the St. Lawrence river, and navigation, in connection with local trade, had commenced at several points.

Official announcement was made of the inauguration of a Canadian Northern steamship service between Montreal,

Quebec and Bristol. The first sailing will be on May 12.

The outlook is for a busy season on trans-oceanic traffic.

The Trades.

Building.—The building trades were immediately and very favourably affected by the early opening of spring. In nearly every locality the outlook is for a large increase in activity during the present year, and the preliminary work on many important contracts was begun during March. Bricklayers, masons, stonecutters and the other outside branches were the classes chiefly affected, the month comparing very favourably with the corresponding period in previous years. Carpenters were busy and painters and decorators very busy in several localities. The number of permits issued in most of the leading centres was largely in excess of the record for March, 1909.

Metal and woodworking.—Employés in industrial establishments reported increasing activity, the month showing a gain as compared with February, and a considerable gain as compared with March, 1909. Boilermakers, shipbuilders and caulkers began their active season at an exceptionally early date.

Printing.—The printing trades had a good month in nearly all of the large centres. There was a demand for men in some localities.

Clothing.—Tailors were active and garment workers busy. Boot and shoe workers had a fair month.

Textile.—Cotton and woollen mills were very active, the latter reporting greater activity than in several years past.

Leather.—Leather workers had a busy month. The hide market continued quiet though leather prices were well maintained. Tanners and curriers were somewhat dull. Notwithstanding unsettled market conditions affecting rubber, manufacturers were very busy.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Business was reported up to the average in the baking trade. Confectioners reported a good Easter trade. Flour prices continued firm, with a slight upward tendency. Tobacco workers generally, had a fair month.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers, retail clerks and laundrymen reported favourable conditions. Hotel, restaurant and theatre employés were active.

Unskilled labour.—There was a pronounced demand for this class and already the supply was absorbed at many points. The early cessation of operations in the lumber camps temporarily increased the supply in certain districts. Compared with the corresponding period of the previous year, the month was an exceptionally busy one.

Canadian Trade and Revenue.

Foreign trade.—During February, 1910, the total value of imports entered for consumption was $30,341,462, compared with $23,188,668 in February, 1909. For the first eleven months of the fiscal year ending February 28, 1910, the total value of imports entered for consumption was $332,391,669, compared with $264,260,430 in the corresponding period of 1909. The total value of domestic exports during February, 1910, $15,337,043, compared with $14,235,101 in February, 1909. The total value of exports for the first eleven months of the fiscal year ending February 28, 1910, was $257,012,262, compared with $224,205,610 during the corresponding period of 1909. In February, 1910, there was an increase in exports of the fisheries, animals and their produce, agriculture and manufactures and a decrease in exports of the mine, and the forest. The grand total of Canadian trade for February, 1910, amounted to $46,291,201, compared with $38,088,827 in February, 1909. For the first eleven months of the fiscal year ending February 28, 1910, total Canadian trade was $610,577,981, as against $506,464,674 in the same period of 1909.

According to reports of Trade Commissioners received at the Department of Trade and Commerce, Canada, there is a good demand for Canadian raw and salted hides and for fish manure in Japan; for Canadian flour in Sweden; for Canadian pulp for paper making in China;

for Canadian products generally, in Guatemala; and for a superior quality of Canadian paper in Mexico.

Imperial trade.—In Great Britain and the different dominions of the Empire, openings for Canadian products were reported as follows: For Canadian bacon, vehicle wood stock, fish hides, and for small wood goods in Great Britain; for Canadian maple flooring, drilling ropes, steam drills and tools in South Africa, and for Canadian products generally, in British Honduras.

Domestic trade.—Spring trade opened up in satisfactory volume, with winter lines well sold out. The mild weather, which enabled agriculturists to go on the land, caused some quietness in country trade. Easter millinery openings were well patronized. The movement of general groceries was active. The early opening of navigation will greatly stimulate the movement of heavy merchandise.

The February bank statement shows an increase of $5,800,000 in capital account, due to an addition of $4,000,000 to the capital of the Merchants' Bank and $2,000,000 to that of the Sterling Bank, with the removal of $200,000, the capital of the Bank of St. Stephens, N.B., which went into liquidation. Circulation was over $7,000,000 above that of February, 1908. Domestic deposits declined but current loans have increased nearly $100,000,000 during the year and $11,500,000 during February.

The Bank of British North America declared net profits of $321,624 compared with $205,420 last year. The sum of $100,000 was added to reserve fund.

Negotiations were begun and concluded between representatives of the Canadian and United States' Governments with a view of preventing the application of the maximum tariff rates of the latter country against the Dominion. By agreement the Canadian Custom's tariff was amended by reducing the duties on a stated list of articles.

The revenue of the Dominion continues to show a large expansion over that of last year, indicating a steady increase in the trade of the country. There is a considerable surplus over the expenditure on account of the consolidated fund. The revenue for the month of February amounted to $8,173,937, showing an increase of $1,606,751 over the corresponding month of last year. This brings the total for the eleven months of the current fiscal year to $89,684,460. An increase of $14,179,637 is thus shown over that for the same period of 1909.

Notes.

Real estate prices were reported upward in many centres.

The annual meeting of the Ontario Land Surveyors' Association was held at Toronto, March 8-10.

The Canadian Cement Association had its second annual exhibition at London, Ont., March 29-31.

A branch employment bureau was opened by the Government of Ontario, in Brantford.

The meeting of the legislative board of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers was held at Ottawa.

It was stated that within the past twelve months the pupils in five of the Ottawa public schools had deposited $2,114 in the Penny banks.

The Educational Association of Ontario held its annual convention at Toronto during March. The teaching of manual work and domestic science was discussed at some length.

At the Hudson Bay Company's annual fur sales in London, Eng., March 7-10, the number of skins offered was larger than last year. Prices for choice qualities were very high.

The Ontario Good Roads Association held its annual convention at Toronto on March 2-4. W. H. Pugsley, Richmond Hill, was elected President, and Colonel J. E. Farewell, Whitby, Secretary-treasurer.

It was announced that an Ottawa civic by-law, requiring that newsboys and other boys be not allowed on the streets after nine o'clock in the evening will be enforced.

The Government of Manitoba announced the appointment of a Commission to investigate the question of technical and mechanical education in the province. The Honourable G. R. Coldwell, Minister

of Education, will be chairman of the Commission.

Extensive improvements of the water front will be undertaken by the Montreal Harbour Commissioners, during the coming season and the season of 1911, at an estimated expenditure of $6,000,000.

With the object of avoiding accidents in transporting explosives and inflammable materials a series of lectures to trainmen throughout Canada have been arranged by the leading Canadian railway companies.

A deputation of workingmen from Hull, Que., had an interview with the Right Honourable the Prime Minister, the Honourable the Minister of Labour, and the Honourable the Postmaster General, on March 5, in support of the cooperative legislation recently introduced into the House of Commons.

The Workmen's Store Company, Limited, (cooperative) of Dominion, N.S., reported sales during the last six months amounting to $38,420, an increase of $4,123 over the previous term. Profits amounted to $4,515, of which $451 was added to the reserve fund. A dividend of ten per cent. to members was passed. The present number of the latter is 226.

A conference of representatives of the Federal and Provincial Governments was held at Ottawa, on March 29, for the purpose of discussing the question of the relative jurisdiction of the Provincial Legislatures and the Federal Parliament, in reference to the incorporation of companies, and the rights of companies so incorporated.

The personnel of the Public Utilities Commission of the Province of Quebec, as authorized by legislation passed in 1909, was announced during March, as follows: F. W. Hibbard, Chairman; Sir George Garneau and François Charles Laberge.

In the Speech from the Throne, with which the Legislature of Quebec was opened on March 15, a grant was requested for the foundation of a school of forestry, and a larger grant for an agricultural school at Ste. Anne de la Pocatière. Authorization for the payment of higher salaries to school inspectors and the professors in Normal schools was requested.

A delegation representing the executive of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, for the Province of Quebec, waited on the Honourable the Premier of the Province and members of the Cabinet during March. Consideration was requested to the following proposals:—

The abolition of property qualification in municipalities; the amendment of the law so that the salaries of labourers may be protected in the event of insolvency; the enforcement of hygiene in manufacturies, especially in foundries; the reduction of the maximum number of working hours in a week, which is now sixty; the uniformity and reduction in the price of school books; the revoking of the charter of the Provincial Association of Barbers; the establishment of employment bureaus by the Government.

An association known as the Employers' Association of Waterloo County, was recently organized at Berlin, Ont. A free labour bureau has been established in connection with the Association, through which its members will in future obtain their help. The constitution of the Association calls for the appointment of a Board of Conciliation and Arbitration for the consideration and investigation of differences between employers and employés.

In reply to the memorial presented to the Government of British Columbia, by British Columbia Executive of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada,* the following reply was received.

With reference to section 1 and 2, asking for the abolition of property qualifications for holding public office and for the abolition of the election deposit, it is not the intention of the Government to alter the law in this respect at the present time.

No. 3. By the amendment to the Assessment Act, while the exemption on incomes still remains at $1,000, the tax has been decreased during the session just closed from 1½ per cent. It has not been found possible to abolish the poll tax; without such a tax the great majority of Asiatics would altogether escape taxation.

No. 4. The Government does not see its way to interfere with the present arrangements as to hours of labour.

No. 5. At the present time there is in Government contracts a provision that the contractor shall pay all persons employed by him not less than the wages current in the district in which the work is being carried on for competent workmen and labourers.

No. 6. Provision was made in the estimates this year for a grant of $20,000 to the Tranquille Sani-

*See the *Labour Gazette* for March, 1910, p. 948-9.

tarium, and the Government has decided to give that institution the same aid towards maintenance as hospitals receive under the Hospital Act. The erection of a building for advanced stages of tuberculosis is now receiving attention from the Government.

No. 7. At the session just ended, the Government brought in legislation providing for the inspection of tramways.

No. 8. The question as to bakeries will be taken up with the inspector.

No. 9. The executive has decided that the provisions with reference to the holding of inquests are sufficiently stringent to fully safeguard the public interest.

No. 10. The amendment to the Land Act passed at the present session, deals principally with the tenure of timber licenses. The Government is awaiting the final report of the Commission before deciding upon the general policy to be pursued regarding timber.

No. 11. The Government does not at present contemplate the establishment of parental schools. Legislation has been passed bringing into force the Juvenile Courts Act, and the Government desires to observe the effects of its workings.

No. 12. With regard to the amendments to the School Act, submitted by the Vancouver school board, it is the intention of the Education Department to extend the principle of issuing free text books, so as eventually to include all public and High schools. The cost at the present time, however, is too great to permit of this being done at once.

No. 13. An amendment to the Steam Boiler's Inspection Act, 1901, has been passed at the present session to meet certain cases, but this does not affect the efficiency of the Act regarding qualification for engineers.

No. 14. The executive council does not contemplate Government ownership of coal mines, lumber industries, or telephones as requested in this section.

II.—REPORTS OF LOCAL CORRESPONDENTS.

Mr. W. B. McNeill has been appointed correspondent to the *Labour Gazette* for the city and district of Regina, Sask., in place of Mr. Hugh Peat, resigned.

SYDNEY, N.S. AND DISTRICT.

Mr. John Moffatt, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Labour conditions were active throughout the month. All the large industries were busy, and most of the smaller concerns enjoyed a share of the prosperity common to this district. The tone of business in general, is very good, and a marked improvement in all trades is expected by May. The mild winter contributed greatly to the volume of business done. Sydney Harbour, excepting during a few days, was open and free from ice, and coal was shipped from International Pier without hindrance from either harbour or drift ice. The continuance of the Ferry service throughout the winter months was something new to this Island, and probably the greatest evidence of the mild weather conditions. So far no drift ice has appeared, and vessels report the gulf clear of ice. The coal trade was active being retarded only in the strike district. All the large coal companies of the Island report increased outputs during March.

Since the beginning of the strike at the Dominion Collieries no effort was made to operate No. 6 Colliery, but preparations are being made to restart it at an early date. This was the only colliery completely idle for any length of time. All the other collieries are giving good results.

During the month of February, the Nova Scotia Steel & Coal Company produced 61,105 tons of coal; made 8,035 tons of coke; 4,489 tons of pig iron, and 6,702 tons of steel. This Company has 80,000 tons of coal in the bank and is still adding to it. Unless work is interrupted a very busy season is expected.

The Sydney Steel Works were very active, every department being fully employed. The work of constructing the coke-ovens is being rapidly pushed forward, and two shifts of bricklayers are employed at the work. The output of steel has heretofore been limited by the supply of coal, but sufficient ovens will be in readiness by the first of June to overcome this difficulty and give a supply of coke which will enable the furnaces now in operation, to produce to the greatest capacity.

The excavations for the two 400-ton mixers; for blast furnace number eight, and the Bessemer vessels are complete, and work on the foundation is well under way. An improved method of handling ore has been devised and heavier machinery is being installed, the unloading

grabs now being placed, will lift at least, fifteen tons.

One of the four blast furnaces in operation will be blown off on the first of April for the purpose of relining. An effort will be made to have this furnace in operation again by the first of June.

Some time ago the City of Sydney took a plebiscite which favoured the granting of a bonus of $50,000 to a company which proposed the erection of rolling mills. The amount of money to be invested in the mills will be one and a quarter million dollars; the number of men employed varying from 300 to 400, most of whom will be skilled mechanics. Wire nails of all sizes; wire fencing and railway bolts will be three of the first products of the mill, there being a large market for these articles in this Province. As soon as a suitable site can be selected construction work on the mill building will begin.

The Sydney Cement works had a busy month, and were awarded a contract of 12,000 tons by the Dominion Iron & Steel Company.

The woodworking factories had fairly steady employment, and report good prospects ahead.

The building trades were quiet and a number of men were out of employment during the winter, and while they look forward to a fair amount of work by the beginning of May, they state there is no foundation for the report of unusually busy times next summer. Four brick buildings will be erected at an aggregate cost of $130,000.

Transportation by rail was not very heavy, but water transportation was heavier than is common to the March months.

Wholesale and retail business was active.

The Council of the City of Sydney forwarded an Act known as the "Fair Wage Schedule" to the legislative Parliament now sitting in Halifax. The schedule sets forth a minimum rate of wages for twenty different classes of labour, ranging from seventeen and one-half cents per hour for ordinary labourers to forty-five cents per hour for bricklayers, and nine-hour day included.

The skilled trades were generally active, with unskilled labour plentiful.

WESTVILLE, N.S., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. T. Hale, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The month was in general, active; the different trades having up to the average employment considering the season. There were a few idle days in the collieries due in one case to a shortage of cars, and in another case to the breaking out of a fire in one of the mines. With this exception, however, the month was favourable, and there was an increase of 2,000 tons in the output compared with 1909. In February, the total output for the district was about 40,000 tons. Manufacturing industries, with the exception of the Rifle Sight Company, which was inactive, had an active month. No changes in rates of wages or hours of employment have occurred.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Quiet conditions prevailed.

Lumbering.—Activity was reported. The cut will be below the average owing to the mild weather.

Mining.—This industry was active, daily outputs having been generally good. At the beginning of the month, some of the overground men at the Allan shafts were discharged, the reason assigned being that owing to the small number of men working underground, it was considered advisable to hoist coal only three days per week, the underground men working six days per week as usual making coal ready to hoist. The fire in the back mine at Stellarton, supposed to be caused by spontaneous combustion, was at the end of the month reported to be under control. Preparations were being made in the Drummond colliery to sink another lift in the main seam slopes, which means another advance beyond the 8,000 feet distance last

reported. The section known as the Fire Clay mine at this colliery has resumed operations after a suspension of some weeks. A fairly large order has been secured by the Drummond Company for slack coal.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

The building trades were quiet. Jewellers reported business fair; the other metal trades were active. Printers and pressmen were active. Tailors and garment workers reported fair conditions. Boot and shoe workers were busy, saddlers were active. Business was reported fair by barbers, hotel, restaurant, theatre and laundry employés. Clerks were active. Railway and street railway employés were active as were also hackmen, draymen, teamsters and expressmen. Unskilled labour was quiet.

HALIFAX, N.S., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. A. J. Smith, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The general condition of the labour market during the month has been quiet, but there was a decided improvement over February. The building trades have improved considerably, among the permits issued being ones for fine new residences, a large storage house, and two extensive altering jobs. Work on the post office has been pushed with much vigour. Contractor Keefe has now employed some fifty men, and with the present rate the work should be completed by the end of June.

Work along the waterfront has, at times, been extremely busy. With several consignments of immigrants arriving and large shipments of sugar and general cargoes, longshoremen were well occupied, but the demand was, as usual, equal to all emergencies.

The Provincial Secretary's Report for the year ending September 30, 1909, shows that 138 companies were incorporated, which is sixty-one in excess of the record of the previous year. The following is the record of companies incorporated since the Act became law:—

Year ended 30th Sept.	1900	5	Companies
" " "	1901	23	"
" " "	1902	34	"
" " "	1903	58	"
" " "	1904	55	"
" " "	1905	62	"
" " "	1906	91	"
" " "	1907	89	"
" " "	1908	77	"
" " "	1909	138	"
Total		632	

The number of joint stock companies registered was 649, against 631 for 1908, being the largest number registered since the Act was passed.

Three additional stations of the Fishermen's Union of Nova Scotia were incorporated during the year, making a total of thirty. The new stations are No. 28, Morristown, Antigonish County; No. 29, Malignant Cove, Antigonish County; No. 30, Port Hood, Inverness County. Three companies were incorporated under the "Act to Facilitate the Incorporation of Farmers' Fruit, Produce and Warehouse Associations," viz.—

The Aylesford Fruit and Produce Shipping Company, Limited, head office, Aylesford, Kings County; capital, $8,000, 160 shares. The Kingston Fruit Company, Limited; head office, Kingston, Kings County; capital, $6,000, 120 shares. The Waterville Fruit Company, Limited; head office, Waterville, Kings County; capital, $10,000, 100 shares.

Among important measures pertaining to labour introduced into the Provincial Legislature dring the present session were:—

"A Bill to Reorganize Labour Unions." This Bill provides that all companies, corporations and other employers of labour shall recognize united bodies of workmen and labour unions. After the passing of the Act any company, etc., refusing to recognize such labour bodies shall be liable to a penalty of $100 for each and every day (for the first thirty), and to a penalty of $200 subsequent to the first thirty days A second Bill is, "An Act to amend the law with respect to compensation to workmen for acci-

dental injuries suffered in the course of their employment." The measure is based upon the terms of the British, Quebec, and Alberta Acts, and was referred, after its introduction by Premier Murray, to a Committeee of the House, who are hearing evidence.

A third Bill, also introduced by the Premier, is entitled "An Act relating to the hours of labour in shops and offices". It is based somewhat on the lines suggested by the Commission on Hours of Labour, and stipulates that no assistant shall be employed in or about any shop or office:—

(*a*) For more than sixty hours, excluding meal times, in any one week;

(*b*) For more than ten hours, excluding meal times, except on one day of the week, when the employment may be for twelve hours, and

(*c*) For more than six hours continuously, without an interval of at least one hour for meals. Allowances are made for stock-taking and other special work, etc., and the act applies, in addition to clerks, etc., motormen or conductors on any electric railway or tramway, and no person shall be employed for more than six days in any one week. The penalty imposed is a fine of not less than $10 and not more than $50 for each person employing contrary to the provisions of the Act, or imprisonment for a period not exceeding three months. The Bill was referred to a committee, and when openly discussed before that body, met with much opposition.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Some wholesale prices prevalent near the end of month were:—

Butter, creamery, boxes, 27c. to 28c. per lb.
Butter, creamery, 30lb. tubs, 27c. to 28c. per lb.
Butter, creamery, prints, 28c. to 29c. per lb.
Butter, dairy tubs, 20c. to 24c. per lb.
Butter, dairy prints, 22c. to 25c. per lb.
Butter, dairy rolls, 24c. per lb.
Cheese, large, 13c. to 13½c. per lb.
Cheese, twins, 13½c. to 14c. per lb.
Eggs, 24c. per dozen.
Beef, forequarter, 7c. to 9½c. per lb.
Beef, hindquarter, 8c. to 11c. per lb.
Lamb, 10c to 11c. per lb.
Mutton, 6c. to 7c. per lb.
Veal, 7c. per lb.
Pork, 10c. to 11c. per lb.
Turkey, 20c. to 23c. per lb.
Chickens, 14c. to 17c. per lb.
Geese, 15c. to 18c. per lb.

Fishing.—Local fishermen had a quiet month. On March 22 the schooner *Ella May* brought in the results of a most successful trip on the Western Bank. The cargo consisted of 6,500 halibut, which was purchased by the Halifax Cold Storage Company. The schooner *Stanley Hubley* brought in 5,000 pounds of fresh fish, and the *Helen Maud*, 1,000 pounds.

Lumbering.—Owing to the extreme mildness of the winter, lack of snow, etc., the cut has fallen to about fifty per cent. of the usual, and has been the poorest for some years.

Mining.—Mining operations will be pursued in Musquodoboit on an extensive scale, the metals sought being silver and lead.

Manufacturing was more active than in March, 1909.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Bricklayers and masons were dull, but carpenters and joiners showed an improvement. Lathers and plasterers were fair. Painters showed much activity as compared with last month. Plumbers and gasfitters were dull. Stone cutters and builders' labourers were dull. Electrical workers and boilermakers had a fair month. Blacksmiths had a better month than last. Other lines were about normal.

Printers, pressmen and bookbinders had a good month. Tailors showed a decided improvement. Ice cutters and drivers had a good month, not because of a good ice crop, which will be the smallest for years, but many were engaged in the endeavour to secure ice by night work. The icemen usually harvest some 25,000 tons; this year, owing to the mild weather it is not expected that more than 17,000 tons will be stored. Barbers and meat cutters were busy. Maintenance-of-way men and railway employés generally, were well employed. Unskilled labour was fairly active.

AMHERST, N.S., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. A. D. Ross, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Unusually fine weather prevailed throughout the month of March. The

absence of snow had a serious effect upon the lumber industry. Many men were compelled to leave the woods much earlier than was anticipated, and for a few weeks there were a number out of employment.

The strike at Springhill still continues without any signs of peace. The Company has been operating on a small scale but so far has failed to procure competent miners in any numbers and outside of the strike, industrial conditions have a steady upward tendency. There will, however, be but little building in Amherst this year. Considering the fact that the population of the town has doubled in ten years, it is only natural that a period of rest should follow a period of rapid expansion. The established industries are all in active operation and all of them are assured that the coming summer will be an active and busy period in their history.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Quietness prevailed in this industry, but farmers are already preparing for spring work. Farm produce continued high.

Fishing.—The early breaking up of the ice hampered the smelt fishing, but the fishermen are now at work preparing for the lobster season which opens in about a fortnight.

Lumbering.—There was practically no snow in March, and with the woods bare and the swamps open it was almost impossible to carry on lumbering operations. The cut will be fully forty per cent. short of what was estimated. Prices are good.

Manufacturing.—All the factories are steadily employed and all report business improving.

Mining.—Work has been brisk in all the mines except at Springhill, where the strike still continues.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES

Bricklayers and masons have had but little work, but carpenters and joiners were fairly busy. Painters and paperhangers were active, with plumbers busy.

Iron moulders were busy, and iron workers had plenty of work. Machinists were well employed, with electrical workers and blacksmiths busy, and boiler makers fairly active.

Woodworkers were fairly busy, but upholsterers report business dull. Car builders were well employed, with pattern makers fairly active.

Printers were working overtime, and pressmen were well employed.

Journeymen tailors were well employed, with garment makers very busy, and boot and shoe makers well employed.

Butchers were well employed. Ice cutters have had a busy time, but the ice crop has been difficult to handle this year owing to its thinness.

Trunk makers were very busy.

Barbers were well employed, but with furriers business was dull. Stenographers were active.

For unskilled labour, work was rather scarce, but will probably improve next month with better weather conditions.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P.E.I., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. F. J. Nash, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The general condition of the labour market during the month of March showed a slight improvement over February. Little was done in the way of building, excepting the assembling of material. In Charlottetown, the completion of the new building for the Canadian Bank of Commerce and the fitting up by the Island Cold Storage Company of their plant at the east end of the city, were two of the principal features of the situation. The Bill authorizing the Government of Prince Edward Island to guarantee bonds for this Company, to assist in establishing cold storage for the public and the Bill giving the city power to exempt a certain portion of the property of the Company from taxation, passed their second reading in the Legislature. Merchants and shippers report conditions of trade normal for the time of year.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—The hauling of oyster mud and routine work on the farm, occupied the farmers during the month, which was not marked by any unusual features.

Fishing.—Operations in this line were quiet during the month, but the usual preparations for building traps, etc., were made against the opening of the lobster season.

Railroad construction and employment. Construction work on the railroad was stopped during the month and the usual train service was maintained. On account of the two winter steamers coming to this port earlier in the season than usual and as the bulk of the freight is for this city, the business done by the railroad was smaller than in other years.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Bricklayers, masons, carpenters, joiners, lathers and plasterers had a dull month. Painters, decorators, paperhangers, plumbers, gas, steamfitters and stonecutters were active.

Builders' labourers had a dull month. Other skilled trades were normally active, though tanners were dull. Unskilled labour remained dull.

Iron moulders, workers and helpers, machinists and engineers, steam engineers, electrical workers, linemen, blacksmiths, sheet metal workers were active.

Woodworkers, upholsterers, carriage and wagon makers and car builders were active.

MONCTON, N. B., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. J. C. Graves, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The general condition of the labour market in March was healthy. The Marven Biscuit Factory which has been running on nine hours per day, during the winter, resumed the ten-hour day on March 28, with a full staff. The Paul Lea Woodworking Company also changed from eight hours per day to ten hours. This Company is employing forty operatives and is sanguine as to the outlook in building operations. Abrams Sons, machinists, employing fifteen machinists and a full staff of thirty-two hands, report very active conditions, with orders enough to ensure a very successful season. The Record Foundry & Machine Company, while reporting trade in the Maritime Provinces as stationary, owing to the extensive development of business in the West, and the increased output thereby called for, is actively operating and reports shipments so far this year, as treble that of last. Building permits to the amount of $12,000 have been so far issued, and it is expected that the amount of building will exceed that of 1909. The staff of the Intercolonial Railway Company's machine shops have been increased by a number of transfers from the Halifax works. Customs collections show a decrease from February, 1909. Wholesale trade continues good and retail trade average. An increase of pay retroactive from April, 1909, was given to boilermakers' helpers and lowpurd boiler makers in the Intercolonial Railway Company's shops, averaging two cents per hour, and affecting about twenty-five hands. No other material changes in wages or hours of labour were noted, and no unrest on the part of the employés.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—The Provincial Dairy School at Sussex opened on March 22, with a large attendance. It includes a home dairy course, a creamery maker's course, and a cheese maker's course. Two large parties of farmers and farm labourers brought out under local Government auspices from Great Britain are expected here in April. General farming conditions were quiet. The maple sugar season has been early and good. Evaporated cream sugar sells at twenty cents to twenty-five cents per pound, ordinary sugar at eighteen cents, and candy at twenty-five cents.

Fishing.—Quietness prevailed.

Lumbering.—Milling was active.

Mining.—Quietness prevailed.

Railroad construction and employment.—The Transcontinental estimates for February were small, totalling only $97,946 on the six New Brunswick contracts. Two steam shovel crews are at work, one at Miramichi crossing and one at North branch, where there are large fills. The abutments of Cams' river bridge are finished, and the superstructure of steel is being put together. Tracklaying is nearly completed between Moncton and Napadoggan.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Bricklayers, masons, carpenters, joiners, lathers and plasterers were dull. Painting, decorating and paper hanging were becoming active at the close of the month. Plumbers were fairly busy at repair work, but stonecutters and builders' labourers were dull.

Ironmoulders, workers and helpers were steady. Machinists, engineers, electrical workers and linemen were busy. Blacksmiths and boilermakers were active. Horseshoers had a fair month.

Woodworkers were active, also upholsterers. Carriage and wagon makers were quiet. Carmen were busy. Shingle weavers in most localities were active.

Printers reported steady and fairly active conditions.

Journeymen tailors and garment workers, towards end of the month were active. Hatmakers and milliners were very active.

Bakers and butchers were active.

Leather workers were busy.

Barbers were active. Clerks and stenographers were steady, but with limited demand. Hotel, restaurant and theatre employés were busy. Laundry workers were active.

Freight and passenger traffic are both becoming more active towards end of month. The very large immigrant arrivals at the ports of Halifax and St. John made active conditions in railway circles and created a good demand for special crews, consequently good time was made by operating employés. Freight handlers were busy, and teamsters and expressmen active.

The demand for unskilled labour is still light, but average for this season of the year, and no doubt will very materially brighten during April.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Sackville.—At a recent meeting, the Town Council voted ten year's exemption from town taxes and free sewerage and water for the Enterprise foundry, and twenty year's tax exemption each for the Sackville Woodworkers' Company and the Paper Box Company.

ST. JOHN, N. B., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. W. H. Coates, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

With the advent of spring the labour market continued to improve. Several business firms are about to remove to new and more commodious quarters, and in consequence extensive alterations are being made, giving employment to a large number of masons, carpenters, painters and plumbers. On March 12, the *Daily Sun* and *Evening Star* ceased publication, having been purchased by the *Telegraph Publishing Company.* On Monday, the fourteenth March, the *New Star* made its appearance, being published by the employés of the late *Evening Star* from the press of the *Standard.*

Two of Stetson, Cutler & Company's mills started sawing on March 26, after being closed down for a month. Murray & Gregory, Randolph & Baker, and Cushing's mills will recommence operations at the end of March. It is expected that the David Craig Company will start work early in May, manufacturing concrete slabs, and it is thought 150 men will be employed. The American Schooner *Harold J. McCarthy* cleared from this port March 18, for Santiago, Cuba, with a cargo of 3,336 barrels of potatoes. Up to March 26, there have

been filed at the Custom House, cargoes for eighty-one steamships, in connection with the winter port business. These vessels took away Canadian goods valued at $14,037,841, and foreign goods valued at $3,480,124, making a total valuation of $17,517,965. Bank clearings for the four weeks ending March 24, were $5,423,693, and for the corresponding period last year, $4,504,424, being $919,-269 greater in 1910 than in 1909, and $76,773 less than during the four weeks ending February 24 of the current year. Deposits at the Savings Bank during the month of February were $46,379.96, and withdrawals $61,843.87. The Customs receipts for the month of February amounted to $109,285.29, and that of the same period last year, were $101,667.-21, showing an increase of $7,618.08. The Inland Revenue receipts for February were $13,764.86, while those of the corresponding period last year were $13,726.42.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Shingle weavers were dull, but other branches of the skilled trades were from busy to active, with unskilled labour dull.

DISTRICT NOTES.

The Cedars, Long Reach.—The grist mill and blacksmith shop were destroyed by fire, March 25. The loss is estimated at $3,000.

Fredericton.—The Mail Publishing Company has been organized to carry on a general printing and publishing business.

Sackville.—The Fawcett foundry has resumed operations, The Town Council has granted a ten year's remission of taxes to the Enterprise Foundry Company, and to the Paper Box Company and Woodworkers an exemption from taxation for twenty years.

St. Stephen.—The executive of the Charlotte County Wiremen's Union and representatives of the sardine packers of Eastport, Maine, and Lubec, Maine, had a satisfactory conference at the Windsor Hotel on March 17, at which prices were fixed at $12 until August and $6 thereafter. At a meeting held in January a price of $6 per hogshead for the whole season was agreed upon, but later the Deer Island Union made terms with the packers of $12 from the opening of the season until August, and $6 for the remainder of the season. The Bank of Nova Scotia will erect a two-storey stone building opposite the Post Office.

NEWCASTLE, N. B., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. James Falconer, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The labour market has been very quiet, the month of March being the quietest month in the year. There are four industries here to give employment in the winter season, and there are many men idle, from the time the men come out of the lumber woods, about the last week of February, until the mills start sawing, about the last week in April. The cut this winter has been greater than was expected, and is nearly up to former years. The factories are rushed with work. The Stothart Merchantile Company's door and sash factory is busy summer and winter. Lamont's factory is running full time, with orders always on hand. The Company has three steamboats under way, at present, to be ready as soon as navigation opens. Conditions are active in R. G. Anderson & Sons.' furniture and upholstering factory, they having orders ahead to keep them busy for six months. The foundries are very busy, mostly at mill work, and getting steamboats ready for the opening of navigation.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Farmers are not doing much at present, as the hauling is now broken up. The prospects are for an early opening. The winter has been very mild, and stock looks very well.

Fishing is now over and has been a failure.

Lumbering is now about over for the season. Only the teams are in the woods hauling off the yards. The prospects are good for stream driving.

Railroad construction.—The Drummond Company has its road about completed, from the Intercolonial Railway Company's road to deep water. They are now busy building docks for shipment of iron ore.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Bricklayers and masons are not doing much at present, the season has not opened yet. Carpenters and joiners are fairly well employed. Painters, decorators and paperhangers are in their busy season. Machinists' engineers are busy, as there are always many repairs to be done every spring, getting the mills and steamboats ready for the opening of navigation. Carriage and wagon-makers are unusually busy just now; the snow going away so early has rushed the work. Journeymen tailors are rushed with work, but state it has been a very quiet winter. Ice cutters and drivers have had a good season for storing, and the quality is very good, being over two feet thick and clear.

Unskilled labour is in excess of the demand and has been so all winter, as there was very little snow shoveling.

QUEBEC, QUE., AND DISTRICT.

Messrs. P. J. Jobin and E. Little, correspondents, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The month of March showed a marked improvement in various industries compared with the previous month; this was due in a great measure, to spring trade. Special activity was reported in the iron working trades, getting ready for the opening of navigation. Coasting navigation was opened by the leaving of the steamer *Aranmore*, for the lower St. Lawrence, on March 24, eleven days earlier than last year. The work on the new freight shed, on the Commissioner's wharf, to replace the one destroyed by fire last fall, was progressing rapidly. The first merchant steamer from Quebec for the North shore this season, the R.M.S. *General Wolfe*, left port on March 24, and returned on March 30. Navigation is fairly opened and a number of schooners from the lower parishes arrived in port on March 25 and 26. The steamer *Mahone*, from the North shore arrived in port on March 25. A labour dispute arose during the month in the two corset factories, the men in the ironing department refusing to sign an engagement for a year on the same terms as before. These men were discharged and replaced by others, no stoppage of the work occurring. About eight men hands were involved.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—This is the dull season for farmers, the country roads being very bad.

Lumbering.—The mild weather caused the closing of many lumber camps. It is expected that the cut will hardly equal that of last year. The men returning from the camps were well satisfied with their winter's work.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Carpenters and joiners were active and painters busy, but the other building trades were from quiet to dull. Shipbuilders, shipwrights and caulkers were active, boiler makers were very busy, and the other metal trades busy. Carriage and wagon makers were active. The printing trades were from busy to active; linotype operators were scarce. The clothing trades reported active conditions. Butchers, bakers and confectioners were busy. Ice handlers were in their dull season. Cigar makers and tobacco workers were quiet. Activity prevailed in the leather trades. The opening of the Provincial Legislature, on March 15, tended to improve labour conditions among hotel and restaurant employés and carters. Railway employés had an active month. Steamboatmen were busy. Street railway employés

and cabmen were quiet, and ship labourers and longshoremen dull. The supply of unskilled labour was in excess of the demand.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Cap Rouge.—Messrs. M. P. and J. D. Davis, contractors for the construction of the pillars for the Quebec bridge, have received a large quantity of machinery, etc., which will be shipped to its destination on the opening of navigation.

THREE RIVERS, QUE., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Joseph J. Ryan, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The labour market continued to improve during March, though very few buildings were being carried on. Factories were running full time as usual, but no new industries were started. Commercial activity did not show any changes worth mentioning. Wholesale and retail business was rather quiet. Rates of wages and hours of labour remain the same. There were no strikes or lockouts.

The Quebec Bank has started the construction of a substantial building.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Work was at a standstill, there being plenty of snow yet, although several farmers have started work in the sugar bushes and brought their first crop of maple syrup to the city.

Fishing.—Fishing was rather quiet.

Lumbering.—Lumber firms have still a large number of men working in the bush on the upper St. Maurice valley.

Manufacturing.—Factories have been working full time. The Canada Iron Corporation has started the rebuilding of its Pope Foundry. The Corporation of the city is installing large water filters which are to be ready for next month.

Mining was rather quiet.

Railroad construction.—There was a little work done on the St. Maurice Valley Railroad, between Shawinigan and Grand-Mère.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Very few bricklayers and masons were employed. A few carpenters were busy, but nearly all of the other branches of the building trades were quiet. The metal and engineering group had a fairly busy month. Electric workers and linemen had no employment. The woodworking trades were fairly active, as were also the painting, clothing and food and tobacco branches. The ice harvesting has closed. The leather trades were rather quiet this month. Barbers were busy, clerks, stenographers and delivery employés were fairly well employed. Hotel and restaurant employés were rather quiet but theatre employés and laundry workers were very active. Transportation branches were somewhat quiet. Steamboatmen were busy overhauling and refitting for the opening of navigation. The supply of unskilled labour was still in excess of the demand.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Construction has been begun of a cotton factory at Shawinigan Falls.

SHERBROOKE, QUE., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. H. Logie, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Labour conditions during the month of March, have been very active. The weather has been good, so that outside work has had a month's start over any year for some time past. Not only have the trades which depend upon the weather been busy, but the machine shops, factories, and other industries have been running full time. The demand for all classes of labour has been better this spring than for the past

couple of years. Preparations are being made for an active time in the building line, and the new concerns which started up last year, such as the scale works, and the Structural Steel Company are beginning to talk of adding additions to the present shops. The Jenckes Machine Company, which employs the largest number of skilled help in Sherbrooke, and has probably the largest shop outside of Montreal, is very busy. They have some very large orders for mining machinery in the west and Maritime Provinces.

The Street Railway By-law granting a franchise for forty years, plus the twelve years of a franchise which the Company has already now, was passed by a majority of 256. The concession has been granted to a practically new company. In return for the franchise and exemption from taxes for twenty years the new Company binds itself to expend some $500,000 of this amount, $250,000 will be expended in developing water power, the surplus of which the Company agrees to sell at not less than $15 a horse power and not more than $20. The balance will be expended in extending the system throughout the city. As the proposed plans of extension have to be completed by the spring of 1911, this work will give employment to a large number of men throughout the summer. This, together with other work in contemplation, means a bright outlook for all classes.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Farmers have commenced their spring work, and ploughing is now general in various sections of the townships. This means that work is about a month in advance of that of many years in the past. Work in the sugar bushes has been actively engaged in during the month, but many predict that the quantity will not equal that of past years, as the sap began to run before those owning sugar bushes were prepared for it. Should the mild weather continue it will mean that those who are short of hay will be able to get their young stock out.

Lumbering.—Operations are over in the woods, and the rivers in many places are filled with logs for the drive. There is a great deal of pulpwood at the various sidings on the railways, but it it moving slowly, and prices have dropped.

Manufacturing.—Concerns are running full time, and in the woollen trade extra help is being advertised for.

The *mining* industry is calling for more men, especially in the asbestos districts.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

With the advent of open weather the building trade will begin to get busy much earlier than usual. Preparations are being made to begin work on the new Canadian Pacific Railway Company's station and other buildings which the Company will erect here, as well as several other large blocks to be erected by firms and individuals. The metal and engineering trades are busy and the outlook is very bright for some time to come. The woodworking trades are busy, many establishments filling orders for buildings that will be started in the spring. The printing and allied trades have been busy during March. Journeymen tailors have been busy, and those skilled in various branches of the trade have been in demand. Garment workers in wholesale readymade houses have been busy. Bakers and confectioners have been busy, while cigar makers have had a more active month than for some time. Miscellaneous trades have been actively engaged during March, more so than at the same period last month or the same period last year. Railway men have had a busy month, especially where business calls for the transportation of specials with emigrants from the winter ports. Unskilled labour has been in demand.

ST. HYACINTHE, QUE., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Victor Phaneuf, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The labour market was active during the past month. Every branch of the

building trades was more actively employed than during the corresponding month a year ago. The fine winter weather allowed the contractors to rush construction of the many buildings under way. The leather industry was active. The shoe factories had a good month, overtime having to be made so as to keep up with orders. The sash and door factories were busy. The clothing industry was very active. The corset factory had a good month. and a good season is anticipated in that line. The Penman Manufacturing Company, Limited, had a most active month, certain departments working night and day with two shifts. A new company, for the purpose of building pipe organs, called "The Canadian Pipe Organ Company," has been formed, and a $6,000 bonus has been asked of the City as well as exemption from taxes, with the exception of water rates for a period of ten years, the Company agreeing to establish its factory within the limits of the city, to fit it up with all the necessary machinery, a shop to be worth at least eight thousand dollars; to employ during the second, third and fourth years at least twenty men, and at least thirty during the six following years; and to pay at least $10,000 in yearly salaries during the second, third and fourth years, and at least $15,000 during the six following years. The proposition was submitted to the voters, on March 17, and carried by a big majority; the building of the factory will be commenced forthwith.

The Militia Department has established a military school, where the rank of lieutenant and captain may be obtained. The school will be opened early in April.

Retail trade was fairly active during the month. Wholesale trade has resumed considerable activity, the country dealers buying much more liberally than in past years. The banks reported a good month with easy payments. There were no changes in the rates of wages or the hours of labour and the relations between capital and labour have been very cordial.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Farmers benefitted by the good prices obtained for cattle and dairy products. Everything indicates an early spring. The month has been an active one for the farmers. Farm labourers were fairly well employed. The demand for these labourers begins to make itself felt, but the supply is still sufficient to meet the demand.

Manufacturing.—All the factories reported a good month.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Bricklayers, masons, and plasterers were fairly busy; painters, paperhangers, plumbers and gas and steamfitters were well employed. Building labourers were fairly active.

Iron moulders, iron workers and helpers engineers, electricians, blacksmiths, boilermakers and horseshoers had a good month.

Woodworking establishments, as well as carriage shops, worked full time. Printers and pressmen were fully employed.

Journeymen tailors and garment workers were active. Boot and shoe workers were very active.

Bakers and confectioners, butchers and ice cutters were active.

Leather workers were all employed and the condition of these trades is very good.

Barbers, clerks, delivery clerks, hotel, restaurant and laundry employés had plenty of work.

Railroad trainmen reported very active conditions. Cab drivers, hackmen and carters had plenty of work.

Unskilled labour was fairly active and there were not as many unemployed as during the corresponding month of last year.

ST. JOHNS AND IBERVILLE, QUE., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. A. D. Pepin, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The condition of the labour market was more active than during the preceding

month, and the prospect is that the season will be still more active than last year. Work is more common than in the corresponding month of 1909. All the factories were very active, with a large amount of orders, and several had to increase their staff. There is work for all those who can work. A revolving bridge is being built in place of the old bridge, for the passage of the dredges used in deepening the Richelieu. Repair work on the dredges and scows was rushed at the Government yards. Business men are satisfied with the season. Money was much easier than last year. There was no change in the rate of wages or hours of labour. The best relations seemed to exist between employers and employés.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Farmers had a good season. The market was well attended and prices of grain were the same as last month. Butter went up and eggs were lower towards the end of the month.

Railroad construction.—It is intended to push still more actively the work on the Canadian Pacific Railway bridge, between St. Johns and Iberville, the river being free of ice.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Bricklayers and masons were rather quiet. Carpenters and joiners reported a good season with all the men working. Lathers and plasterers were still rather quiet. Painters and decorators reported a good month. Plumbers and steamfitters were well employed on repair work. Stonecutters and helpers were active. Iron moulders, iron workers and helpers and coremakers were well employed. Machinists, engineers and steam engineers reported a good month. Tool sharpeners, horseshoers and jewellers reported a fair month. Woodworkers, upholsterers, varnishers, polishers and wood carvers reported a good month. Carriage and wagon makers were reported very busy. Printers, pressmen, electrotypers and bookbinders were reported very busy. Journeymen tailors, garment workers, hatters and glove makers were all busy. Bakers and confectioners, butchers and meat cutters were active. Barbers, clerks, stenographers and delivery clerks were busy. Hotel and restaurant employés had a dull month. Theatre and laundry workers were all well employed. Railroad conductors, engineers, telegraph operators, trainmen, switchmen, maintenance-of-the-way men and freight handlers reported an active month. Cab drivers hackmen, carters and draymen reported employment good. Unskilled labour had an active month and was in good demand.

MAISONNEUVE, QUE., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. J. F. Girard, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

With the advent of spring there has been a resumption of activity, and the month was much ahead of the corresponding month of 1909. All the building operations suspended in the fall are now in full activity and new buildings are under way, which gives employment to many workingmen. The prospect is for an unusually active season. There were no changes in the rate of wages, and no unrest in the labour circles. Permits to the value of $202,500 have been taken out during March, in Maisonneuve and district. Several large real estate transactions have taken place.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

The building trades were more employed than in the corresponding month of 1909, without, however, being very active, except for painters, who were in demand. The metal trades were from active to busy, except for linemen and shipbuilders, who were quiet. Upholsterers were busy, polishers active, woodcarvers quiet, and carriage and wagon makers in demand. Car builders were active, moulders in good demand, coopers quiet and gilders active. The printing trades were all very busy, such as press-

men and bookbinders, being in demand. Journeymen tailors and garment workers were in demand, the others in this branch being busy. Bakers and confectioners, butchers and meat cutters, trunk and travelling goods makers were active, with tanners and curriers fair. All in the miscellaneous trades were busy, barbers being in demand, as well as clerks. The transportation trades were fairly active, except ship labourers and longshoremen, who are without employment during the winter season. Unskilled labour is beginning to become more active.

MONTREAL, QUE., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. G. Audet, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The duties levied in the port of Montreal on goods imported during February, last, exceed those of the same month in 1909, totalling $1,397,947.37. Last year the amount was $1,359,215.52, making an increase of $38,731.85. The average was $58,247.80 a day. A larger quantity of raw sugar than usual was imported this year, which tended to swell the figures.

Building was fair in March, as the operations begun last fall were actively pushed. Bricklayers had a good winter, as the cold was not very severe in Montreal. Stonecutters were rather quiet.

Merchants are quite satisfied with the month of March. The wholesale trade showed an improvement, as there were not as many failures as in the preceding winters. The rubber company has large orders on hand, and about one-third of the employés have to do night work.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

All the industries were in full activity.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Bricklayers and masons, carpenters and joiners and lathers and plasterers were active. Painters, decorators and paperhangers were busy. Plumbers and gas and steamfitters were active. Stonecutters and building labourers were fair. The metal trades were from fair to active. Shipbuilders, shipwrights and caulkers were quiet. Sheet metal workers, tool sharpeners, horseshoers and jewellers, woodworkers, upholsterers, varnishers, polishers and wood carvers, carriage and wagon makers, pattern makers, and the printing and allied trades were active, as were the clothing trades. Bakers and confectioners, butchers and meatcutters were active. Ice cutters and drivers were quiet. Cigar makers and tobacco workers, tanners and curriers, leather workers, saddlers, trunk and bag makers had a good month. Barbers, clerks, stenographers, delivery employés, furriers, hotel, restaurant and theatre employés and laundry workers were active. The railroad transportation trades were active. Steamboatmen, ship labourers and longshoremen were quiet. Cab drivers, hackmen, carters, draymen, teamsters and expressmen had a good month. Unskilled labour was quiet.

HULL, QUE., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. E. E. Cinq-Mars, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

During March the usual number of workmen has been kept busy in Eddy's and Booth's mills, and in Matthew's pork packing establishment. The number of men employed at the International Portland Cement Works, now forming part of the Canada Cement Company, has been reduced considerably.

Owing to the continued mild weather, the shantymen have been dismissed and are waiting for the opening of the three large saw mills, on the first of April.

There is marked activity in the mica industry, all shops working to their full capacity.

Operation on the main sewer, from Flora lake to the Ottawa river, are progressing slowly, owing to a strike

of hard rock, measuring some eight feet in depth.

No change was reported in wages or hours.

Country roads are still in a bad state. This has caused a slight advance in the price of hay and other farm products.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Fishing will not start before May, on account of the high water.

The City has awarded the contract for the enlargement of the power house at a cost of $15,500, and for a bridge over Brewery creek, at a cost of $6,000. The bridge will enable the Hull Electric Company to extend its street car service.

Postal delivery in the city will be started as soon as the authorities have the houses numbered.

It is expected that when the City Assessors present their yearly report to the Council, an increase of about $10,000 will be registered in the value of immovable property.

OTTAWA, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. W. Gilchrist, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Civic works planned for the ensuing season provide for an expenditure of $1,100,000, or double the amount of any previous year. The completion of the West End drainage system and waterworks intake and aqueduct will cost about $400,000. The widening of Wellington and Little Sussex streets,ad the paving of portions of Sparks, Bank, Wellington, Mutchmor and St. Patrick streets, are other large projects. A possible street railway extension to Ottawa East or Ottawa South would entail an expenditure of about $80,000 by the corporation. The new office of street commissioner was created, carrying a salary of $1,500.

Upper Ottawa lumber camps closed earlier than usual on account of the mild winter and frequent thaws. Some of the shanty hands were retained for the log drive, but many returned. At the end of the month, Mr. J. R. Booth, and other large mill owners were waiting for reports from their foremen as to the number of logs which cannot be removed to the streams this season on account of the early break up.

Building operations continued as brisk in March as during the previous winter months, affording work for nearly all skilled builders. The building permits of February totalled $97,200, or forty-six per cent. more than for the corresponding month of last year.

Stone cutters were not so actively employed as during the last two winters, when the construction of the new Government Museum gave work to fifty. The local union called upon the Government to increase the duty on cut stone which now enters the country at twenty per cent. It was pointed out by the union that the largest user of cut stone in the city was supplied from Indiana. The opinion of one of the largest contractors for cut stone in the city is that there will be a normal demand for cutters when summer building gets under way.

Domestic help appears to be the scarcest kind of labour in the Ottawa district. The local National Trades and Labour Council dealt with the problem and recommended that more comforts be provided for servants in the homes of their employers.

Citizens have contributed $3,000 to augment a $10,000 fund provided by the city to carry on an advertising campaign for industries. The Board of Trade is appealing for another $2,000.

The Council of Women investigated a statement that seating accommodation for shop girls behind the counters in large city stores was inadequate, and reported that the complaint was unfounded.

The Ottawa Public School Board raised the maximum of salaries for principals holding first-class certificates from $1,800 to $2,000. A corresponding increase was made to teachers in the lower grades two years ago.

The tenders for civic printing were considered by the Board of Control to be so high this year that new tenders were invited. The firms which tendered ex-

plain that much of the work last year was done at a loss, a reason being that wages in the printing trades have been increasing for the last five years.

The head of the City Charity Office replied to a London company offering to send labour to Canada, that only the kind advisable to send would be domestics or farm help.

Harness makers have benefitted by an advance in wages. Employers state that wages are advanced according to each man's merit. The union claims the increase is the result of the strike settled in February, and amounts to an advance in the average workman's wages from $10 to $11 a week.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Several thousand acres subject to flooding in spring will be reclaimed in Carleton County by dredging Carp river at a cost of $25,000. Mild weather contributed to an increase in the supply of eggs and the end of March witnessed a drop in price to twenty-two cents a dozen for strictly new laid stock, compared with forty cents, a month earlier. Veal was the only plentiful meat and sold at an average of ten cents per pound. Beef and pork were very scarce. Potatoes were shipped to Western Canada

Lumbering.—Ottawa valley mills were obliged to refuse orders for high-class white pine, worth from $50 to $60 per thousand, owing to scarcity. All lines of lumber are firm and worth a dollar or so a thousand more than a year ago.

Railway construction.—Two companies, with charters to build railways to connect the Capital with centres in the Ottawa valley, report arrangements completed to start construction.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Bricklayers, carpenters and plasterers were very busy. One employer reported that it is necessary to import concrete workers to fill the demand. Some stone cutters were idle. Iron workers and machinists employed in repair shops were working overtime on orders from lumber mills getting ready for summer work. Electrical workers and linemen were busy. Orders are heavy in the carriage and wagon shops, and woodworkers have been fairly busy. Blacksmiths and bicycle workers are actively employed. Some of the printing shops are working overtime and all the printing trades are actively employed. Harness makers have been busy on account of the interruption to the industry.

Journeymen tailors were well occupied. Girls are needed in most of the factories making women's clothing. Hat makers had a busy month. Bakers and confectioners were busy. The meat trade is quiet. Clerks were steadily employed. The demand is only for the very best stenographers. Delivery employés and laundry workers were busy. Railroad employés were steadily employed. There was a slight lull in shipping where it was possible to wait for the cheaper water rates. Freight handlers and expressmen were busy. Unskilled labour is actively employed for the time of year. Until the shanty crews arrived home, there were not many idle labourers in the city.

KINGSTON, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. William Kelly, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The outlook for work in the various trades is very bright. Unprecedented activity characterized many lines during the month. There is not much likelihood of strikes or other troubles from present indications. It is the intention of the Public Works Department to call for tenders shortly for the construction of a wing to the Kingston post office. Much work is going on at Queen's University, at the Hotel Dieu, and on many private residences and places of business. N. C. Polson & Company, manufacturing chemists, have decided to erect a large cement building in which to carry on their business, which has outgrown the premises at present occupied. The Property Committee of the Board of Education has decided to ask for from $20,000 to $25,000 to add another wing to the Collegiate Insti-

tute. It is only a short time since the Institute was enlarged. There is also more money required for public school accommodation. A new building is being refitted for an automobile garage to accommodate forty or fifty automobiles. Bower tanks and the latest equipment are being introduced. It is expected that the garage will be in operation by April 1.

Navigation opened on March 24; last year it began on April 6, as also in 1908. On March 16, 17, and 18 the merchants of Kingston conducted a "Spring Opening". Places of business were decorated and new goods displayed. The "Opening" proved a profitable innovation; much outside business was secured, as the railways gave reduced rates for the occasion. Citizens also took advantage of the special display to make many purchases. Arrangements were made during the month for the holding of a military camp at Kingston, to begin on June 13. On Monday, March 21, a by-law was carried by 1,597 for, and sixty-four against, exempting the Government drydock from general taxation, under the management of the recently formed company. On Monday, March 28, a staff of men began laying the foundation for a two-storey building to be used as a punch shop and mould-loft. The building is to be 65 x 125 feet, and modern in construction and equipment. This is only a a sample of the many improvements under consideration. On March 28, the civic budget was passed. A review of the budget shows that while the rate of taxation remains the same, $9,000 will be taken from the waterworks depreciation funds to meet required expenditure. Liquor licenses this year, will yield nearly $1,200 less than last year. The police department will cost $400 more; schools, $7,554.18 more; and civic salaries will be increased about $400, and contingencies, nearly $600.

During the year 1909, the declared exports from the United States Consulate at Kingston, amounted to $328,436.84. This was an increase over the exports from this district to the United States during 1908, to the extent of over $34,000.

At a meeting held on March 10, the Board of Education passed increases in salaries to Collegiate teachers and school principals to the extent of $1,911 more than last year. The general teaching staff of the public schools were not included.

On Monday, March 21, employés of the Wormwith Piano works, to the extent of 100 refused to return to work, as a result of an attempt to cut the various prices previously paid for piece work. After a number of conferences, the men remaining out for one week, an agreement was made for one year on practically the old rates.

There were no further changes in the rates of wages or hours of labour reported during the month.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Farming, fishing, lumbering, manufacturing, mining, railroad construction and other industries were all active.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

The building trades were unusually active for this period of the year. The metal, shipbuilding and repairing was very active. Woodworkers experienced a revival during the month and were very active. Printers, clothiers, bakers, butchers, cigar makers, tanners, barbers, broom makers, clerks, furriers, hotel, restaurant and laundry workers, as well as most branches of the transport trades and unskilled labour reported a busy month.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Carleton Place.—A joint stock company is being organized here to build and control a $10,000 skating rink.

Wilbur.—Negotiations are on foot for taking over the Wilbur mines by American capitalists, who are making enquiries as to shipping facilities at Kingston.

Brockville.—The light and power department, which is the property of the corporation is asking the Town Council to guarantee bonds to the extent of $50,000 for necessary improvements and the maintenance of the plant. The revenue from the plant has already paid $50,000 on

the purchase of the plant from a private company some years ago.

Smith's Falls.—During the month 300 coremakers in the employ of the Smith's Falls Malleable Castings Company, went on strike for an increase of fifteen per cent. in pay for piece work, an agreement for one year, and for certain changes in the shop rules.

Gananoque.—Towards the end of the month, the Ontario Wheel Company here, requested its finishers to do some overtime work on a rush order. A higher figure was asked for this overtime work, and being refused the men walked out. Their places are reported as being gradually filled.

BELLEVILLE, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. H. C. MacDiarmid, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The month of March was favourable for nearly all branches of trades, as the weather was quite mild. As a result considerable building operations were proceeding. There were very few idle men in the district. The outlook for a busy summer is favourable, especially in the building and manufacturing lines. All local industries were busy. The Belleville Hardware Company added a number of men, as well as the Brass and Steel goods. The Belleville Iron and Steel Company was running to full capacity, turning out large quantities of iron. Over 200 men are employed at this plant. The Canada Cement Company's works were running night and day. Both retail and wholesale merchants reported a good month's trade, while transportation was active. All the Banks reported payments prompt. The news of the coming of the Canadian Northern Railway is gladly received. It is expected that grading between this city and Toronto will begin next month. Many skilled men were employed on the addition to the courthouse, chiefly plasterers, plumbers, electricians and painters. A $20,000 addition to the hospital will be erected this spring. Many city labourers started work this month. There were no changes in the rates of wages or hours of labour; nor was there any unrest in the labour market..

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Farmers are all in readiness for spring ploughing. Fall wheat promises well. Hay is plentiful.

Fishing was dull.

Lumbering was active in the northern part of the county.

Manufacturing was active in all branches.

Mining was very active, especially at the Deloro reduction works, where from three to seven tons of refined silver are being turned out weekly.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Carpenters, joiners, plasterers, painters, paperhangers and plumbers had a busy month. Builders' labourers were fairly well employed.

Iron moulders, iron workers and helpers, machinists, electrical workers and linemen were all working full time. Brass workers, blacksmiths and boilermakers had an active month. Shipwrights and caulkers were busy getting the numerous vessels ready for the opening of navigation. Many men were employed at this work.

Nearly all branches of the woodworking and furnishing trades were well employed, especially carriage and wagon makers and coopers.

Every printer and pressman in the city were working full time, as were bookbinders.

Journeymen tailors were very active on spring orders. A new tailoring establishment opened during the month.

Bakers and carpenters, butchers and meat cutters, and cigar makers were all busy. Ice will be plentiful this season.

Harness makers had an active month.

Barbers, clerks, stenographers, delivery employés, hotel, restaurant and theatre employés, as well as laundry workers reported a very busy month.

All employed in railway work had an active month. Cab drivers, carters, draymen and teamsters were busy.

Unskilled labour was in good demand.

PETERBOROUGH, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. J. Arthur Sharp, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Active conditions prevailed in manufacturing. The building trades, though quiet during the greater part of the month, showed improvement with the advance of the season. Real estate is taking an upward movement. The Quaker Oats Company has purchased the property opposite the mills and will build more railway sidings. The city will build a new Isolation Hospital this year, to cost $12,000. The City Council has decided to borrow $70,000 to develop electric power at the new waterwork's dam. The cornerstone of the new Knox Presbyterian church will be laid on the 16th of April. There is going to be a good deal of building in the south end of the city this summer; preparations are being made to erect many new houses; they will be the kind mostly rented by the mechanic or labourer. The W. Hamilton Company has been awarded the contract for supplying the water wheels and other portions of the water power plant for the Simcoe Railway and Power Company, at Big Chute, on the Severn river, for the purpose of supplying power to Midland and other towns in the neighbourhood. The contractors for the new dam at Burleigh have been getting material on the ground during the winter. The cost will be between $60,000 and $70,000.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Farmers report the outlook for fall wheat good, the weather, so far, being favourable. They expect to start ploughing the first of April.

Lumbring.—The mills are getting ready to start for the season. The Peterborough Lumber Company is bringing down a drive of logs. Some of them are at the mill now. Sawing will commence next week.

Manufacturing.—Activity prevails in all the factories in the city. At Lindsay, the Madison Williams foundry is experiencing busy conditions necessitating an increase to the staff. John McCrae's foundry is also busy and is running night and day. Horn Brothers are building an addition to their woollen mill; they are very busy.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Bricklayers and masons have been quiet the greater part of the month but are becoming busy again as the weather has been most favourable. Carpenters have been fairly well employed. Plasterers have been rather quiet, as have been painters and decorators. Plumbers have had all they could do. Stone cutters and builders' labourers were quiet.

Iron moulders, core makers and iron workers and helpers have been fairly well employed. Machinists have been very busy.

Electrical workers have been steadily employed. Metal polishers, buffers, platers and brass workers have been very busy. Blacksmiths had a busy month. Horseshoers were also busy.

Woodworkers carriage and wagon makers had all they could do. Pattern makers were well employed. Coopers were busy.

The printing trades were well employed. Bookbinders had a good month.

Journeymen tailor and garment workers were very busy.

Bakers and confectioners were active. Butchers and meat cutters were busy. Cigar makers and tobacco workers reported some improvement.

Leather workers were very busy.

Barbers report business good.

Railway workers and street railway employés had a good month. Teamsters and expressmen were a little quiet, but were improving.

Unskilled labour had not much to do. the first part of the month, but were fairly well employed later.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Oshawa.—The Ontario Malleable Company is building a number of new houses for its workmen; the number may probably reach 100 before fall.

TORONTO ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Phillips Thompson, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The month has been an active one in nearly all lines, with skilled mechanics well employed and an increasing demand for unskilled labour. The building season was fairly under way at the end of the month, with every prospect of a busy year. Several extensive civic undertaktakings were in progress, giving work to a large number. In connection with the civic electric power and lighting plant, which is to cost $2,750,000, contracts have been let for the pole line supplies, and the cable and conduit laying. About 360,000 feet of cable have been laid and 201,000 direct of feet of conduit. Contracts have been let for three sections of the trunk sewer, which is to cost $2,400,000, and work on two of them is in progress. Up to the present time expenditures on this work have amounted to $304,250. Work on the filtration plant has been progressing slowly during the winter, but the force will shortly be considerably increased.

The city's revenue for the year is estimated at $6,799,500, as against $6,268,500 in 1909. The receipts from taxes are estimated at $4,657,500, and the other revenue at $2,142,000, bringing the total up to $6,799,500, which is $531,000 in excess of the revenue last year.

The city police force has been increased by taking on fifty-eight additional men, bringing the total strength up to 475. This will allow an arrangement, by which the men will have two days off every month, which will be put into effect as soon as the recruits commence regular duty.

Navigation has commenced considerably earlier than usual this year, the bay being clear of ice two weeks sooner. Freight traffic will probably be in full operation by the middle of April. There is great activity in preparation for the season's work, and a good deal of freight is waiting for the first boats.

The contract for erecting the superstructure of the new north wing of the Parliament Buildings has been accorded to Frederick Holmes, for $517,000.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Farmers were slack towards the beginning of the month, but the fine weather which prevailed during the latter part of March resulted in increased activity, and spring work was fairly commenced. There has latterly been a remarkably heavy demand for good horses, which have commanded high prices, and cattle have also been much in requisition.

Manufacturing.—Activity continued to prevail in all the leading lines, with plenty of orders. A heavy demand for agricultural machinery in the west is reported. The Canada Foundry Company is engaged on several important structural steel contracts and has secured a contract for supplying cast iron pipe for the civic drainage system, at $12,479. The Company has given an increase of five per cent. in wages to all employés who are on an hourly basis.

Railway construction.—The Toronto Railway has begun work on 100 new cars, in view of a contemplated extension of the system, involving the building of from fifteen to twenty miles of new tracks. The scheme embraces a new cross-town route, running via Wilton Avenue, two miles east of the Don; a second west end route reaching Harbord Street via College avenue and running west along Harbord street, and several new loop lines, including one round the City Hall. In accordance with recent legislation application will be made to the Ontario Railway and Municipal Board for approval of the scheme.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Bricklayers, stone masons, builders' labourers, carpenters, lathers, plasterers and painters were active. Plumbers and steamfitters quiet.

The carpenters affiliated with the Amalgamated Society and the Brotherhood of Carpenters, having asked for an increase of wages, the master carpenter offered to increase the minimum from thirty-three cents to thirty-five cents per hour. At a meeting held by the men, on the nineteenth, they decided to reject the increase as insufficient. The matter was left in the hands of a committee to negotiate with a view of getting the employers to increase their offer.

Blacksmiths, boilermakers, moulders, machinists, electrical workers and structural steel workers had plenty of work. Brass workers were active. Jewellers and silversmiths had a good month.

Furniture workers and cabinet makers were fairly well employed. Carriage workers and coopers had ready work. Piano workers were active.

Printers, bookbinders, pressmen, stenographers and lithographers had continuous employment.

Custom tailors and garment workers were active. Boot and shoe, and hat and cap workers had a good month. Whitewear workers were busy. The provision trades were steady. Cigar makers were active. A strike of sixty girls at Milligan's cigar factory for increased rates for piece work was settled by a compromise, under which they were to receive regular wages.

Harness and leather workers were active.

Hotel and restaurant employés, laundry workers and barbers were generally well employed.

Railway and street railway workers, teamsters and expressmen had an active month. The pay of freight handlers and checkers employed by the Canadian Pacific Railway has been increased one cent per hour.

Unskilled labour was more generally employed than during the winter.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Newmarket.—The ratepayers have voted a bonus of $5,000 to the Office Specialty Manufacturing Company, which will erect an addition to their present factory at a cost of $80,000, and considerably increase their working force.

NIAGARA FALLS, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Hewlett Green, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

It is many years since this city and district have seen so busy a month of March. The temporary industrial depression of February, due to bad weather, was forgotten. Work of every sort prospered, and the outlook was excellent.

Extensive public and semi-public works will employ a large number of men all summer, and the outlook for the building trades is good.

General business felt the effects of renewed industrial activity and railway traffic was heavy.

The city tax rate was fixed at twenty-five mills. Good progress was made in laying the new main line pipe of the city waterworks, and further extensions and improvements of the system are planned.

New school-houses are being erected in several neighboring townships, including one at *Falls View,* just outside the city, which will cost $12,000.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Early spring weather brought activity to farmers and fruit growers. Ploughing was commenced. Farm labourers began to make engagements for the season. The outlook for both crops and employment was good.

Fishing.—Fishing in the lakes improved. Prices dropped.

Manufacturing.—Manufacturing concerns were all active and generally busy. The railway switch and frog plant re-

in labour disputes is through the medium of wages boards and industrial court of appeals. Wages boards are appointed by the Government, in certain trades, upon application of either of the parties interested. They have the power to determine the lowest wages or prices to be paid to any employés, and may fix special rates for old, slow, or infirm workers. They may also prescribe the hours of work and limit the number of 'improvers' employed. A court of appeal consisting of a Supreme Court Judge, has power to review the determination of the boards. If a strike occurs in a trade working under an award, the Governor-in-Council, through the Minister of Labour, may suspend the whole or part of the award, enabling the employers to hire others to take the places of the strikers at any wages that may be agreed upon. By means of the wages boards, 'sweating' has been entirely stamped out, and a higher degree of industrial peace is said to have been attained than is found in any other country.

In New South Wales, a court of voluntary conciliation and arbitration was established after a great maritime strike in 1891. This law proved a dead letter, and in 1895, a system of compulsory inquiry was established, which was changed in 1901, for a system of compulsory arbitration. In 1908, on the expiry of the Compulsory Arbitration Act, a new law was passed providing for wages boards, supplemented by an industrial court room, formed for the purpose of enforcing the awards of the wages boards. In 1904, a compulsory arbitration law was passed by the federal parliament of the Commonwealth, substantially the same as that of New Zealand. The cardinal principle of these laws is that labour loses the right to strike and the employer the right to lockout, and that the court has plenary powers to summon before it the parties likely to cause industrial strife.

Conclusion and Recommendations.

In the concluding chapter, the Commissioner expresses the opinion that voluntary arbitration is largely a failure, and that compulsory arbitration would not fit the conditions of his own state of California. Finally, recommendation is made for the enactment of a law, calling for a public inquiry in labour disputes before they had reached the stage of a strike or lockout. The legislation, as submitted in definite form, follows closely the lines of the Canadian Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, the chief differences being that it applies only to public utilities and public or contract work for cities, counties, or the State; and that a period of seven days is fixed after the filing of objections to the award, during which a strike or lockout is unlawful.

REVIEW OF TRANSPORTATION, CANADA, 1909—WORK COMPLETED TO DATE, ON NATIONAL TRANSCONTINENTAL RAILWAY.—THE INTERCOLONIAL SURPLUS.

ON February 1, 1910, the Honourable the Minister of Railways and Canals gave his annual review of the transportation interests of the Dominion, during the past calendar year, and more particularly of the various projects in which the Government of the country is directly interested. The following are extracts from important passages of the statement presented by the Minister:

Canal Traffic, 1909.

The canals of Canada in 1909, carried perhaps the largest volume of traffic in their history. The freight which passed through amounted to 33,720,748 tons, as compared with 17,502,820 in 1908. This was an increase of 16,217,928 tons, or 93 per cent. in one year. To give an idea of the measure of increase in the freight traffic through our canals, let me

state that three years ago the total traffic was only 10,523,185 tons, and ten years ago it was only 5,013,693 tons; so that last year it was nearly seven times as much as it was ten years ago. Of the traffic of 1909, 27,976,399 tons was eastbound and 5,744,349 westbound.

Railway Mileage and Traffic, 1909.

We have a larger railway mileage per head of the population than any other country in the world. It now amounts to 24,104 miles, an increase on the previous year of 1,138 miles. There is a peculiar situation in reference to the traffic of last year; there was a considerable improvement in the moving of products, but the passenger traffic fell off. Notwithstanding the apparent improvement in business, the people did not travel as much last year as the year before when business was better, perhaps having less business they had more time to travel the year before. The results were as follows:

The railway mileage of Canada is now 24,104, an increase of 1,138, miles during the year.

The freight traffic aggregated 66,842,258 tons, an increase of 3,771,091 tons. In dollars, $1,968,128.

The passenger traffic amounted to 32,683,309, a decrease of 1,361,683. A decrease in dollars of $919,015.

National Transcontinental Railway,—Eastern Section.

The following statement was given as to work completed on the eastern section of the National Transcontinental line up to the close of 1909:—

GRADING ON MAIN LINE.

——	Done to March 31, 1909.	March 31, 1909 to Nov. 30, 1909.	Total done to Nov. 30, 1909.
	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.
District "A"	170.	71.	241.
" "B"	267.25	82.35	349.6
" "C"	Nil.	8.	8.
" "D"	24.29	81.71	106.
" "E"	5.96	27.04	33.
" "F"	258.	49.50	307.5
Total	725.50	319.60	1045.1

TRACKLAYING.

District.	Main line.	To Mar. 31,1909 Sidings	Total.	To Nov. 30, 1909. Main line.	Sidings	Total.
	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.
"A"	34.44	11.44	45.88	124.98	20.84	145.82
"B"	115.03	11.46	126.49	169.33	13.94	183.27
"D"	.....	.....	.....	47.44	10.96	58.40
"F"	126.02	36.98	163.00	255.87	56.81	312.68
	275.49	59.88	335.37	597.62	102.55	700.17

BALLASTING.

——	Done to March 31, 1909.	Done to Nov. 30, 1909.
	Miles.	Miles.
District "A"	25.2	101.5
" "B"	40.2	74.8
" "C"	Nil.	Nil.
" "D"	Nil.	Nil.
" "E"	Nil.	Nil.
" "F"	112.8	212.4
Total	178.2	425.0

NOTE.—Above mileages represent the equivalent of fully ballasted track. The mileages of sidings are included.

The Grand Trunk Pacific,—Work completed to date.

With regard to progress made on the line of the Grand Trunk Pacific west of Winnipeg, the following memorandum by the Chief Engineer of the western section of the National Transcontinental Railway was presented:—

PRAIRIE SECTION.

This section of road extends from Winnipeg to Wolf creek, a distance of 915 miles.

The grading and bridging are completed throughout the whole distance, and 1,431 miles of single fencing have been built. The track is laid from Winnipeg to a point about twenty-four miles west of Entwhistle, a distance of 885 miles, and a telegraph line has also been built. There is a lift of ballast on the line from Winnipeg to Entwhistle, a distance of 861 miles.

The road is in operation from Winnipeg to Edmonton, a distance of 795 miles, and the traffic for the past twelve months has been as follows:—

74,715, number of passengers.

5,880,069 bushels of grain.

117,810 tons of general freight.

The accommodation provided for public traffic service on this section is as follows:—

Six engine houses, three machine shops, six divisional station houses, thirty-three way station houses, fifty-six section houses, sixty-seven bunk houses, fifty-five tool houses, thirty-five water stations, six coaling stations, seventy-seven loading platforms, 113 grain elevators, thirteen stock yards.

Merritton.—Active conditions prevailed in the labour markets, all mills and factories were running full time.

Thorold.—Favourable labour condition were reported. The new pulp mill of the Colonial Wood Products Company is now in running order, turning out from sixteen to eighteen tons of pulp per day and it is expected that this output will be doubled in the near future. All the machinery is up-to-date.

HAMILTON, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. P. Obermeyer, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

March has been a busy month in all lines of industry. Weather conditions allowed building operations to start earlier than usual. The building permits issued during the month number 103, with a total value of $289,390, which constitutes a record. In March, 1909, sixty-five permits were issued for buildings, valued at $172,350. Among the permits were six for additions to manufactories. One of these was for a warehouse for the Sawyer-Massey Company, Limited, the specifications for which exclude the use of any inflammable materials.

The report of the Hamilton Clearing House Association for the month of March establishes a record beyond any previous month in the history of the institution. Ever since the beginning of the year the weekly clearings have shown increases over the corresponding weeks of the last two years. The monthly report shows that about $2,200,000 more business passed through the Clearing House this month than passed in the month of March last year, and it was nearly $3,000,000 greater than the amount of March, 1908. The figures follow:—

Clearings for March, 1910. . . .	$8,183,549
Clearings for March, 1909. . . .	5,939,033
Clearings for March, 1908. . . .	5,392,646

The Ludlan-Ainslie Lumber Company, of Sarnia and Leamington, has located here. The Company manufactures sash doors and interior woodwork for houses and offices, and will start with a staff of about 100 employés.

Retail merchants report a largely increased Easter trade over last year. Passenger traffic during the Easter season was very heavy.

The increasing activity of manufacturing establishments has absorbed many of the city's unemployed, and the opening up of operations by the city works department will further reduce the pressure of unemployment. The street railway company is preparing to finish the work started last year, of reconstructing its roadbed. The tracks on North James street, York street, West King street and Herkemer street will be relaid this spring and summer. Work will commence about April 15.

The Hydro-Electric Commission has announced that it will be able to supply electric power to the city in June.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Features of the Hamilton market during the month were the steady decline in the price of eggs, the upward movement in pork prices, and the cheapness of potatoes. Eggs sold March 26, at twenty-two cents per dozen, which was about half the price asked at the beginning of the month. Pork reached $12.75 per hundredweight, the highest price on record. Potatoes sold as low as forty-five cents per bag.

Manufacturing.—The Sawyer and Massey Company has been reorganized, under the title of The Sawyer-Massey Company, Limited. The orders in hand for delivery during the year call for double the output of last year. The firm is the largest manufacturers of threshing machines and farm engines in the Dominion, and is further increasing its capacity. Extensions are also being made to the factories of E. T. Wright & Company, tin and wire goods; the International Harvester Company; the Moodie Company, knitting mills; the Geo. E. Tuckett & Sons Company, cigar factory; D. Aitchison Company, planing mills; the B. Greening Wire Company;

the Otis-Fensom Elevator Company, the Burton-Baldwin Company, interior woodwork, and others. Warehouses are being erected by the R. Simpson Company, and the Home Outfitting Company. The Tallman Brass & Metal Company have begun the manufacture of brass, copper and aluminum specialties.

The annual meeting of the Canadian Westinghouse Company, Limited, was held March 28, at its head office, in Hamilton. The annual report shows the following assets:—Cash, $608,402.52; accounts and bills receivable, $853,233.51; property and plant, $2,766,488.97; materials and products on hand, $1,269,728.44. Under liabilities:—Accounts payable, $275,515.14; reserves for depreciation and inventory adjustment, $320,000.00; undistributed profits, $536,103.87. The profits for the year ended December 31, 1909, were $498,379.94. Dividends paid 1909, at six per cent., $261,540.33. The sales for the year were the largest in the history of the Company, and were about double those for the year 1908.

Railroad construction.—It was announced during the month that the property acquired in the vicinity of the Toronto, Hamilton and Brantford station was purchased in the interests of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company for depot purposes.

The steamer *Macassa* commenced her trip between this city and Toronto, March 28. The *Turbinia* will go on the same route April 18. Passenger rates will be the same as last season.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Conditions in the trades may be designated in one word "busy." The mild weather prevailing during the whole month enabled the building trades to get started rather earlier than usual, and an unsually active month is reported. Cigar makers are scarce, the Tuckett firm not being able to get as many as they were willing to employ. This firm is about to commence work on another big addition to its establishment, to accommodate increasing business in cigars and cigarettes. Garment workers were also unusually active, women operators and handsewers falling short of the demand.

Unskilled labour has been pretty well absorbed by the start of building operations, the activity in manufacturing establishments, and the demands for labour on the farms, orchards and market gardens in the vicinity. The city works department employés are getting to work, and the relaying of the street railway tracks will provide employment for the remainder of those seeking work.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Grimsby.—A board of trade was organized here March 9. The Board will endeavour to induce new industries to locate, start an agitation for a market, and for the erection of a public hall and other improvements for the village.

Dundas.—Business is brisk in all industrial departments. S. J. Lennard & Company will build a large addition to their mill this spring. The Bowman-Grey Lumber Company is also adding to its facilities.

BRANTFORD, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. J. C. Watt, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Conditions during March compared favorably with February and were better than the corresponding month of last year. The factories were busy, a number working overtime; large shipments of machinery were made for the spring trade. A very busy season is anticipated. The building trades are showing signs of activity, many permits having already been applied for. Builders expect a very busy summer. Merchants had a fair month.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Farmers were actively preparing for spring work toward the close of the month.

Manufacturing.—Manufacturers generally, were busy, and in a few cases very

busy, overtime being worked. Several large factory additions are under way.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Bricklayers, masons, lathers and plasterers found trade slack. Carpenters in factories were busy, on outside work there was little employment. Printers, paperhangers and decorators were from active to busy at the close of the month. Plumbers, gas and steamfitters were active.

Iron moulders, coremakers, machinists, metal polishers and buffers, blacksmiths and boilermakers were busy. Electrical workers, linemen and sheet metal workers were active. Stove mounters and horseshoers were not very busy.

Woodworkers generally, were busy. Carriage and wagon makers were from active to busy. Pattern makers were busy. Coopers were active.

The printing and allied trades were busy.

Tailors and tailoresses were busier than last month. Boot and shoe workers were busy. Bakers and confectioners were busy. Cigar makers and tobacco workers were active.

Leather workers and saddlers were busy.

Barbers, clerks, delivery employés, hotel and restaurant employés were steadily employed. Laundry workers were busy.

Railroad trackmen were active. Freight handlers were very busy. Street railway employés were steadily employed. Teamsters were active. Draymen were busy, but cab drivers and hackmen were not very busy.

Unskilled labour toward the close of the month, was pretty well employed.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Paris.—Labour was well employed during the month.

GUELPH, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Wm. Drever, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The month of March saw continued improvement in the labour market. Labour was better employed than during the preceding month, mills and factories being very active, while the exceptionally fine weather provided out-door work for many. Prospects are good for a busy season in the building trades. Wages and hours will probably be the same as last season. Wholesale and retail merchants reported trade fair and in excess of the corresponding month last year.

No settlement has yet been reached in the Guelph Brussels Carpet Weavers' strike, but a number of the men have left town and secured employment elsewhere.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Farmers have had a very active month, the very favourable weather allowing them to go on with spring work, many on the dry lands ploughing and in some cases seeding. The annual Pure-bred stock sale which was held in the Winter Fair building, here, was the best on record as regards quality of animals and prices paid. The spring Seed Fair was not so largely attended as usual, owing to the bad condition of the roads.

Manufacturing.—Conditions in most lines were very active, with prospects good for the coming season.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

In building quietness generally, prevailed, but some new work was started towards the end of the month giving employment to out-door trades. A considerable number of indoor workers have been engaged on alterations and repair work. Iron moulders, coremakers and helpers, tube-mill workers and blacksmiths had a very active month. Machinists, electrical workers and linemen had a busy month. Woodworkers in sash and door factories reported trade fair, while piano and organ makers were active. Carriage makers and coopers had a quiet month, with pattern makers active.

The printing and allied trades had a good month. Journeymen tailors and garment workers were well employed. Bakers, confectioners, and cigar makers had a fair month. Unskilled labour had a good month, but with the supply still in excess of the demand.

BERLIN, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. R. F. Gofton, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

During March, labour was, on the whole, well employed, factory hands being much more active than in the previous month, or in the corresponding month of last year. A number of hand shoelasters are wanted at the C. A. Aheran's Shoe factory. The C. Hehn block and the addition to the Wipper block were completed during the month. Twelve building permits were issued, valued at $88,825, one being for a public school, to cost $70,000, the contract for which has been awarded. The other permits were for dwelling-houses. The Town Council increased the fire chief's salary $100 per annum, and four of the regular fire staff, $50 per annum. Corporation labourers were also granted an increase of one cent per hour, making the scale $1.60, $1.80 and $2.00 per day.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—During the first half of the month, farmers were quiet, owing to the breaking up of the sleighing. In the last half of the month they have been getting ready for spring seeding. Some ploughing has been done.

Lumbering.—Sawmills have been very busy.

Manufacturing.—Manufacturing establishments were very busy, some working overtime. The J. J. Shantz button factory began operations the middle of the month, with some thirty hands. The Kauffman planing mill will be enlarged. The addition will be of concrete.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Bricklayers, masons, carpenters, joiners plumbers and stone cutters were active. The other building trades were quiet. The metal and woodworking trades reported from busy to active conditions. The printing trades were active and the clothing trades busy. The other skilled trades were active. Unskilled labour was somewhat inactive.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Waterloo.—All classes of labour were well employed. Manufacturing establishments were very busy, overtime being necessary in some cases. The building outlook is good. Work was begun on the Mutual Life Company's building, which will cost $200,000. A large market building will be erected this season.

Elmira.—Labour was fully employed. The Elmira Transmission Company was busy. Moulders were in demand.

Galt.—Busy conditions prevailed in the labour market and factories were active.

WOODSTOCK, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. John Markey, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The very favourable industrial conditions referred to in recent reports continue. Practically all the large woodworking factories are running to their full capacity, and all report the outlook very bright. This is true of the manufacturers of musical instruments, of the furniture manufacturers and of the wagon manufacturers, but they all say they have all the men they need for the present.

The factory of the Tobin Arms Company, a new industry, will be running at normal capacity in two or three weeks. It will employ from forty to fifty men, both iron workers and woodworkers, and mostly skilled hands. It is believed that most of the men can be obtained in the city.

The Stewart Stone Works report conditions excellent, and prospects particularly good. A few more good moulders could find employment here.

The outlook for the building trade is described as fairly good.

There is a scarcity of female labour here. Both the Bean and Westlake Biscuit factories, and the Oxford Knitting Company would be glad of more girls. The Bean and Westlake Com-

pany is enlarging its premises and will also increase the staff of girls. The Oxford Knitting Company would give employment to a dozen more girls at once, if they could get them. The factory is working overtime, and additional machinery is being added. Some of the factories report the loss of men who are moving to other parts of the country, chiefly to the West, but so far it has been possible to fill their places without much difficulty.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

The building trade promises to be fairly brisk. There is more work now for bricklayers and masons, but the season has not yet fairly opened. Painters and paperhangers report business very good.

Iron workers of various kinds are busy, and the Stewart Stove Works would give employemnt to a few more moulders. Blacksmiths and stovemounters are busy.

Woodworkers of various kinds, upholsterers, varnishers, polishers, carvers, are well employed.

Printers are busy. There is some demand for competent pressmen, machine operators and hand setters.

Tailors and garment workers are steadily employed.

Bakers, butchers and confectioners are all busy.

Cigar makers report business just fairly good. All the men here are working, but there is no demand for men.

STRATFORD, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Jos. T. Carlin, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The general condition of the labour market during March improved, as compared with February. Not many skilled mechanics were idle, and all manufacturing industries were running full time. Building operations have commenced and a large number of men and teams were engaged in excavating for new buildings; prospects for the coming season are bright. Tenders were opened for the work on a new Registry office, a white brick building with stone foundation and slate roof. An important civic construction is the new sewage disposal plant to be erected at a cost of $25,000, this season. The ratepayers will vote on a by-law, on April 14, to provide $85,000 for a distribution plant for Niagara power in this city.

The Mayor's salary has been increased from $200 to $500 per annum, from January 1, 1910. The city firemen's salaries are increased from March 1, 1910, as follows: chief, from $70 to $75 per month; foreman, from $50 to $60 per month; driver, from $47.50 to $52.50 per month; two firemen, from $45 to $52.50 per month.

Customs returns for the month were, $11,747.30. Wholesale and retail merchants reported trade active.

No change in the hours of labour and no trouble in the labour market was reported.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Farmers were busy the latter part of the month, ploughing and preparing for seeding. Market prices were:—

Butter, 25c. per lb.
Eggs, 20c. to 22c. per dozen.
Maple syrup, 40c. a quart.
Apples, 75c. to 80c. a bag.
Potatoes, 60c. to 65c. a bag.
Hogs, $9.65 to $9.75 per cwt.
Wheat, $1.04, per bushel.
Oats, 41c. per bushel.
Barley, 45c. to 48c. per bushel.
Peas, 75c. to 78c. per bushel.
Flour, $3.05 per cwt.
Bran, $22, per ton.
Shorts, $25, per ton.

Manufacturing.—All industries were busy, especially the woodworking factories.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

The building trades were quiet, but prospects are bright for the season.

Iron moulders, workers and helpers were active. Machinists, blacksmiths and boiler makers were busy. Horseshoers and general blacksmiths reported trade active.

Woodworkers, upholsterers, polishers and carvers were active. Carriage and wagon makers were busy.

All engaged in the printing trades were very busy.

Journeymen tailors reported trade very good. All engaged in the factories were busy.

Bakers, confectioners and butchers report an active month. Cigar makers were steadily employed.

Harness makers were busy.

Barbers, clerks and delivery employés were active. Hotel, restaurant and laundry workers were active.

Railroad train crews were active. Freight handlers were busy. Cab drivers, draymen and teamsters reported business very good.

Unskilled labour was fairly well employed the latter part of the month.

LONDON, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Alex. Woonton, correspondent, reported as follows:

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The best weather for the month of March experienced in years, brought with it a resumption of outdoor work. After the winter's inactivity, the general indication is of a first-class season. With the exception of the Bolt and Hinge works, which have been closed for a month, now, all the factories and foundries throughout the city are very busy, and increasing their staffs in nearly every case. An exceptionally large number of building permits were taken out during the month, chief among these being one for Geo. White & Sons' new boiler and farm implement works; one for Hobbs Manufacturing Company, manufacturers of wire nails, plate glass, etc.; one for a residence; and others totalling $114,765.

The local brickmakers are preparing for the making of brick, and are engaging help.

The exodus of people to the West continues, large numbers are leaving this section.

The charity organization has discontinued its woodcutting scheme; $223 was paid out to those wanting work, for which 223 cords of wood were cut.

Along with the other Grand Trunk Railway operators and despatchers on the middle division, fifteen employed in this city received increases of from $5 to $10 per month; street railway employés will receive an increase on April 1, as follows: spare and first-year men, same as before, sixteen cents per hour; second-year men, increased from from seventeen cents to eighteen cents per hour; third-year, from eighteen to nineteen cents; those with three years' service to receive twenty cents per hour.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

In the building trades, the outlook is more favourable than for the past two years, and already all hands are at work. A number of local bricklayers, who were working in the United States for the winter are arriving back.

Moulders are busy. Iron workers are very busy, and a number of extra hands have been employed at the Rolling mills. Machinists are very busy. A force of linemen are engaged stringing wire and trimming trees for the Niagara power line. Bicycle workers are exceptionally busy on repair work.

Carriage and wagon workers report trade extra good, and a very large amount of their work being shipped to the Northwest. Car builders are very busy, and taking on more men. Coopers are busy.

Printers and pressmen report trade as fair. Bookbinders and lithographers are busy.

Business has improved with journeymen tailors. Garment workers are busy. Boot and shoe workers are very busy, working overtime.

Bakers and confectioners are busy. Cigar makers report trade good, a number have left for Hamilton, to work for the Tuckett Company.

Tanners and leather workers are exceptionally busy, with trade continually growing.

Broom makers are busy. Laundry workers are very busy.

The street railway company is taking on extra men in anticipation of the summer traffic. Carters and draymen are very busy.

Unskilled labourers are rapidly securing employment, and with sewers being laid, and other civic work being started, conditions look favourable.

ST. THOMAS, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. J. A. Killingsworth, correspondent reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The favourable weather conditions during March permitted outside work to be commenced, and, as a result, the building trades were able to get an early start with the season's work. The prospects are bright for a busy season.

Conditions in the local railway shops have been good. All hands have been well employed. In the traffic departments business has been better than during March, of the past year. It is reported that the Michigan Central Railway is handling as many as 100 cars more, daily, than during March, 1909. The local industries report the month a fair average. Unskilled labour has been fairly well employed, and prospects are there will be few idle men in the city during the coming summer. The census returns show an increase of 300 in the population.

The negotiations which have been carried on by the city officials with Mr. A. E. Medcalf, representing a shoe manufacturing establishment, with a view to having the firm locate in the city, have been successful, inasmuch as a by-law will be submitted to the ratepayers, and if same is endorsed by them, a loan of $15,000, with a fixed assessment of $5,000, exclusive of school taxes for a term of ten years, will be granted. It is understood that the firm will give employment to thirty-five skilled workers.

A by-law is also being submitted to the ratepayers, asking their endorsation to granting a loan of $10,000 to C. Norsworthy & Company, with a fixed assessment of $5,000, exclusive of school taxes, for ten years, in consideration of their establishing a factory in St. Thomas, for the manufacture of furnaces, stoves and other articles. This firm is one of the oldest in St. Thomas, and has given steady employment to a considerable number of hands, for many years.

The Sutherland Innis Stave factory commenced operations during the month, and already a considerable number of hands are at work, and will be increased in the very near future. With plenty of material on hand, the prospects are bright for a busy summer.

The Street Railway Commission, which heretofore has had charge of the Street railway, has been abolished, and henceforth the affairs of the street railway will be handled by a committee of the City Council. It is altogether likely that considerable expenditure will be made on equipment so as to better the system.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Plowing has been commenced; the fine weather favouring this work. The local markets have been well attended during March. The offering of maple syrup has been satisfactory; it has been selling at an average price of $1.25 per gallon.

Manufacturing.—Conditions in the industries were normal.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Mechanics in the building trades have commenced work and the prospects are bright for a very steady season's work. Railway shop employés, iron workers, moulders and blacksmiths have been busy. Printers have been busy. Journeymen tailors were busy. Railway conductors, engineers, firemen and others employed in the transport department report the month active. Unskilled labour was fairly well employed.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Port Stanley.—Extensive improvements are contemplated on the wharfs. It is expected that a large number of hands will be given employment during the coming summer. Considerable concrete work will be done.

CHATHAM, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Alex. Gregory, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The month of March showed a slight improvement over the preceding month, especially in the building trades. Contractors expect an early beginning of building operations. Towards the last of the month, there were a number of buildings of a very high class started, principally residences. The foundations were completed for the modern Malleable Range Company. The newly established Canadian branch of the Anhut Motor Car Company will commence the manufacture of cars, here, in a few days. Already there are a number of men at work, and in a short time a large number of skilled mechanics will find employment. The Gananoque Spring and Axle Company has, owing to increased business, been compelled to enlarge its plant. Gray & Son, carriage makers, and the Manson-Campbell Company were working overtime throughout the month. Park Brothers, and McKeough & Trotter, foundrymen, have been very busy and report prospects good. There were no complaints from any one wishing employment, a number of firms advertising for mechanics. The prospects are that 1910 will surpass 1909 in activity.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Very little work was done until towards the end of the month. Reports from several sections are that the fall wheat has been badly damaged. Prices for farm produce still remain firm. Live hogs reached their highest during March, viz.: $9.50, live weight, and $12.00, dressed. Clover hay sold at $11.00 to $12.00; timothy at $13.00, and seed corn at $1.00 per bushel. Many farmers are contracting with the Michigan Sugar companies for the coming season.

Railroad construction is quiet at present.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Bricklayers and masons were quiet, but carpenters and joiners were busy, especially towards the latter part of the month. Painting, decorating and paper hanging was slack, but plumbers and steamfitters reported trade fair. Builders' labourers were idle. Iron moulders, iron workers, machinists and engineers were busy.

Electrical workers were very busy, and linemen had a very good month. Metal polishers, buffers and brass workers were busy. Blacksmiths, sheet metal workers and horseshoers reported a slight improvement over the preceding month.

Woodworkers, upholsterers, carriage and wagon makers were busy. Printers and pressmen were very busy. Bookbinders reported trade fair. Journeymen tailors, garment workers and boot and shoe workers were busy. Bakers, butchers, cigar makers and tobacco workers had a very good month. Barbers, clerks, stenographers, delivery employés, hotel, restaurant and theatre employés and laundry workers reported a good month. Cab drivers, hack-men, carters, draymen and teamsters were quiet.

WINDSOR, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. D. Mitchell, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The labour market for the month, has been very active in all branches. Owing to the cold weather in January and February, the building permits were not as many as a year ago, but prospects are now better in the building trades than last year. The A. W. McLean Lumber Company has built a large addition to its planing mill, and is installing a 100-horse power engine and boiler, and several new machines. The Palmer Medical Company has let a contract for a large building to cost $15,000. The wholesale and retail merchants report trade better than for the same two months, a year ago.

The Act amending the Act respecting the City of Windsor became law on March 19. By this amendment, the city is

allowed to submit a by-law to the people to be carried by a two-thirds vote of the people who actually vote. The city is also given power to buy factory sites and sell, lease or give them away to incoming industries. The amendment Act also gives the city of Windsor power to grant exemptions to factories locating here, for a period of ten years. New industries can also be given free water and light.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—The farmers are all busy getting things in shape for spring work. They report that fall wheat has wintered well and is looking good.

Manufacturing.—Manufacturers are all running full time.

Railroad construction.—The Michigan Central Railroad Company has a large gang of men building new yards at the end of the tunnel, and building a large round house.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

There is a demand for men in all branches of the building trades. Houses that rent from $12 to $15 per month are in demand.

Iron moulders, machinists, engineers, electrical workers and brass workers have had an active month, and good skilled workers are in demand. Blacksmiths and horseshoers were all well employed.

All branches of the woodworking trades had a good month.

Printers and pressmen were busy.

The clothing trades are active and coat makers are in demand. Garment workers are also in demand.

Bakers, confectioners, butchers, cigar and tobacco workers have been fully employed.

Barbers report a fair month. Clerks are in demand. Delivery employés, hotel and laundry workers have been fully employed.

Railway and street railway men were well employed, also expressmen and teamsters.

Unskilled labour was well employed.

SAULT STE. MARIE, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. F. A. Denman, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Labour was very well employed during the month, though the supply in most lines exceeded the demand. Conditions, on the whole, however, were better than in the previous month. This was attributable to good weather. Plenty of work remains to be done. Business during the month was fair. The Town Council introduced a building by-law under which intending builders will have to obtain permits. In this way a record of building operations can be kept, a thing not done in the past. The season's outlook for building is bright.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Fishing.—Conditions were normal.

Lumbering.—Operations were over for the season with the exception of the drive.

Manufacturing.—The Dominion Tar and Chemical Company, of London, England, intends erecting a tar distillery plant in Steelton, (a suburb of Sault Ste. Marie) and will employ twenty or thirty hands. The town of Steelton has granted the company some small concessions. A company has been formed to operate the Lake Superior Corporation's brick plant, which has been idle for some years. This plant is a fine one, and twenty-five or thirty men will find employment therein. The Standard Chemical Company is increasing the capacity of its charcoal and by-product plant. The blast furnaces and steel mills operated full time during the month, also the other industries, including pulp mills, machine shops, etc. The prospects for the season are the brightest for years.

Normal conditions prevailed in all of the skilled trades during the month.

PORT ARTHUR, FORT WILLIAM, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. F. Urry, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

All branches have been more active than last month, and with open spring weather, trade generally is, at least, a month in advance of last year.

Many buildings have been commenced in both cities, and everything points to a very large building season.

The contract for the Western dry docks has been let, and the work has been started.

At the docks, everything is being put in order for the opening of navigation. The vessels that have wintered in these ports have been overhauled and crews are in charge. The first boat from Duluth arrived in Port Arthur on Thursday, March 31.

There have been no changes in rates of wages. The unrest between the organized workers in the iron trades, at Fort William and the Canadian Foundry Company is not yet settled; the foundry is worked as an open shop.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—The small farmers in the vicinity are busy on their land and early ploughing is taking place.

Many of the Scandinavians here, are farmers, carpenters and bushmen. These are now busy preparing their land and after seeding will come into the cities for the building trade. In this way the agricultural land is being developed and in a few years the city populations should be supplied from these farms with all the potatoes and other root crops and garden produce required.

Lumbering.—The winter and spring season has been dull from the merchant's standpoint, in the number of lumbermen and railwaymen returning to town without good earnings.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

The building trades have not yet fully started, but the best men are already being engaged for the summer work, and all trades are expected to be very busy this season. All iron workers, machinists and engineers have had steady work, but some trades have been, and are still, on short time.

Printers and pressmen have had a steady month. Journeymen tailors have been very dull. Ice cutters have had a bad season, owing to mild weather and the uncertainty of the ice field remaining solid, after the breakup in January. Barbers, clerks, stenographers and delivery employés have been steadily engaged; also hotel, restaurant and theatre employés. The transport trades are getting ready for the opening of navigation. Unskilled labour has been fairly well employed; at present there are more men on the market than needed.

WINNIPEG, MAN., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. John Appleton, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

During April, active preparations are usually made for the work of the summer. Generally speaking, large numbers of men congregate at Winnipeg to secure employment, at this period of the year. The weather during March has been so exceptionally favourable that towards the end of the month large numbers of men were employed. Outdoor work has been so prevalent that the labour offering has been steadily absorbed and there is not much likelihood, at the present time, of there being a repetiton of the annual congestion of previous years. The outstanding feature of the labour market during March has been the demand for farm labour. In no previous year has it been so acute.

The factories in Winnipeg, generally speaking, were very busy. This is evident particularly in the iron trades, and in the clothing factories.

For the month of March the bank clearings amounted to $60,067,844, a total that is twenty per cent. greater than that of March, a year ago. For the first three months of the present year, the bank

clearings are twenty-seven per cent. greater than in 1909, an increase that is very close to the record made for the month of March in the year 1907. This increase is exceptional, in view of the fact that the Easter holidays, this year, came in March.

The bank clearings indicate a steady increase in the volume of business being transacted in Winnipeg. During the month, one of the most active branches of the jobbing trade has been hardware. In this particular branch the amount of business will, for the first three months of the year, exceed very largely, the totals for any similar period in the past. The cause of this increase is largely the active building operations throughout the entire Canadian West.

The Canadian Pacific Railway Company has invited tenders for the construction of a subway under the tracks which cross McPhillips Street, Winnipeg; work will be done during the present summer.

The Canadian Northern Railway Company is already making rapid progress with the construction of a subway under the tracks on Pembina street, Winnipeg.

The city of Winnipeg proposes to submit a by-law to the ratepayers of the city to sanction the raising of $600,000 for extending the accommodation in the Winnipeg General Hospital. Out of this sum a new isolation hospital, an auxiliary hospital in the northern part of Winnipeg, and a new wing to the present hospital, will be built. The by-law will be submitted in the course of a few weeks.

During March, the Provincial Government of Manitoba appointed a commission to enquire into the question of publicly controlled abattoirs and stock-yards. At present cattle raisers and dealers complain that there is not sufficient accommodation for marketing cattle. The commission has already interviewed the Board of Control of the city of Winnipeg, and the city council of St. Boniface, and as a result of their negotiations they will outline a plan and submit it for approval. The railway companies desire union stock-yards, but the cattlemen favour these being under the public control, and not under the control of the railroad companies. The Provincial Government passed a measure which gives power to any municipality to raise $250,000 for stock-yard purposes, without submitting a by-law to the ratepayers. The Government also offers aid to the extent of $50,000 for the establishment of a municipal abattoir. During the session which ended in March, the Government received a report from the commission appointed a year ago to enquire into the need of an act providing for compensation for injuries to workmen. A unanimous report was presented, and the Legislature passed an act in accordance with the recommendations of the commission.

In several cases, negotiations between workmen and employers for an advance in wages are proceeding. The agreement of the shopmen of the Canadian Northern Railway with that Company, terminates on May 1, and the agreement between the Canadian Pacific Railway and its shopmen, on April 1. There is some doubt expressed as to what the exact term was. No official notification of a termination of the agreement, in the case of either party has been given. The prevailing wage schedules for the machinists, boilermakers and carpenters, the three trades principally concerned in the present negotiations, on the three railroads with shops in Winnipeg, so far as can be learned, are as follows:—

	C.P.R. per hour.	C.N.R. per hour.	G.T.R. per hour.
Machinists	$.42½	$.40½	$ .39½
Boilermakers	.43	.41	.40
Carpenters	.33	.33	.33

The directors of the proposed Centennial Exhibition for Winnipeg, have fixed 1914, as the year during which it should be held. A special report was placed before a meeting of those interested, and it represented that Canadian Pacific Railway and the Grand Trunk Pacific had promised each $500,000, and the Canadian Northern Railway, $250,000. Other sources of revenue enumerated were a grant from the Manitoba Provincial Government of $250,000, and the sale of stock amounting to $750,000, which makes a total fund available at the present time, of $2,250,000. Of the $750,000 named, the city of Winnipeg will raise $500,000, and a by-law authorizing that amount, it is proposed, will be submitted to the ratepayers.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—During March the weather has been excellent for agricultural purposes throughout the entire Canadian West. Farmers have been able to cultivate the land and some seeding has been done. Although the land was in good condition for seeding, in many districts there is a difference of opinion on the advisability of putting in the seed as early as the latter part of March. Farmers have not been able to get all the help they wanted.

Railroad construction.—Arrangements have been made by the several railroad companies for an amount of construction that will represent a greater mileage of new road than has been attempted in any previous year. Each of the three transcontinental roads have a very large programme. The principal difficulty, it is feared, will be the supply of labour. With the exception of the Canadian Northern Railway, the largest contracts have been let. The last named railroad, although definite contracts have not as yet been made, will undertake more work in the West this year, than in any previous season, according to a statement made by the Superintendent of Construction.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building.—The amount of building projected for the coming summer in Winnipeg is greater than heretofore. The comparative figures in tabular form, are as follows:—

The comparative figures in tabular form are as follows:

	March, 1909	March, 1910
Permits	167	256
Buildings	208	326
Cost	$ 861.200	$2,526,350

	1st three months 1909	1st three months 1910
Permits	274	423
Buildings	352	545
Cost	$1,070,000	$3,031,950

There are many new large warehouses being built, new bank buildings of elaborate character, apartment blocks and residences. Activity is not confined to any particular part of the city, but is general. It is estimated by one or two of the loan company managers that the amount of building for the year, judging by the applications for mortgage loans being made, will exceed $15,000,000.

In the woodworking and iron trades there is exceptional activity in consequence of the large amount of building being done.

The clothing trades are also very busy and in one or two cases employers state that they are unable to get the help they need.

BRANDON, MAN., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. E. Fulcher, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

March has been a very good month for all kinds of labour. Considering the time of the year, much work has been done. The weather has been exceptionally mild, there having been no severe frosts since the commencement of March. The ice left the Assiniboine river on the twenty-fourth and twenty-fifth, the earliest date on record. On the twenty-third of the present month seventy-six degrees in the shade was recorded at the Experimental farm, the highest March temperature ever recorded. With such splendid spring weather much building has been possible. The three-storey brick warehouse for McDiarmid & Clark has been completed. Messrs. Clement Bros, are pulling down buildings occupying the site for their new five-storey block. The contract for the St. Michaels Convent has been let and work commenced.

The by-law allowing the Canadian Northern Railway to close Lorne avenue for the purpose of erecting an hotel was carried by a large majority.

Messrs. Beattie and Son, of Fergus, Ontario, implement manufacturers, will erect a branch house in Brandon. A site has been secured on the south side of the Canadian Pacific Railway tracks and work commenced.

The labour market was quiet and a very busy season is expected.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—With splendid weather, the farmers have been able to start work on the land. Ploughing and seeding has been general since the middle of the month.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES,

About twenty per cent. of the bricklayers and masons were reported working, with prospects good. Carpenters and joiners were reported active. Lathers and plasterers were busy. Plumbers and steamfitters were active. Stonecutters were dull, with builders' labourers active.

Iron moulders, machinists and electrical workers were busy.

Printers, bakers and confectioners, cigar makers and railroad employés were busy. Unskilled labour was active.

MOOSE JAW, SASK., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. T. Backus, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The general condition of the labour market during the past month has been active for this season of the year, for which probably the exceptional weather conditions are to a large extent, responsible. Building operations, which have never wholly ceased throughout the winter, have become more active during the month. Excavations for buildings are to be seen in all parts of the city, and a limited amount of construction is proceeding. While it is rather early yet to attempt an accurate forecast of the building programme for the coming season, there is every reason to believe that as formerly predicted, activity will be above normal, and present indications point to a very active building year.

The labour outlook is especially bright, both for skilled and unskilled workmen, with a possibility of a shortage in some lines. In this regard, however, a cautious attitude must be taken in view of the immigration movement, and the possibility of a large influx of men seeking work. So far, the supply is fully equal to the demand. But spring work has not yet, of course, commenced.

An extensive programme of civic improvements points to a brisk demand for unskilled labourers. This programme calls for street paving, boulevarding the construction of the sewer and water connections, the erection of a produce market, and considerable sidewalk construction. In addition there is the construction of an overhead bridge, by the city, and the Canadian Pacific Railway jointly, connecting South Hill with the main part of the city at Sixth Avenue.

At a meeting of the City Council, on March 26, an agreement was reached granting a franchise (conditional upon the approval of the ratepayers) to an Ottawa company, for the constructing and operating of an electric street railway system in Moose Jaw. The franchise, which is for a term of twenty years, calls upon the Company to have three miles of the system in operation this year and an additional three miles before the end of 1911. A by-law has been published and will be voted on by the ratepayers on April 19.

A pressing need of the city at the present time is houses for rental. From the workingman's standpoint the situation is acute. Real estate men generally report a demand which they cannot possibly cope with. It is therefore, but a natural consequence that rents should be comparatively high. For the "cost of living table" published elsewhere in this issue the average rent for a dwelling in "the workingman's quarter" is placed at $25.00 per month. It is somewhat difficult, however, to strike an average in this connection. In the first place, there is not—strictly speaking—any clearly defined "workingman's quarter" in the city. Then in the matter of dwellings one has to consider all kinds, from the one or two room "shack" to the "modern house", the essential of the latter being water and sewer connections, with furnace and electric light. Naturally, therefore, the rents vary very considerably, say from $10 to $40 per month. It is after most careful

investigation, however, that the average of $25 per month is struck.

Twenty labourers in the employ of the city suffered a decrease of wages from twenty-five cents per hour to twenty cents. The reduction was made upon the advice of the city engineer. This is only a winter rate, however, and the old rate will be paid as soon as the regular season's work commences.

Business generally has been good throughout the month and retailers report a good Easter trade. A new wholesale house has decided to build in Moose Jaw, namely the Codville Company, wholesale grocers. This is the third wholesale grocery to open here within the past twelve months.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—With springlike weather the farmers of the district have been busy on the land during the past two weeks. Odd cases are reported of seeding having been done, but agriculturists generally, are wary of seeding in March, and even with a continuation of the present weather, two or three weeks will probably elapse before seeding becomes general.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Bricklayers and masons have been quiet. Carpenters and joiners, lathers, plasterers, painters and decorators were fairly active for the time of the year. Plumbers were quiet. Iron workers, machinists and engineers, blacksmiths and boilermakers were fairly active. Electrical workers and linemen have been quiet. Printers and allied tradesmen were all busy. Store clerks, hotel employés, railroad conductors, locomotive engineers, firemen, trainmen and freight handlers have all been well employed. Unskilled labour was fairly active for the time of the year.

CALGARY, ALTA., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Edwin Howell, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The labour market showed no marked change over the preceding month or the corresponding month of last year. Building operations were quiet. Many brick buildings are being held in abeyance, owing to a scarcity of brick. The situation, it is expected, will not be relieved for another month. There is ample work ready to keep all local bricklayers fully employed, if brick could be gotten.

The City Council is starting some excavating for sewer and water extensions. The work will be rushed.

The City Commissioners have declared their intention of proceeding with the construction of a subway under the Canadian Pacific Railway tracks at First Street East. The work it is hoped, will absorb most, if not all the unskilled unemployed.

The rapid extension of the City necessitates a change of the building by-laws; a new set of by-laws are to be submitted by an expert committee to the Council for ratification.

The City Engineer's department has completed the estimates for the improvements in the island parks this summer. They reach very close to $100,000.

A strike of freight men, employed in the Canadian Pacific Railway freight sheds occurred during the month. The men are not organized. A deduction of $1 was made for doctor's fees and sick benefit from every employé. This was resented by the men and all but two refused their pay and would not resume work. The strike terminated on the second day, the men returning to work, upon receiving their pay in full.

The Bank clearings for March, were $11,047,202, an increase of 63.9 per cent. over corresponding month of last year.

The building permits for March, are valued at $415,680. The number of permits issued were 148, as compared with fifty-four permits, at a value $94,000, in the corresponding month last year, and an increase of $245,800 over last month. The total receipts of the Calgary Customs department for March, exceeds $80,000, the largest amount recorded, the increase over corresponding month of last year being $12,000.

March was also the banner month for the street railway company, since it has been in operation. It earned $1,250

more than the previous highest, the total receipts being $13,175.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Bricklayers and masons had a dull month, but carpenters, joiners and lathers were busy. Plasterers were quiet. Painters and decorators had a very busy month. Plumbers, steamfitters, stonecutters and building labourers had little to do.

Iron moulders, iron workers and helpers, machinists and engineers reported a good month. Electrical workers and linemen were active. Sheet metal workers and horseshoers reported a good month.

Woodworkers, upholsterers and polishers were actively employed.

Printers, pressmen and bookbinders experienced a very active month.

Tailors reported a good month.

Bakers, butchers and meat cutters had a very active month.

Leather workers had a busy month.

Barbers and laundry workers had a good month. Hotel and restaurant employés were in demand.

All classes of railway and transport employés were actively employed. Teamsters and expressmen were busy.

Unskilled labour had little to do.

EDMONTON, ALTA., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. P. C. Foley, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The condition of the labour market improved slightly during the month. Compared with the corresponding month last year, prospects are much brighter. This is owing to the very mild weather. Excavators report very little frost in the ground. This will enable builders to commence work much earlier than usual.

The City Council is preparing to do a large amount of work during the summer. The estimates for 1910, follow:—

Tenders for the construction of a hospital are being called for. The estimated cost is $150,000.

The bank clearings for the month were $3,823,302, an increase of $704,421 over February, of last year.

Customs receipts for February, 1910, were $32,704, and for February, 1909, $21,695. Wholesale and retail trade was fair. There were no changes in rates of wages or hours of labour.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Farmers have commenced preparing the ground for the crop. According to reports of the Minister of Agriculture, the area under cultivation will be twenty-five per cent. larger than last year.

Railroad construction.—In view of the exceptionally early spring, contractors are preparing for an early start on railway construction. Within the next week or two, construction will be started on four lines of railway tributary to this city. The Grand Trunk Pacific Company is already grading on the one hundred-mile extension of the main line, west into the mountains, and will have contractors at work in a few days on the Tofield-Calgary branch. The Canadian Northern Company is preparing to start on the extension of the main line, west, and will resume construction on the Vegreville-Calgary branch shortly. This is the earliest start on construction work ever reported in the west.

NELSON, B. C., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. A. B. Docksteader, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The general condition of the labour market, throughout Kootenay district, during March, has been quiet. There was a slight surplus of miners at the quartz mines, but coal miners were fairly well employed.

A considerable number of woodsmen were out of employment through the closing down of the lumber camps, because of the disappearing of the snow. A slight shortage of experienced sawmill hands was reported at the few mills that have started up.

Snowslides caused considerable damage during the month. At the Ymir mine,

the boiler room, with the boilers, dynamo, and the superintendent's house were completely destroyed; the loss is estimated at $15,000. The loss at the Wilcox mine is estimated at $1,500, while two miners sustained severe injories, both being in the hospital as a result.

At the Kootenay Belle mine, on Sheep's Creek, the watchman and his little son were buried in a snowslide, but were rescued.

A rich discovery of silver-lead ore has been reported in one of the tunnels at the "Society Girl" mine, at Moyie, B.C.

The sawmill at Nelson has started operations, with a full crew of about sixty men. About 5,000,000 feet of logs have been cut for this mill at Creston camp.

At the first meeting of the proposed cooperative stone company, officers were elected.

The snow has almost disappeared at Fernie, and building operations are again commencing.

The Home Bank is calling for tenders for the construction of a brick building in Fernie, B.C.

The Crow's Nest Pass Coal Company is producing on an increased tonnage, each month, since the beginning of this year. Coal miners are fairly well employed.

NEW WESTMINSTER, B. C., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. J. P. McMurphy, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Conditions in the labour market have somewhat improved in the last few weeks and with the opening of spring will show a further improvement and will give employment to the majority of idle men, here at the present time.

The Hassam Pavement Company has started the laying of the cement sidewalk on the main street of this city.

A new steamer, built, owned, and operated by a local company, has been put on the river to ply between here and the City of Chilliwack.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—The farmers are preparing for spring work and with the continuation of the present mild weather they will be busy for some time to come. The weekly market was fairly well attended and the demand in all lines was equal to the supply. The following are quotations:—

Beef, hindquarter, per lb., 9c. to 10c.
Beef, forequarter, per lb., 7c. to 8c.
Lamb, per lb., 15c.
Mutton, per lb., 14c.
Veal, large, 9c. to 10c.
Veal, medium, 11½c. to 12c.
Pork, medium, per lb., 12½c.
Eggs, wholesale, dozen, 30c.
Eggs, retail, dozen, 35c.
Butter, wholesale, per lb., 30c.
Butter, retail, per lb., 35c.
Fowl, per dozen, live, $10 to $11.
Chickens, per dozen, live, $6 to $8.
Broilers, per dozen, $4 to $6.
Geese, each, $1.50.
Potatoes, per ton, $20.
Onions, per sack, $1.50.
Turnips, per sack, 50c.
Carrots, per sack, 60c.
Beets, per sack, $1.
Parsnips, per sack, 75c.
Cabbage, per sack, 60c.
Cauliflower, per head, 5c.
Apples, per box, $1.25 to $1.75.

Lumbering.—The lumbering trade is very good at the present time, the majority of the sawmills running full time.

Railway construction.—The British Columbia Electric Railway Company is double tracking the main street of this city, and replacing the present rails with heavier ones. The Company is also making fair progress on the line from this city to Chilliwack.

The skilled trades were as a rule active, but steamboat men and unskilled labourers were dull.

VANCOUVER, B. C., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Geo. Bartley, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

More favourable weather prevailed during March than in February, resulting in unusually active building operations. The outlook for a very busy season for the building trades is encouraging. A rush to the mining camps at the head of

Portland Canal commenced, and an extra steamer was put on the run to Stewart, the headquarters for the new mining camp. Loggers in increased numbers are taking to the woods, and expect a good season.

The Bakers' Union took steps to have the "Shops Regulation Act" enforced, alleging that bakeries were not living up to the same.

The Trades and Labour Council demand of the city authorities: (1) that all executive appointments be thrown open to competition; (2) that convict labour shall not be employed on the construction of a stable for mounted police horses. The contract for police clothing will be for union-made. Hindoo carpenters are working in and around the city. Twenty-seven Japanese applied for membership in the Moulders' union and were refused. The Cooks' and Waiters' Union adopted the monthly button system, i.e., a new and different colored badge will be worn by each member every month.

The volume of spring business was reported greater than ever before in this city, and generally speaking, prices are soaring. Especially is this so in provisions, the great prospective demand for camp work and railway construction are attributed to this fact. Ham, bacon and butter increased in price, but eggs decreased. Potatoes were plentiful, and may decline in price. First-class apples were scarce. California table vegetables were in demand. Contractors' and builders' hardware supplies were in demand.

Activity prevails in the Oriental shipping trade. Many ships from various points are on their way to this port with large cargoes.

Unabated activity prevailed in real estate. A three-storey brick block, at Hastings and Richards, occupied by the Bank of Ottawa, (eighty feet) brought $310,000, or nearly $4,000 per foot.

The Government Commission to enquire generally into the business of Fire Insurance as carried on in British Columbia, including the placing of insurance by persons in British Columbia with companies or associations in the United States and other jurisdictions, met on March 14.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Ploughing at the Delta, and gardening have been started.

Fishing.—Unusually large catches of halibut were made. Three boats on one trip brought in twenty-four carloads for shipment, besides filling all local demands. Spring salmon, though plentiful brought ten cents a pound.

Lumbering.—The local demand was brisk.

Mining.—At the Texada mines, at a depth of 1,000 feet, the bornite ore is the best found there. All grades of ore are found, some nine or ten per cent. copper, $7 to $8 gold, and twenty to thirty ounce silver. The mines of the island give promise of good yields.

Railroad construction.—Active conditions prevail throughout the province.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building operations are active, particularly with the carpenters. All union lathers have received a twenty per cent. increase in wages, and all are at work.

Metal and woodworking conditions were fairly active, and prospects were particularly bright for the electrical workers.

Printing branches were very active and prospects good.

Union tailors had three non-union concerns to compete against, besides the usual large number of Oriental shops, which made trade very unsettled.

Leather. The eight-hour day has been adopted. One firm, however, refused to agree to the change.

Bakers are very unsettled and have trouble on, but no strike. Cigar makers report trade very quiet.

Hotel, restaurant and theatre employés had an active month. Bar tenders, though double shifts are worked in the hotels, which are doing a large trade, report a surplus of men.

DISTRICT NOTES.

North Vancouver.—Building is very active. By-laws to raise $25,000 for

sidewalks, and $17,200 for schools, were passed by the ratepayers.

Delta Municipality. — About forty miles of water works mains will be laid, to cost over $100,000.

Prince Rupert.—The British Columbia Mainland and Coast Industrial Company will spend $1,500,000 in developing coal fields and erecting a smelter and coke plant. They proposed to the Board of Trade to supply gas for $1.00 per thousand, and electric light at ten cents per killo-watt hour. A large number of idle men are here awaiting spring to open in the interior points.

VICTORIA, B.C., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. W. E. Ditchburn, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Owing to favourable weather conditions outside labour was employed to a much greater extent than during the preceding month. All the local industries were running full time, and conditions, generally, were in a very healthy condition. During the present month construction work has started in the new wing of the Empress Hotel, and the large wharf of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company was started. The prospects for a very busy summer for all those engaged in the building trades are extremely bright.

The annual report of the different departments of Civic Government, just issued, gives a fairly good idea as to the extent to which labour has benefitted by the immense amount of local improvement and construction work done during the year 1909. From the report of the city engineer is it learned that there were seven miles of surface drains laid; six and a half miles of sewers' extension; thirteen and a half miles of cement sidewalks; 118,000 square feet of macadam roads, and twelve and a half miles of boulevarding, done during the year. The report of the building inspector gives, in detail, the number, class and cost of buildings constructed during the past year. The building permits issued by the city during the month of February, totalled $151,760, as against $122,680 for the same month of last year. During the months of January and February there were 123 personmits issued, compared with eighty -seven for the same two months of 1909.

The bank clearings for February show an increase of over $2,100,000 over the same month of the previous year. The total for the past two months was $13,-795,337, as against $8,556,873 for the same period of time during 1909, equalling an increase of sixty per cent.

That the month of February was a brisk one in transportation is shown by the returns of the British Columbia Railway Company; 359,325 passengers were carried on their different lines, compared with 320,779 for the same month of the preceding year. For the months of January and February there were 774,475 passengers carried, while for the same two months of 1909, the number totalled only 649,859.

At the last meeting of the Victoria Trades and Labour Council a resolution was adopted supporting the eight-hour law now before the Dominion Parliament, after the reading of a report of the Legislative Committee.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

All employed in the building trades found work in plenty during the month, except in a few instances where the weather conditions prevented the constant employment of these on outside work. This condition did not prevail during the present month to such a marked extent as in the previous month.

Iron moulders and iron workers found trade conditions about normal. Machinists and engineers also were well employed, There were a few engineers idle, but they are men who will go North again as soon as navigation opens in the northern rivers. Sheet metal workers were busy. Shipwrights and caulkers had very little lost time during the present month.

Woodworkers had another busy month getting out store fittings for the different new stores being constructed and remodelled. The upholstering trade was in a normal condition. Varnishers and polishers were well employed. Carriage

and wagon makers had plenty to do, as also had pattern makers.

During the month, the organization known as the "Printers' Board of Trade," composed of the master printers of the city, was disbanded owing to a disagreement. All the offices have been fairly busy during the month. Bookbinders and pressmen were also well employed.

Journeymen tailors and grament workers were fairly busy, but there were no idle tailors reported.

Bakers and meat cutters had constant employment during the month. Cigar makers state that the condition of trade is about normal.

Clerks were kept busy during the month. There has been a demand for competent stenographers. Laundry workers are always kept well employed in the four white laundries of the city.

The percentage of unskilled labourers employed was much greater during the past month than during the preceding one, owing to the weather conditions being much more favourable. This state of affairs is liable to prevail from now on.

NANAIMO, B.C., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. A. E. W. Spencer, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The conditions of the labour market in this district have not shown much change from last month. There has been more outside work done, but there have also been more men looking for work, which has hardly opened up as yet. Transportation has been very heavy during the month. Merchants, wholesale and retail, report business as good. There have been no changes in hours of labour or rates of wages during the month.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Farmers are busy getting ready for their spring work and some are sowing.

Fishing.—There was little activity among the fishermen. The Whaling Station on the Gulf reported good catches.

Lumbering.—The sawmills of the district are working steadily and report prospects good. The logging camps are starting up and some of the sawmills are opening new camps.

Mining.—The coal mines of the district are working steadily, but the demand for coal is not as pressing as during the last few months, though as yet, the mines are working nearly full time.

Railroad construction and employment.—Railroad construction is being pushed on the extension of the Eastern and Nanaimo Railway. At Alberni on the west coast, a town site is being cleared, at the end of the extension of the railroad.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Bricklayers and masons reported work as active. Carpenters and joiners were very busy, as there are a large number of new buildings started. The prospects are that this will be a record year in building, principally dwelling houses. Painters and paperhangers, and plumbers were active, but there is not much demand for builders' labourers as yet. Blacksmiths and carriage makers were active. Teamsters and expressmen reported work good. Unskilled labour has been better employed than during last month, but there are a good many idle men.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT, 1907.—STATEMENT OF PROCEEDINGS UNDER ACT FOR YEAR ENDING MARCH 31, 1910; ALSO SUMMARY STATEMENT OF PROCEEDINGS, MARCH, 1907—MARCH, 1910.

THE Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, received the Royal assent on March 22, 1907, and had, therefore, been in operation three years at the close of the month of March last. A table is presented in the present issue of the *Labour Gazette*, showing the proceedings under the Act, during the year ending March 31, 1910, as follows:—(1) the dates on which the various applications

for Boards of Conciliation and Investigation were received; (2) the names of the parties concerned; (3) the name of the party making the application; (4) the locality affected; (5) the number of persons affected; (6) the nature of the dispute; (7) the names of the members of Boards, in cases where Boards have been established; (8) the dates of the establishment of Boards; (9) the dates of the receipt of Board's report; and (10) the result of the reference under the Act.

In all twenty-seven applications under the Act were received during the year ending March 31, 1910, as a result of which twenty-five Boards were established. In one of the remaining cases the matters in dispute were adjusted by mutual agreement whilst communications were passing with the Department, in respect of the establishment of a Board. In another case communications regarding the establishment of a Board had not been concluded at the end of the month of March, 1910. In addition to the twenty-seven cases above mentioned, proceedings under the Act, during the past year, occurred also in connection with three applications, which were received prior to April 1, 1909.

Industries Represented.

The disputes dealt with under the Act, during the year, were distributed among the different industries as follows; namely:—

Coal mining	9
Metal mining	2
*Railways	12
Street railways	1
Freight handlers	2
Longshoremen	1
Teamsters	1
Civic employés	1
Industries other than public utilities	1
	30

*Among the classes of labour concerned in these twelve disputes were the following: conductors, engineers, telegraphers, machinists, firemen, station agents, roundhouse employés, fitters, brakemen, baggagemen, yardmen, and maintenance-of-way employés.

During the year communications were received in respect of three disputes relating to industries other than public utilities, and in which Boards could, under the terms of the Act, be established only by the consent of all parties concerned. In two of these cases such consent was not obtained, so that no Boards were established in respect of the same. Correspondence was also exchanged between the Department and persons concerned in various disputes in which, however, the circumstances did not call for any formal proceedure under the Act.

Four Strikes After Investigation.

In connection with each of the thirty disputes above mentioned sworn statements were furnished to the Minister of Labour to prove that, failing an adjustment of the differences or a reference of the same under the IndustrialDisputes Investigation Act, a strike or lockout, as the case might be, would be declared.

From the table which is published herewith, it will be seen that there were only four cases in which the strikes were not either averted or ended. Three of these were in the coal mining industry, two of the number relating in the main, not to rules or hours of labour, but to the question of the recognition of certain labour unions. One of the disputes occurred in the metal mining industry and was mainly concerned, like the cases above mentioned, with the subject of union recognition. In each of the remaining disputes referred under the Act, the investigation before the Board resulted either in a direct agreement between the parties, or in affecting such an improvement in their relations that no cessation of work occurred. It may be said, also, that in cases where members of Boards disagreed in their findings, or where one of the parties to a dispute stood apart from the enquiry as far as voluntary action was concerned, enquiry has none the less resulted in a clearer understanding of conditions on the one side or the other, and a change of attitude which has been effective in averting the threatened trouble.

The four cases in which strikes were not either averted or ended were as follows:—

1. A dispute between the Nicola Valley Coal and Coke Company and its employés to the number of 150, in which the latter went on strike whilst proceedings were pending for the establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation, and the mines were closed down until after the investigation was finished, when operations were resumed, the men being engaged under new conditions. In a letter from the Company, dated June 15, 1909, to the Department, it was stated that an understanding, which is understood to have been promoted by the enquiry, had been reached between the management and the men.

2. A dispute between the British Columbia Copper Company, and its employés, to the number of 225, a strike being declared on June 26, 1909, in which the employés demanded recognition of the Western Federation of Miners, and continuing until July 24, 1909, when a settlement was effected.

3. A dispute between the Dominion Coal Company, of Glace Bay, C.B., and certain of its employés, to the number of 3,000, in which the latter refused to abide by the findings of the Board, a strike being declared on July 6, 1909, in which recognition was sought for the United Mine Workers of America. A considerable number of the Company's employés, members of the Provincial Workmen's Association, declined to participate in the strike, and on December 31, 1909, renewed for a period of two years, the agreement which the Dominion Coal Company had entered into with that organization on March 16, 1908, and which was based on the award of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation, established under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act. It is claimed by the Company that the output of coal from its mines, during the winter months, had practically ceased to be affected, although a considerable number of workmen, members of the United Mine Workers of America, still remained on strike.

4. A dispute between the Cumberland Railway and Coal Company, of Springhill, N.S., and its employés, to the number of 1,700, relating in the main to recognition of the United Mine Workers' organization, to which the employés in question belonged. A strike was declared on August 9, 1909, which resulted in the closing down of the Company's mines. Operations were resumed on a limited scale early in the month of March, 1910, but a considerable number of the Company's former employés still remained on strike at that time.

On March 31, 1909, a strike was declared of coal miners, to the number of 2,100, employed in the mines controlled by the members of the Western Coal Operators' Association, in Alberta, and in British Columbia, on the expiry of the agreement, under which they had previously been employed. On May 3, 1909, application was made to the Minister of Labour, for the establishment of a Board, whose report was received in the Department on June 21, 1909. The Department was shortly afterwards informed that a two years' agreement was signed between the parties on June 30, 1909, which was based on the report of the Board.

On April 23, 1909, a strike was declared of coal miners to the number of 300, employed by the Canada West Coal Company, Limited, of Taber, Alberta, in consequence of failure to agree upon the terms and conditions of a working agreement to take the place of an agreement which had expired on March 31, 1909. On June 10, application was made to the Minister of Labour, for the establishment of a Board, whose report was received on July 19. The Department was advised on August 2 that, on receipt of the Board's report, negotiations were resumed between the parties and an agreement reached on July 31, effective to March 31, 1911.

A strike occurred on May 7, 1909, of longshoremen to the number of 200, employed by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company at Owen Sound. The strikers returned to work on May 10, 1909, when application was made for the establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation. The report of the Board provided for increased rates

of wages to the employés concerned, and was accepted by both parties to the dispute.

A strike occurred on August 9, 1909, of 1,200 freight handlers employed by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, at Fort William. The strikers, the great majority of whom were foreigners, returned to work on August 16, 1909, when application was made for the establishment of a Board, the strikers in their application stating that the strike was declared in ignorance of the Canadian law. The report of the Board, providing for increased rates of wages to the employés, was accepted by both parties to the dispute.

At the close of the period, reports had not as yet been received in the following cases, namely:—

Alberta Coal Mining Company, of Cardiff, Alta., and its employés, to the number of thirty-five, directly, and twenty-five indirectly.

Canadian Pacific Railway Company, and its conductors, baggagemen, brakemen and yardmen, to the number of 4,360.

Grand Trunk Railway Company, and its conductors, baggagemen, brakemen and yardmen, to the number of 3,017.

Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Railway Company, and its conductors, baggagemen, brakemen and yardmen, to the number of 101

Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company, and its telegraph and station employés, to the number of 75.

Dominion Atlantic Railway Company, and its employés, to the number of four, directly, and twenty-five, indirectly.

The Shipping Federation of Canada, comprising various lines of steamships navigating to Montreal, and the Syndicated Longshoremen of the port of Montreal.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT, 1907.

Table showing Proceedings under Act from March 31, 1909, to March 31, 1910.

	Applications concerning disputes in mines and public utilities.								Applications concerning disputes in industries other than mines and public utilities.	Total applications under Act.
	29								1	30
	Concerning mines and smelters.		Concerning transportation and communication					Concerning civic employés.	Disputes referred by consent of parties concerned under sec. 63 of I.D.I. Act, 1907.	
	11		17					1	1	30
	Coal mines	Metalliferous mines.	Railways.	Street railways.	Freight handlers.	Longshoremen.	Teamsters.			
[1] Strikes averted or ended	6	1	12	1	2	1	1	1	1	26
Strikes not averted or ended	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4

[1] At the close of the financial year results were still pending in connection with seven applications, namely: (1) application made on behalf of the Alberta Coal Mining Company, of Cardiff, Alta., and employés; (2) application made on behalf of the conductors, baggagemen, brakemen and yardmen of the Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Railway Company; (3) application made on behalf of conductors, baggagemen, brakemen and yardmen of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company; (4) application made on behalf of conductors, baggagemen, brakemen and yardmen of the Grand Trunk Railway Company; (5) application made on behalf of the Syndicated Longshoremen of the Port of Montreal and various Steamship Companies navigating to Montreal; (6) application made on behalf of telegraphers and station employés of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company; and (7) application made on behalf of the employés of the Dominion Atlantic Railway Company.

APPLICATIONS FOR BOARDS OF CONCILIATION AND INVESTIGATION.

A.—MINES, AGENCIES OF TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION, AND OTHER PUBLIC UTILITIES.

1. Appointed by the Minister, under section 8, sub-sec. 1, of the I.D.I. Act, on recommendation from party concerned.
2. Appointed by the Minister, under section 8, sub-section 2, of the I.D.I. Act, in the absence of a recommendation from party concerned.
3. Appointed by the Minister, under section 8, sub-section 3, of the I.D.I. Act, on the joint recommendation of the two members first appointed.
4. Appointed by the Minister, under section 8, sub-section 4, of the I.D.I. Act, in the absence of a joint recommendation by the two members first appointed.

I.—MINING AND SMELTING INDUSTRY.

1. Coal Mines.

Date of receipt of application.	Parties to Dispute.	Party making application.	Locality.	No. of persons affected.	Nature of Dispute.	Names of Members of Board: (*C*) Chairman; (*E*) Employer; (*M*) Men.	Date on which Board was constituted.	Date of receipt of report of Board.	Result of Reference.
1909. Mar. 4	Dominion Coal Company and employés, members of U.M.W.A.	Employés	Glace Bay, C.B.....	3,000	Alleged discrimination against certain employés members of U.M.W.A.	His Honour Judge Wallace (*C*)[4] G. S. Campbell (*E*)[2] Daniel McDougall (*M*.)[1]	Mar. 22	April 16	The Board did not present a unanimous report, Mr. McDougall presenting the minority report. The Board found against the contentions of the men, and the latter refusing to accept the findings struck, on July 6. It was claimed by the Company that the output of coal from its mines had practically ceased to be affected during the winter months following, although a considerable number of workmen, members of the U.M.W.A. remained on strike at the end of March, 1910.
April 13	Nicola Valley Coal & Coke Company and employés.	Employés	Middlesboro, B.C...	150	Alleged discrimination againist certain employés.	His Honour Judge P. S. Lampman, (*C*)[3]. Thos. Kiddie (E)[1] Thos. Chas. Brooke (*M*)[1].	May 7	June 3 " 16 " 11	The Report of the Board was accompanied by a minority report signed by Mr. T. C. Brooke, the member appointed on behalf of the employés. The report was not accepted by either party, and whilst proceedings were pending for the establishment of a Board in this case the employés ceased work on April 28, and remained on strike until the month of June. On June 15, the Department was informed that an understanding had been reached between the management and the men.

April 26	Nova Scotia Steel & Coal Company, Limited, and employés.	Employés	Sydney Mines, C.B	340	Wages and conditions of labour and recognition of U. M.W.A.	His Honour Judge J. P. Chipman, (*C*)[4]. His Honour Judge MacGillivray, (*E*)[2] D. McDougall (*M*)[1].	June	7	July	23	The Report of the Board was accompanied by a minority report, signed by Mr. D. McDougall, member appointed on behalf of the employés. The report of the Board found against the claims of the employés. There was, however, no cessation of work, the threatened strike being averted.
May 8	Western Coal Operators' Association, comprising: Alberta Railway & Irrigation Company; H. W. McNeill Co.; Pacific Coal Company; Leitch Collieries, Ltd.; Western Canadian Collieries, Ltd.; International Coal & Coke Company, Ltd. and Hosmer Mines, Limited, and their employés.	Employés	Lethbridge, Coleman Lille Bankhead, Hillcrest, Bellevue Passburg, Canmore and Taber, Alta., Hosmer and Frank, B.C.	2,100	Wages and conditions of labour.	Rev. Hugh Grant (*C*)[4]. Colin MacLeod, (*E*)[1]. F. H. Sherman, (*M*)[1]	May	15	June " "	21 23	The Report of the Board was accompanied by a minority report, signed by Mr. Colin MacLeod, which was, however, in substantial agreement with that of the Board. The report was not definitely accepted by either party, but conferences between the employers and the employés followed its publication, with the result that an agreement was reached, closely following the terms of the award, effective to March 31, 1911. The employés, who had been on strike from April 1, resumed work on July 1.
May 10	Cumberland Railway & Coal Company and employés.	Employés	Springhill, N.S.	1,550	Wages and conditions of labour and recognition of U. M.W.A.	Hon. Mr. Justice Longley (*C*) [4]. Chas. Archibald (*E*)[2] E. B. Paul, (*M*)[1].	June	5	July	23	The Report of the Board was accompanied by a minority note, signed by Mr. E. B. Paul, the member appointed on behalf of the employés. The Board's findings were substantially in favour of the Company. The award was not however, accepted by the employés, and a strike was declared on August 9, which resulted in the closing down of the Company's mines until early in the month of March, 1910, when operations were resumed on a limited scale.
June 15	Canada West Coal Company and employés.	Employer	Taber, Alta	300	Wages and conditions of labour.	His Honour Judge R. Winter (*C*)[3]. Colin MacLeod (*E*)[1] W. C. Simmons (*M*)[1]	July	3	July	19	A unanimous report was presented by the Board, making recommendations for the settlement of the dispute. An agreement based on the findings of the Board was subsequently signed by the parties concerned, effective from July 30, 1909, to March 31, 1911. The employés who had been on strike from April 23, returned to work on July 30.

1. Coal Mines.—Continued.

Date of receipt of application.	Parties to Dispute.	Party making application.	Locality.	No. of persons affected.	Nature of Dispute.	Names of Members of Board: (C) Chairman; (E) Employer; (M) Men.	Date on which Board was constituted.	Date of receipt of report of Board.	Result of Reference.
1909.									
Nov. 18	Edmonton Standard Coal Company, Limited, and employés.	Employer	Edmonton, Alta.	75	Wages and dismissal of employés.	Geo. F. Cunningham (C)[3]. Frank B. Smith (E)[1] Clement Stubbs (M)[1]	Dec. 2	Dec. 27	A unanimous report was presented by the Board making certain recommendations for the settlement of the dispute, which were accepted by the parties concerned, a strike being thereby averted.
Dec. 2	James W. Blain, contractor for output of Cardiff Coal Co., Ltd. and employés.	Employer	Cardiff, Alta.	60 dir. 15— indir.	Wages and conditions of employment.				Proceedings in connection with this application were discontinued in view of an agreement being reached by the parties concerned.
1910.									
Jan. 5	Alberta Coal Mining Company and employés.	Employer	Cardiff, Alta.	35 dir. 25— indir.	Wages and conditions of employment.	R. G. Duggan (C)[3]. J. O. Hannah, (E)[1]. Clement Stubbs (M)[1]	Jan. 17		Proceedings unfinished.

2. Metal Mines.

1910.									
April 5	British Columbia Copper Company and employés.	Employés.	Greenwood, B.C.	225	Alleged discrimination against certain employés.	His Honour Judge P. E. Wilson, (C)[4] Edward Cronyn (E)[1] John McInnis, M.P.P., (M)[1].	April 29	May 21 June 3 " 11	Three separate reports were presented in this case, the Company expressing its willingness to accept that of the Chairman as a basis of settlement, while the men accepted the report of Mr. John McInnis. The men declared a strike on June 28, which continued until July 24.
1910.									
Jan. 8	British Columbia Copper Company and employés.	Employer	Greenwood, B.C.	350	Employés unwillingness to work with non-union men.	J. H. Senkler ( )[4]. John A. Mara (E)[1]. John McInnis (M)[1].	Jan. 10	Mar. 29	The Report of the Board was accompanied by a minority report, signed by Mr. John McInnis. The Board's report was substantially in favour of the Company at the close of the year the Department was in communication with the parties to the dispute. No cessation of work occurred.

1908										
Dec. 26	Kingston & Pembroke Railway Company and employés, members of Order of Railroad Telegraphers.	Employés	Kingston & Pembroke Railway system.	19 dir. 1,600–indir.	Wages and conditions of labour.	His Honour Judge Gunn, (C)[4]. J. L. Whiting, K.C. (E)[1]. J. G. O'Donoghue (M)[1].	Jan.	15	April	22	A unanimous report was presented by the Board which made certain recommendations for the settlement of dispute. The report, with recommendations, was accepted subsequently by both parties, a strike being thereby averted.
1909.										
May 7	Canadian Pacific Railway Company and railroad telegraphers in its employ.	Employés	Canadian Pacific Railway lines	1,600	Concerning alleged unfair dismissal and breach of contract.	Hon. Mr. Justice Fortin, (C)[4]. Wallace Nesbitt, K.C. (E)[1]. W. T. J. Lee, (M)[1].	May	29	June	11	A unanimous report was presented by the Board, making certain recommendations for the settlement of the dispute, which were subsequently, in correspondence with the Department, accepted by both parties concerned, a strike being thereby averted.
June 3	Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company and engineers, firemen, conductors, brakemen, baggagemen and yardmen in its employ.	Employés	Grand Trunk Pacific lines.	300	Wages and conditions of labour.	Hon. R. F. Sutherland, M.P., (C)[3]. F. H. McGuigan, (E)[1] J. G. O'Donoghue, (M)[1].	June	24	Aug.	14	A unanimous report was presented by the Board, making certain recommendations for the settlement of the dispute and no cessation of work occurred, the threatened strike being averted.
June 8	Canadian Northern Railway Company and its Maintenance-of-way employés.	Employés	Canadian Northern Railway lines west of Port Arthur.	1,100 dir. 700–indir.	Wages and conditions of labour.	His Honour Judge R. H. Myers (C)[4]. W. J. Christie, (E)[1]. J. G. O'Donoghue, (M)[1].	June	24	July	21	The report of the Board was accompanied by a minority report, signed by Mr. W. J. Christie. The findings of the Board were subsequently accepted by both parties to the dispute, a strike being thereby averted.
Aug. 11	Intercolonial Railway of Canada and its roundhouse employés.	Employés	Halifax, N.S.....	20 dir. 1,000–indir.	Alleged discrimination against certain employés.	Sir Geo. Garneau, (C)[4]. Jas. H. Gilmour, (E)[1]. Aaron A. R. Mosher, (M)[1].	Sept.	25	Nov	17	A unanimous report was presented by the Board, making certain recommendations for the settlement of the dispute. The findings of the Board were subsequently accepted by both parties to the dispute, a strike being thereby averted.
Oct. 2	Intercolonial Railway of Canada and machinists and fitters in its employ.	Employés	Intercolonial Railway System.	363 — dir. 43–indir.	Concerning dismissal of certain employés and alleged violation of contract.	His Honour Judge John A. Barron, (C)[4]. Jas. H. Gilmour, (E)[1]. J. G. O'Donoghue, (M)[1].	Oct.	19	Dec.	8	A unanimous report was presented by the Board, making certain recommendations for the settlement of the dispute, which were accepted by both parties concerned, a strike being thereby averted.

1. RAILWAYS.—Continued.

Date of receipt of application.	Parties to Dispute.	Party making application.	Locality.	No. of persons affected.	Nature of Dispute.	Names of Members of Board: (C) Chairman; (E) Employer; (M) Men.	Date on which Board was constituted.	Date of receipt of report of Board.	Result of Reference.
1909.									
Dec. 3	Grand Trunk Railway Company and telegraphers and station agents in its employ.	Employés	Grand Trunk Railway lines, east of Detroit, Mich.	760	Wages, advertising of vacancies, etc.	J. E. Atkinson, (C)[1]. Wallace Nesbitt, K.C., (E)[1]. W. T. J. Lee, (M)[1].	Dec. 21	Feb. 24	A report was presented which was unanimous on certain of the matters in dispute, Mr. Wallace Nesbitt, K.C., member appointed on behalf of the Company dissenting from the views of the other members on two points. At the close of the year the Department was in communication with the parties to the dispute. No cessation of work occurred.
1910.									
Mar. 17	Canadian Pacific Railway Company and conductors, baggagemen, brakemen and yardmen in its employ.	Employés	Canadian Pacific Railway lines.	4,360	Wages and conditions of employment.	J. E. Atkinson, (C)[1] Wallace Nesbitt, K.C., (E)[1]. J. G. O'Donoghue, (M)[1].	Mar. 18		Proceedings unfinished.
Mar 17	Grand Trunk Railway Company and conductors, baggagemen, brakemen and yardmen in its employ.	Employés	Grand Trunk Railway lines.	3,017	Wages and conditions of employment.	Wallace Nesbitt, K.C., (E)[1]. J. G. O'Donoghue, (M)[1].	Mar. 18	.....	Proceedings unfinished.
1910.									
Mar. 17	Toronto Hamilton & Buffalo Railway Company and conductors, baggagemen, brakemen and yardmen in its employ.	Employés	Toronto, Hamilton & Buffalo lines.	101	Wages and conditions of employment.	F. H. McGuigan, (E)[1] J. G. O'Donoghue, (M)[1].	Mar. 18	.....	Proceedings unfinished.
Mar. 19	Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company and its telegraph and station employés.	Employés	Grand Trunk Pacific lines.	75	Rules and rates of pay.	W. T. J. Lee, (M)[1].	Mar. 30	.....	Proceedings unfinished.
Mar. 22	Dominion Atlantic Railway Company and employés.	Employés	Kentville, N.S.....	4 dir. 25—indir.	Terms of employment and dismissal of certain employés.				Proceedings unfinished.

2. Street Railways.

1910 April 20	Winnipeg Electric Railway Company and employés.	Employés	Winnipeg, Man.....	600	Concerning wages and conditions of labour.	Rev. C. W. Gordon, D.D., (*C*)[4]. W. J. Christie, (*E*)[1]. J. G. O'Donoghue, (*M*)[1].	May 10	June 1	A unanimous report was presented by the Board, accompanied by an agreement covering all points in dispute and effective from May 1, 1909, to May 1, 1911, a strike being thereby averted.

3. Freight Handlers.

1909 May 17	Canadian Pacific Railway Company and freight handlers in its employ.	Employés	Owen Sound, Ont.	250	Concerning wages.	Donald Ross, (*C*)[4]. Wallace Nesbitt, K.C., (*E*)[1]. J. G. O'Donoghue, (*M*)[1].	June 2	June 17	A strike of freight handlers employed by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, at Owen Sound occurred on May 7, and continued until May 10, when application was made for the establishment of a Board under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act to which the dispute was referred for adjustment. The report of the Board was accompanied by a minority report by Mr. O'Donoghue. The report of the Board was accepted by the parties to the dispute, further cessation of work being thereby averted.
Aug. 18	Canadian Pacific Railway Company and freight handlers in its employ.	Employés	Fort William, Ont.	700	Concerning wages and conditions of labour.	S. C. Young, (*C*)[3]. W. J. Christie, (*E*)[1]. W. T. Rankin, (*M*)[1]	Aug. 20	Aug. 30	A strike of freight handlers employed by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, at Fort William occurred on August 9, and continued until August 16, when application was made for the establishment of a Board under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, to which the dispute was referred for adjustment. In the application it was stated that the employés were not informed of the provisions of this Act when the strike was declared. A unanimous report was presented by the Board making certain recommendations for the settlement of the dispute, which were accepted by the parties concerned, a further cessation of work being thereby averted.

4. LONGSHOREMEN.

Date of receipt of application.	Parties to Dispute.	Party making application.	Locality.	No. of persons affected.	Nature of Dispute.	Names of Members of Board: (C) Chairman; (E) Employer; (M) Men.	Date on which Board was constituted.	Date of receipt of report of Board.	Result of Reference.
1910 Mar. 14	Allan Line; Donaldson Line; Thomson Line; Leyland Line; White Star Dominion Line; Canada Line; South African Line; Mexican Line; Manchester Liners; Black Diamond Line; Head Line; Canadian Pacific Railway Line; and all other owners of steamships navigating to Montreal; and Syndicated Longshoremen of Montreal.	Employés	Montreal, Que.....	1,800	Wages and conditions of employment.	Wm. Lyall, (E)[1]. Gustave France, (M)[1]	Mar. 24	.....	Proceedings unfinished.

5. TEAMSTERS.

Feb. 10	Manitoba Cartage Company Limited.	Employés	Winnipeg, Man.....	40 dir. 260— indir.	Alleged discrimination against men connected with Union.	Rev. Dr. C. W. Gordon, (C)[3]. Prof. R. Cochrane, (E)[2]. T. J. Murray, (M)[1].	Mar. 2	April 1	A unanimous report was presented by the Board, making recommendations for the settlement of the dispute. The report was not accepted by the Company, but the inquiry had the effect of improving the conditions and bringing about an understanding, so that the threatened strike was averted.

III.—MUNICIPAL PUBLIC UTILITIES.

1909 July 8	Corporation of Saskatoon, Sask., and labourers in its employ.	Employés	Saskatoon, Sask.	150 dir. 150—indir.	Concerning wages and conditions of labour.	E. J. Meilicke, (C). E. Alex. Smith, (E). E. Stephenson, (M).	Aug.	4 Sept.	9	A report was presented by the chairman and Mr. Alex. Smith, making certain recommendations for the settlement of the dispute, and stating also that an agreement had been reached on all points except the establishment of a minimum wage scale and recognition of the employés' union. No cessation of work was reported.

B.—INDUSTRIES OTHER THAN MINES, AGENCIES OF TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION AND OTHER PUBLIC UTILITIES.

1909 April 27	Dominion Textile Company and mule spinners in its employ.	Employés	Montreal, Que.	70 dir. 3,000—indir.	Concerning wages and condition of labour.	Hon. Mr. Justice May Fortin, (C). F. G. Daniels, (E). A. A. Gibeault, (M).		7 May	25	A unanimous report was presented by the Board, making certain recommendations for the settlement of the dispute, which were accepted by both parties concerned, a strike being thereby averted.

Three Years' Proceedings under Act.

During the three years which elapsed between the enactment, in March, 1907, of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, and the end of March, 1910, eighty-two applications were received for the establishment of Boards of Conciliation and Investigation, as a result of which, seventy-four Boards were established. In sixty-eight, out of the seventy-four cases referred for investigation, the enquiry resulted either in a direct agreement between the parties, or in such an improvement of relations as led to the settlement of the dispute. The six cases in which reference under the Act was not successful in either averting or terminating a cessation of work, were as follows: (1) Cumberland Railway and Coal Company and its employés; (2) Canadian Pacific Railway Company and its mechanical employés; (3) Nicola Valley Coal and Coke Company and its employés; (4) British Columbia Copper Company and its employés; (5) Dominion Coal Company and its employés; and (6) Cumberland Railway and Coal Company and its employés.

In the foregoing statement of proceedings under the Act, during the year ending March 31, 1910, particulars have been given of four of these disputes above mentioned, the other two cases being as follows: (1) the dispute between the Cumberland Railway and Coal Company and its employés, Springhill, N.S., which resulted in a strike of coal miners, commencing on August 1, 1907, and continuing until October 31, 1907, when the men returned to work on the terms originally recommended by the Board, 1,700 men being concerned; and (2) the dispute between the Canadian Pacific Railway Company and its mechanical employés, which also resulted in a strike, commencing in this case on August 4, 1908, and continuing until the end of September, following, when the employés returned to work on the terms originally recommended by the Board, about 8,000 men being concerned.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT, 1907.

Table showing Proceedings under Act from March 22, 1907, to March 31, 1910.

	Applications concerning disputes in mines and public utilities. 79									Applications concerning disputes in industries other than mines and public utilities. 3	Total applications under Act. 82
	Concerning mines and smelters. 40		Concerning transportation and communication 38						Concerning civic employés. 1	Disputes referred by consent of parties concerned under sec. 63 of I.D.I. Act, 1907. 3	82
	Coal mines	Metalliferous mines.	Railways.	Street railways.	Longshoremen.	Freight-handlers.	Teamsters.	Sailors.			
[2]Strikes averted or ended...	30	5	26	4	3	2	1	1	1	3	76
Strikes not averted or ended	4	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6

[2]At the close of the financial year results were still pending in connection with seven applications, namely: (1) application made on behalf of the Alberta Coal Mining Company, of Cardiff, Alta., and employés; (2) application made on behalf of the conductors, baggagemen, brakemen and yardmen of the Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Railway Company; (3) application made on behalf of conductors, baggagemen, brakemen and yardmen of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company; (4) application made on behalf of conductors, baggagemen, brakemen and yardmen of the Grand Trunk Railway Company; (5) application made on behalf of the Syndicated Longshoremen of the Port of Montreal employed by various steamship companies navigating to Montreal; (6) application made on behalf of telegraphers and station employés of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company; and (7) application made on behalf of the employés of the Dominion Atlantic Railway Company.

THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT, 1907—PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE ACT DURING THE MONTH OF MARCH, 1910.

DURING the month of March six applications were received for the establishment of Boards of Conciliation and Investigation, as follows:—

1. On behalf of the conductors, baggagemen, brakemen and yardmen employed on the lines of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, the dispute affecting, it was stated, 4,360 employés.

2. On behalf of the conductors, baggagemen, brakemen and yardmen employed on the lines of the Grand Trunk Railway Company, the dispute affecting, it was stated, 3,017 employés.

3. On behalf of the conductors, baggagemen, brakemen and yardmen employed on the lines of the Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Railway Company, the dispute affecting, it was stated, 101 employés.

4. On behalf of the Syndicated Longshoremen, of Montreal, employed by the companies comprising the Shipping Federation of Canada, the dispute affecting, it was stated, 1,800 employés.

5. On behalf of the telegraph and station employés employed on the lines of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company, the dispute affecting, it was stated, seventy-five employés.

6. On behalf of certain employés of the Dominion Atlantic Railway Company, at Kentville, N.S., members of Local Division No. 25 of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employés, the number of employés concerned being estimated at four directly, and twenty-five indirectly.

Report Received.

During the month of March, the report was received of the Board of Conciliation

and Investigation, to which had been referred certain differences between the British Columbia Copper Company, of Greenwood, B.C., and its employés, members of Greenwood Miners' Union, No. 22 of the Western Federation of Miners. The report was signed by Mr. J. H. Senkler, of Vancouver, B.C., Chairman, and by Mr. J. A. Mara, of Victoria, B.C., member appointed on behalf of the Company; and was accompanied by a minority report signed by Mr. John McInnis, member appointed on behalf of the employés.

Other Proceedings under the Act.

On March 12, the attention of the Minister of Labour was drawn to statements appearing in the press, representing that certain freight handlers in the employ of the Grand Trunk Railway Company, at Toronto, had gone on strike without the matters in dispute having first been investigated by a Board of Conciliation and Investigation appointed under the terms of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, and an officer of the Department was immediately dispatched to Toronto to represent to the employés concerned the requirements of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, so that they might not, in ignorance of such requirements, take action contrary thereto. The officer of the Department, in conversation with the local officials of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employés, to which the employés in question belonged, learned that the parties concerned were ignorant of the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act; and was also informed that a reference of the dispute to a Board under the Act would be considered as greatly preferable to a general strike, and that if the matter was not satisfactorily adjusted otherwise, it would be referred to a Board for inquiry on the lines required by the Act. The strike occurred on March 11, and lasted only a portion of the afternoon. Negotiations for settlement were then resumed, and at the close of the month there had not been any further cessation of work.

In the applications of the conductors, baggagemen, brakemen and yardmen employed on the lines of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, the Grand Trunk Railway Company, and the Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Railway Company, respectively, it was stated that on January 3, 1910, a uniform request had been made to the managements of these systems for increased compensation and improved conditions, but that the same had been refused by the Companies. Mr. Wallace Nesbitt, K.C., of Toronto, was appointed, on the recommendation of the employers, a member of the Boards in respect of differences between the Canadian Pacific Railway Company and their employés, and between the Grand Trunk Railway Company and their employés, respectively, and Mr. F. H. McGuigan, of Toronto, was appointed a member of the Board in respect of differences between the Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Railway Company and their employés. Mr. J. G. O'Donoghue, of Toronto, was appointed a member of all three Boards, on the recommendnation of the employés affected.

In the application of the Syndicated Longshoremen of the port of Montreal, for the establishment of a Board, to which might be referred certain differences between the longshoremen of that port and the owners of vessels doing business at the port of Montreal, it was stated that the differences in question related to the hours of labour and rates of wages. After certain correspondence between the Department of Labour and the parties concerned, it was decided by the Minister of Labour, that a Board should be established for the adjustment of the differences existing between the Syndicated Longshoremen of the port of Montreal and the Steamship Companies doing business at that place, comprised in the Shipping Federation of Canada. Messrs. William Lyall, of Montreal, and Gustave Francq, of Montreal, were appointed members of this Board on behalf of the Shipping Federation of Canada and of the Syndicated Longshoremen of Montreal, respectively.

In the application of the telegraph and station employés of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company for the establishment of a Board, it was stated that the

dispute related to a proposal regarding rules and rates of pay, which had been submitted to the Company by the employés, in the month of October, 1909. A copy of the proposed schedule in question of rules and rates of pay, was attached to the employés' application in this matter.

In the application of certain employés of the Dominion Atlantic Railway Company, at Kentville, N.S., members of Local Division, No. 25 of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employés for the establishment of a Board, it was stated that a dispute had arisen respecting the dismissal of certain employés, and notices of further dismissals which were attributed by the applicants to the membership of the individuals concerned in the Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employés. It was also declared that the Company had refused to continue to employ a certain number of their employés, with a view to compelling the latter to accept certain terms of employment. At the end of the month of March, the Department was in correspondence with the parties concerned in this matter.

I. REPORT OF BOARD IN DISPUTE BETWEEN THE BRITISH COLUMBIA COPPER COMPANY, OF GREENWOOD, B.C., AND CERTAIN EMPLOYES.

ON March 29 the report was received of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation, to which had been referred certain differences between the British Columbia Copper Company, of Greenwood, B.C., and certain of its employés, members of Greenwood Miners' Union, No. 22, of the Western Federation of Miners. The report in question was signed by Mr. J. H. Senkler, of Vancouver, B.C., Chairman and by Mr. J. A. Mara, of Victoria, B. C., member appointed on the recommendation of the employer. On March 1, a minority report on the differences in question, was received from Mr. J. McInnis, of Phoenix, B.C., member appointed on behalf of the employés.

This dispute arose out of a communication which was addressed to the manager of the British Columbia Copper Company, on December 8, 1909, by the secretary of Greenwood Miners' Union, No. 22, of the Western Federation of Miners, in which the Company was informed that "unless every man (except officials and shift-bosses) working in the mines and smelter, under our jurisdiction, has a paid-up card in our Union by noon, the 11th of January, 1910, we will go out on strike and refuse to work with the non-union men."

In its report, the Board declares that the sole question to be considered by it was whether it was in the interests of the employers, employés and immediate community, that the demand of the Western Federation of Miners, as contained in the letter of the 8th of December, 1909, should be complied with by the Company, or not. In its hearing of evidence bearing on the present dispute, the Board was informed of the circumstances attending a strike which occurred in the Company's mines in the summer of 1909, and of the terms on which this dispute was terminated. The Board finds in its report, that there is no justification whatever, for the Union's demand, above mentioned, and says: "We are of the opinion, that the Company should not be deprived of its undoubted right to hire and discharge its employés, so long as it exercises no discrimination amongst them. Indeed, if the present demands of the Unions were conceded, the Company would be most unjustly discriminating against those of its employés who do not belong to the Western Federation of Miners. It is undisputed that general conditions at the Company's works and mines are good, no complaint being made against the wages or working hours, every employé who gave evidence agreeing as to this."

In conclusion, the Board observes that, "while the Board, at the conclusion of its sittings was unable to conclude a settlement between the parties to this dispute, we are confident that the members of the Union will, upon careful reconsideration of the questions involved in this dispute, agree with us that the proposed strike is

quite unnecessary, and indeed, unreasonable, and will not declare a strike which would result in the closing down of the Company's plant and mines, loss of employment to hundreds of men and consequent want and distress to themselves and their wives and children, and general loss to the community which is dependent practically upon the pay-roll of the British Columbia Copper Company for its existence."

In his minority report, Mr. John McInnis expressed himself as unable to agree with his colleagues upon the points in question. It was, he said, a difficult matter indeed, to convey to those who were not familiar with local conditions in the Boundary district, a thorough idea relative to the facts connected with the various aspects of this dispute. Briefly stated, it was, he said, a controversy arising from an endeavour on the part of the Miners' Union to maintain their jurisdiction against the encroachment of a so-called "Electricians' Union." In bringing this matter to an issue, the Miners' Union had adopted, in his judgement, the only methods that could promise a reasonable measure of success. The miners' stand against the formation of dual unions in the mining industry was, he averred, absolutely correct, both in regard to the interests of the workmen and of the industries, as well. Mr. McInnis observes, in conclusion:' 'It is regrettable that the parties to the dispute have been unable to come to some understanding that would avoid a suspension of work, and until such time as both parties are willing to lay aside the mutual distrust that exists between them, there seems to be but a slim chance to arrive at an adjustment containing any degree of permanency."

Report of Board.

The text of the findings of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation, in this matter is as follows:—

In the matter of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1907, and of a dispute between the British Columbia Copper Company, Limited, of Greenwood, British Columbia, (employer) and its employés, members of the Greenwood Miners' Union, No. 22 of the Western Federation of Miners:—

The application for a Board of Conciliation and Investigation arose out of a demand made by Greenwood Miners' Union, No. 22 of the Western Federation of Miners, as contained in a letter dated December 8, 1909, directed to J. E. McAllister, manager of the British Columbia Copper Company, at Anaconda, and which letter is as follows:—

Greenwood, B.C., December 8, 1909.

"Mr. J. E. McAllister,
Manager, B. C. Copper Coy.,
Anaconda, B. C.

"Dear Sir:—

"At a special meeting of Greenwood Miners' Union, December 6, 1909, at Mother Lode mine, the following motion was carried unanimously.

"Regularly moved and seconded, that the secretary be instructed to notify the Manager of the B. C. Copper Company that unless every man (except officials and shift-bosses) working in the mines and smelter, under our jurisdiction, has a paid-up card in our Union by noon, the 11th of January, 1910, we will go out on strike and refuse to work with the non-union men.

"At a special meeting of Greenwood Miners' Union, at Greenwood, December 7, the above motion was endorsed by a unanimous vote.

Yours truly,

George Heatherton."

At the outset of the investigation, we were of the opinion that the sole question to be considered by the Board was, as to whether it was in the interests of the employers, employés and immediate community that the demand of the Western Federation of Miners, as contained in the above letter of the 8th of December, 1909, should be complied with by the Company or not.

As must necessarily occur where proceedings such as these are not restricted to that class of evidence, which should be received in a Court of Law, a tremendous amount of entirely irrevelant matter was introduced as evidence at our sessions, but after hearing it all and again reading the stenographer's notes thereof, we are

most firmly convinced that the above question is the only one to be considered. The facts do not appear to be disputed, and are as follows:—

In, or about, the month of March, 1909, the same Union of the Western Federation of Miners asked for a Board of Conciliation under this Act, their principal complaint being that the Company had discriminated against their men and that the Company had not recognized their Union as such. The then Board of Conciliation, or a majority thereof, found adversely against the applicant Union, on the point of discrimination, and held that the Company should recognize the Union as such.

Subsequently, in or about the month of July, of the same year, a strike was declared by the Union, although it appeared that at the time, because of a shortage of coke, consequent upon a strike at the adjacent coal mines, the Company's plant had been shut down.

After some negotiations between the Company and the employés, and with the assistance of Mr. John McKinnon, who was president of the Western Federation of Miners in Canada, a settlement was arrived at between the employers and the employés. This settlement is contained in a letter, dated July 23, 1909, written by the British Columbia Copper Company to the secretary of the Union, and answered by that Union on the 26th day of July, 1909, copies of which appear hereunder.

July 23, 1909.

"W. B. Embree Esq.,
Acting Secy. Greenwood Miners' Union, No. 22,
Greenwood, B.C.

"Dear Sir:—

"We have your letter of the 19th inst., and have noted what you say regarding the stand taken by the Union. Since the receipt of your letter, Mr. John McKinnon and Mr. Chas. Brice have discussed the situation with us, which discussion we now write to confirm.

"We told these gentlemen that it was our intention to accord your organization the same measure of recognition as was given it by the other large operating companies in this district. We believed that the adoption of a standard policy in this direction would tend towards maintaining industrial peace, and be of mutual benefit to the companies and the employés.

"To concur in your request for a free choice of doctor and a written agreement would be an immediate violation of this policy, and in our opinion, could not be productive of anything but unsatisfactory results. In addition to what has already been told your Committee, and to the Union in our letter of the 17th inst. regarding the subject of doctor, we told Messrs. McKinnon and Brice today, that the matter was one absolutely in the hands of of our employés, the Company insisting on only the one point, that the work should be handled by one physician, who should have one or more assistants. This matter being one of mutual benefit to the Company and its employés, and not being in violation of any Union principle, (being adopted by Union men elsewhere in the district) we are unable to consider it otherwise.

"Regarding discrimination, we contended that there had been none in the past and assured your representatives that there would be none in the future.. The right to hire and discharge such men as we think necessary in our own interests, must of course remain with us, but any man claiming to be discriminated against could take the matter up with his Union and the Committee would be given a hearing.

"It is our intention to resume operations next week, and we hope, by that time, your members will be ready to go to work. We have endeavoured to set the stand of the Company clearly before you, and having offered the same recognition, the same wages and the same conditions of employment as the other large operating companies of the district, we cannot see how, in fairness to us and yourselves, you can continue this strike.

Yours truly,
"*For General Manager.*"

Greenwood, B. C., July 26, 1909.

"Mr. Edw. G. Warren,
Act. Gen. Man. B.C.C.Co.,

"Dear Sir:—

"The members of this Union have accepted the conditions you stated in your communication of July 23, and declared the strike off.

"I was instructed to inform you that we expect you to live up, not only to the letter of your communication, but to the spirit of the sentiments you expressed to our Committees.

"Yours very truly,

"Wm. B. Embree.
"*Act. Sec. Treas.*"

On the 8th December, the Union notified the Company as stated above.

From the evidence, we concluded that there are employed at the smelter from twelve to fifteen men, who are not members of the Western Federation of Miners, of which a small proportion are non-union men, the remainder being members of craft unions which are affiliated with the American Federation of Labour. There was nothing definite in the evidence as to the number of men at the mines of the Company who did not belong to the Western Federation of Miners, but it appeared that the proportion there was about the same as at the smelter, and in round numbers from fifteen to twenty.

While Mr. Heatherton, in his address to the Board, suggested that the employés had some slight grievances against the Company, it is quite clear that these supposed grievances do not exist, and we find as a fact, that the sole reason why this demand of the 8th of December, 1909, was made by the Union, was its desire for more power, Mr. Heatherton's own evidence being clear and distinct on this point.

We cannot find in the evidence, that the Company has, in any way, broken its agreement, as contained in the letters of the 23rd and 26th days of July, 1909, no charges of discrimination having been proved, and it appearing that the Company had recognized and dealt with the Union as such.

Some considerable time of the Board was taken up in hearing evidence as to the power of the Union to declare a strike, without taking referendum vote, as required by section 1, of Article 5, of the Constitution and By-laws of the Western Federation of Miners, which reads as follows:—

STRIKES AND ADJUSTMENTS.

"Section 1. It shall be unlawful for any Union to enter upon a strike unless ordered by two-thirds of the votes cast upon the question; such question shall be decided by referendum vote, notice of such referendum vote posted three days in advance, vote to be by ballot, and polls to be open for not less than eight hours. No call shall be made for a referendum vote on a strike until after having received the approval of the Executive Board of the W. F. M."

And while we are of the opinion that by said Constitution the Union must not declare a strike for any reason, without first having complied with that section, still that has very little to do with the present matter, except as evidence to show that the Union has not exercised that care and deliberation in its proceedings, particularly amongst its own members, which are undoubtedly necessary in connection with so serious a matter as a strike, such as the present contemplated one. Neither do we think it necessary to draw more than passing attention to the fact that from the evidence it appears that the actual carrying out of the strike is left with the chief officers or executive of the Western Federation of Miners, at its headquarters, we think in Denver, Colorado.

From these facts we can come to but one conclusion, that there is no justification whatever, for the Union's demand of the 8th of December, 1909. We are of the opinion that the Company should not be deprived of its undoubted right to hire and discharge its employés, so long as it exercises no discrimination amongst them. Indeed, if the present demands of the Unions were conceded, the Company would be most unjustly discriminating against those of its employés who do not belong to the Western Federation of Miners.

It is undisputed that general conditions at the Company's works and mines are good, no complaint being made against the wages or working hours, every employé who gave evidence agreeing as to this.

While the Board at the conclusion of its sittings at Greenwood, were unable to conclude a settlement between the parties to this dispute, we are confident that the members of the Union will, upon careful reconsideration of the questions involved

in this dispute, agree with us that the proposed strike is quite unnecessary, and, indeed, unreasonable, and will not declare a strike which would result in the closing down of the Company's plant and mines, loss of employment to hundreds of men, and consequent want and distress to themselves and their wives and children and general loss to the community, which is dependent, practically entirely, upon the pay-roll of the B. C. Copper Company, for its existence.

Dated at Vancouver, this 19th day of March, 1910.

(Sgd.) J. H. SENKLER,
Chairman.

J. A. MARA,

Minority Report.

The text of the minority report of Mr. John McInnis, above referred to, is as follows:—

Department of Labour,
Ottawa, Canada.

In the matter of the dispute between the British Columbia Copper Company and the Greenwood Miners' Union, No. 22 of the Western Federation of Miners, and the investigation held thereon, under the "Provisions of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907."

Being unable to agree with my colleagues on the Board, as to a joint report I therefore submit herein, a minority report.

It is a difficult matter, indeed, to convey to those who are not familiar with local conditions in the Boundary district, a thorough idea relative to the facts connected with the various aspects of this dispute. Stating it briefly, it is a controversy arising from an endeavour on the part of the Miners' Union to maintain their jurisdiction against the encroachment of a so-called "Electricians' Union."

The Western Federation of Miners has been organized in the Boundary district over eleven years, and held jurisdiction over all men working in and around the mills, mines and smelters (including skilled labour). But recently the Electricians' Union has been making inroads upon the membership of the Western Federation of Miners. A course, which is quite apparent, had the sanction and support of the British Columbia Copper Company, as their bosses were the most active in soliciting members for this new Union. It was made plain by the evidence taken, that the Electricians' Union solicited and admitted to membership, persons who were neither eligible nor qualified to become members. Also that the employés of the British Columbia Copper Company, who are affiliated with the Electricians' Union, do not belong to a local lodge, but are members of a lodge in another town, in the district where the president of the lodge is foreman in the electrical department of a large mining corporation.

In view of these facts it is not surprising that the members of the Miners' Union should take steps to protect themselves, when their existence as an organization, was seriously threatened.

In bringing this matter to an issue, the Miners' Union adopted the only method that could promise a reasonable measure of success.

The miners, in taking a stand against the forming of dual unions in the mining industry, are doing, what, in the opinion of the writer is absolutely correct, both in regard to their own interests as workmen and the industries as well. So long as the workmen in any industry are organized into one union, they have an opportunity of coming together and discussing matters pertaining to their welfare and taking such steps as are best calculated to conserve the interests of all concerned.

Under this mode, it is possible to restrain those who would otherwise make unreasonable demands. Such demands would not receive the support of the general body. So that actions of a reasonable nature only would be supported. This system gives every man involved, a voice in all matters relating to conditions, in so far as they are determined by the efforts of organized labour. The system that is being introduced by the Electrician's Union gives each craft engaged in any industry the right to organize into separate unions. This method would allow some eight or ten unions in the mining industry. Such a condition would cause a continual unrest owing to the fact that the members of any of these craft unions could go out on strike, without consulting

their fellow workmen, although the effect of the strike would be to tie up the entire industry. This being the case, there can be no beneficial results follow the establishment of unions where the ground is already covered. To insist on tactics of this character will have the effect of bringing about a condition of affairs so unsatisfactory to all concerned, that much loss will ensue, not only to the working class of the district, but to the employers and every person who has an interest in the community.

When men who hold positions as bosses for corporations are permitted to hold the most important offices in labour unions, it is high time the membership began to look with suspicion on unions so constituted. It is regrettable that the parties to the dispute have been unable to come to some understanding that would avoid a suspension of work, and until such time as both parties are willing to lay aside the mutual distrust that exists between them, there seems to be but a slim chance to arrive at an adjustment containing any degree of permanency.

(*Sgd.*) John McInnis.

PRICES AND COST OF LIVING—RESULT OF SPECIAL INVESTIGATION BY DEPARTMENT INTO THE WHOLESALE PRICES OF DAIRY PRODUCE AND FISH.

PUBLICATION is continued herewith of the statistical tables and charts compiled by the Department, in the course of its investigation into wholesale prices in Canada during the past twenty years, the scope and method of which have been described in a previous issue of the *Gazette**.

The portions of the investigation published in the present issue relate to Dairy Produce and Fish. The commodities covered are as follows:

DAIRY PRODUCE.

Commodity.	Measure.	Market.
Butter, creamery, prints	Per lb.	Toronto, Ont.
Butter, dairy, solids	"	"
Cheese, western, coloured	"	Montreal, Que.
Eggs, storage	Per dozen.	Toronto, Ont.
Milk	Per gal.	Montreal, Que.

FISH.

Commodity.	Measure.	Market.
Codfish, market size, dry	Per lb.	Canso, N.S.
Haddock, dry	"	"
Halibut, white, fresh	"	"
Lobster, canned	"	"
Mackerel, salted	"	"
Herring, salted	"	"
Salmon, canned	Per case.	Victoria, B.C.
Salmon trout, fresh	Per lb.	Toronto, Ont.
White, fish, fresh	"	"

In the case of each of the above commodities, the price on the opening market day of each month is quoted from a reliable authority, back to 1890. In order to compare the course followed by the prices of the several commodities and to combine them so as to show the course of prices as a whole, a table of relative prices or index numbers has been prepared and is published herewith. These numbers show for each commodity the percentage which the average price of the commodity from year to year was of the average for the decade 1890-1899. Thus, in the case of butter, creamery prints, the number 120·1 in the year 1909, means that the average price of creamery butter during that year, at Toronto, was 20·1 per cent. above the average for the decade 1890-1899. By adding these index numbers and averaging the total, from year to year, the courses of prices of dairy produce and fish, as a whole, are shown, reckoning each of the several commodities as of equal importance.

A series of charts is added which shows, in graphic form, the course of the several commodities during the past twenty years.

It will be seen that dairy products were at their lowest in 1896-1897, and at their highest, in 1908, when the general level was 36·3 per cent. above the average for 1890-1899. Prices in 1909 were slightly lower than in 1908, though eggs were considerably higher, being 71·5 per cent. above the average for the base decade. Since 1897 the price of eggs has advanced approximately 122 per cent. In the case of dairy produce generally, prices have advanced 46·6 per cent. since 1897.

In fish there has been a similar rise in price, the average being 34 per cent. higher in 1909, than in the decade 1890-1899. The lowest year shown is 1892, since when prices have advanced 40·8 per cent.

*See the *Labour Gazette* for February, 1910, page 893. The portions of the investigation already published relate to animals and meats and to grains and fodder.

WHOLESALE PRICES, CANADA, 1890-1909.—III. DAIRY PRODUCTS.

BUTTER: CREAMERY PRINTS.

Price per pound at Toronto, Ont., on the first market day of each month; quotations from the Toronto Globe.

Month.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.
	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.
January	23 -24	21-23	27	25	20-21	21-23	21-22	19-20	20 -21	20 -21	22-23	22-23	20 -22	23-24	21-23	22-24	24-25	25-27	28-29	28-29
February	23 -25	22-24	25-27	24-25	25-26	20-21	21-22	19-20	20 -21	20 -21	22-23	23-24	21 -22	23-24	20-21	22-24	24-25	26-27	28-30	26-28
March	21 -22	22-24	26	24-25	23-24	14-16	20-22	20-21	22	20 -22	26	23-24	22 -23	21-23	20-22	27-28	25-26	26-27	30-31	25-26
April	20 -21	22-24	21-22	24-25	24-25	21-22	22-23	19-21	22	20 -21	22½	20-22	22 -23	22-23	20-22	24-25	25-26	27-28	31-32	25-26
May	19 -20	23-25	21-22	24	22	20	17-18	19-20	18	18 -18½	19-20	19-20	22 -23	22-23	18-20	22-23	22-23	27-29	29-30	25-28
June	18 -20	21-23	21	21-23	18-19	16-17½	16-17	16-17	17	16½-17	19-20	18-19	19 -20	20-21	17-18	18-20	20-21	20-22	21-22	22
July	18	20-21	21-22	22	17-20	17-18	15-16	16-17	17 -18	17 -17½	20-21	20-21	19½-20½	18-20	17-18	19-21	20-21	20-21	22-23	23-24
August	17 -18	22	22	23	22-23	19	16-18	17-19	17½-19	19	21	21	19½-20½	18-19	17-18	21-22	20-21	21-23	25-26	23-24
September	16½-17	24	21-22	23	22-23	21-22	18-19	19-20	20	22 -23	23-24	20-20½	19 -20	19-20	19	22-23	23-25	23-24	25-26	23-24
October	18 -19	21-23	22-24	25-26	23-24	21-22	18-20	19-20	20-21	22½-23	22-23	21-21½	19 -20	21	19-20	22-23	24-25	24-26	25-26	25
November	21 -23	27	24-25	25-26	22-23	22	18-20	20	19-20	22½-23	23-24	20-21	20 -21	21-22	19-20	22-23	25-26	28-30	26-27	26½
December	21 -23	27	25	25	23-23½	21-22	19-20	19-20	19-20	22 -23	23-24	20-22	23 -24	21-22	21-22	23-25	25-26	29-30	27-29	27-28
Average	20.229	23.291	23.375	24.041	22.270	19.895	19.083	19.041	19.604	20.354	22.250	21.083	21.041	21.125	19.625	22.708	23.625	25.416	27.000	25.375

WHOLESALE PRICES, CANADA, 1890–1909.—III. DAIRY PRODUCTS.—*Continued.*

BUTTER: DAIRY SOLIDS.

Price per pound at Toronto, Ont., on the first market day of each month; quotations from the Toronto Globe.

Month.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.
	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.
January	17 –18	14 –15	14 –18	16½–17	19–20	16	14 –15½	12 –13	15 –16	13½–14½	17–18	17–18½	16–17	16 –17	16–18	16–17	23–24	18–20	22–23	22–24
February	17	16 –17	18 –19	18 –20	19–20	14 –15	13½–15	11 –12	15 –16	13½–15	17–18	18–18½	16–16½	16 –17	15–17	18–19	23–24	19–21	22–23	21–22
March	17 –18	18 –19	19 –20	18 –21	20	14	12 –13	12½–13½	18	14 –16	24	17	16–17½	17 –17½	16–17	19–20	23–24	20–21	23–24	18–19
April	17 –19	18 –19	17 –19	22 –23	20–21	13	15 –17	13 –15	18	13 –15	14–16	15–16	16–17	17 –17½	15–16	19–20	18–19	25–26	23–24	16–17
May	15 –16	17 –20	15 –16	17 –19	19	14 –16	10 –12	11 –13	13 –13½	10 –11½	12–13½	13	16–17	16½–17½	13–14	19–20	15–17	21–22	23–24	16–18
June	12 –12½	15	14 –15	13 –14	14	12 –13	11 –12	11 –12	12 –13	12	13–14	14–15	14–15	14 –15	11–12	14–15	14½–15	17–18	17–18	16
July	14 –15	13½–14½	13 –15	16 –17	15–16	12 –14	10 –12	11 –11½	12 –13	13	16–17	16–16½	15–16	15 –15½	11–12	14–15	15	17	18–19	18–19
August	12½–14	12½–14	15½–16	16 –18	17	14 –15	10 –12	12½	12½–13	14 –15	12–14	16–17	15–16	15	12–13	16–17	17–18	17–18	21–22	18–19
September	14 –14½	13 –16	15 –17½	19 –20	17–17½	15 –16	13 –14½	12½–13	14 –15	16 –17	18–19	16–16½	15	14 –15	13–14	17–18	18–20	19–20	21–22	18–19
October	14 –15	14 –16	17 –19	21 –22	18–19	15	12½–13	15 –16	11 –13	18	18–19	16–17	15	15 –16	13–15	17–18	18–20	19–20	21–22	19–20
November	14 –17	15 –17	18 –20	20 –21	17–17½	15	12 –14	15 –16	15	17 –18	18 –19	16–17	16–17	16 –18	14–15	17–18	18–20	22–24	22–23	20–21
December	14 –16	17 –18	17 –19	19 –20	17	15 –16	12 –13	15	12½–13	17 –18	18–18½	16–17	16–18	16 –18	15–16	19–20	18–20	23–24	22–24	22–23
Average	15.395	15.979	16.916	18.645	17.916	14.458	12.833	13.083	14.354	14.750	16.958	16.208	15.958	16.104	14.291	17.583	19.020	20.333	21.791	19.208

WHOLESALE PRICES, CANADA, 1890-1909.—III. DAIRY PRODUCTS.—*Continued.*

CHEESE: WESTERN COLOURED.

Price per pound at Montreal, Que., on the first market day of each month; quotations from the Montreal Gazette.

Month.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.
	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.
Jan....	10¼–10½	9⅞– 9⅞	11 –11¼	11	11¼–11½	10¼	7 – 7½	10½	8¾	10½	12	10½–11	10⅛–10¼	12⅜–12½	10⅜	10¾–11	13¼–13½	12½	13¼–13½	12¼–12½
Feb.	10¼–10½	10¼	11½–11⅞	11½	11½	10	8½– 8¾	12¼	8½–8⅝	10¼	11⅝–12	10¼–10⅜	10⅜–10½	13¼–13½	10⅜–11	10¾–11	13—13¼	13½–13⅞	13 –13½	12½–12⅞
March .	10¼–10½	10½–10⅞	11½–11⅞	11⅞	11⅜	9⅞–10	8¾– 9	9¾	8	10	13	10¼	10⅜–10½	13¼	9½–10	11¼	13 –13½	13⅝–14	13⅜–13½	13 –13½
April. .	10½–10¾	12	11⅞	11½	11⅜	9½–10	8¾	10 –10½	8	11¼–11½	11	9½– 9¾	11⅜–11½	13¼–13½	10	12 –12¼	13 –13½	13¾–14	13⅜–13¼	12⅞–13
May...	10½–11	10⅜	10½	9⅝	10⅜	8½	8	10 –10½	8 –8½	11	11¼	8¾– 9	11½–12	12½	7½	11 –11¼	11 –11½	11½–12	11¼–11½	11½–11⅝
June...	8¾– 9	9⅛	9⅜	9½– 9⅝	9½	7¾	6½	8 –8¾	7⅛–7½	8⅛– 8¾	9¾	8½– 8⅝	9⅜– 9⅞	10¾–10⅞	8¾– 8⅞	9½	11⅞–12	12¾–13	11¼–11⅜	12 –12¼
July..	8¾– 8⅞	8¼	8⅞– 9¼	9¼– 9⅜	9 –9¼	7¾	7	8¼– 8½	7½	8¾	9¾	9⅜– 9½	9⅞–10	10	8¼	9½– 9⅝	11½–11⅝	15-16 –11⅜	12¼–12⅜	11¾–12
August	8¼– 8⅜	8⅞– 9	9⅛– 9½	9½	9¼– 9⅜	7⅞–7⅞	7⅞– 7½	8¼	7⅜	9⅞– 9⅞	10⅛–10¼	9⅞–10⅛	10 –10⅛	9¼	7⅞– 8	11⅜–11½	11⅞–12	10⅝–11	12¼–12½	11⅞–11⅞
Sept. .	9¼– 9½	9⅞– 9⅞	9⅞	9⅜	10⅞–10⅞	7⅞	8½– 8⅞	9½– 9⅝	8⅛–8¼	11¾	11¼–11⅞	9½	9⅝	10½–10⅞	9 – 9½	11⅝–11⅞	12⅜–13	12⅜–12½	12⅜–12⅞	11⅜
Oct....	10 –10¼	10	10⅛–10¼	10⅝–10⅞	10⅜–10⅞	8	10⅜–10½	9⅜– 9½	9¼–9⅜	11⅜–11½	11⅜	9⅝– 9⅞	11 –11⅛	12 –12⅛	9	11⅝–11⅞	13 –13⅛	12¾	12½–12⅝	11⅝–11⅞
Nov...	10	10 –10½	10½–10⅝	11–11¼	10¼	9½–9⅝	10½	8¾– 8⅞	9	11	10⅞–11¼	9⅛– 9¼	11¼–11½	11⅛	9⅜	11¾–11⅞	12⅝–12¾	12¾–13	12½–12⅝	11⅜–11⅝
Dec....	9¾– 9⅞	11	10⅜–10¾	11 –11½	10¼	9½	10½	8½	9½	11¼	11¼–11½	9⅜– 9½	12¼–12⅜	10	9¾–10¼	12½	12½–12⅝	12 –13	12¼–12½	11¾–12
Average	9.817	10.052	10.479	10.494	10.494	8.880	8.541	9.526	8.302	10.473	11.213	9.645	10.697	11.572	9.307	11.208	12.567	12.617	12.557	12.078

WHOLESALE PRICES, CANADA, 1890-1909.—III. DAIRY PRODUCTS—*Continued.*

EGGS: STORAGE.

Price per dozen in case lots at Toronto, Ont., on the first market day of each month; quotations from the Toronto Globe.

Month	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.
	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.
Jan....	18 -19	22 -23	14 -15	19 -20	15 -16	14 -15	17 -17½	15 -16	13½-14	16 -17	15 -18	15 -16	17-18	18	22 -23	20	22 -23	24	20 -21	25 -26
Feb...	16	21	17	19 -20	16	12 -13	14 -15	14 -15	15 -16	15 -18	15 -16	14	21	14 -15	28	17 -18	17	24	21 -22	27 -28
March.	15	17	17	19 -20	15	18 -19	8 -12	10 -12	14 -14½	15	12 -13	12½-13	18	9 -10	32	19	13 -14	24 -25	21 -22	25 -26
April..	13	17½-18	12 -12½	13	10½-11	12½-13	13	7	9½-10	16	14	13½-14	12	10 -12	18	14½-15	13	17	16 -16½	18 -19
May...	10 -10½	12 -14	11½	11½-12	10½-11	10	9½-10	9½-10	10½	11 -11½	11 -11½	11	13	13	14½-15	13½-14	12½	17	16 -17	19
June...	13	12	10½-10½	11½	10	10½	9½-10	6½- 7	10 -10½	11½-12	12 -12½	10½-11	14	13½-14	15	13½-14	13½	17½-18	17	18½-19
July...	13 -13½	12 -12½	9½-10	11½-12	10½-11	10½-11	9 - 9½	6½- 7	12	12¼-12½	13 -13½	11 -11½	15	15	12 -12½	16	18 -18½	17 -17½	17½-18	20
August	17	12½-13	11½-12	11 -11½	10 -10½	10½-11	7	9½	10½-11	13 -13½	13	11 -11½	14-14½	14 -15	14	15	15½	17½-18	20	22
Sept...	16½-17	12½-13	11	12	8 -9	11½-12	11 -12	9 -10	11 -11½	13½-14	13	12 -12½	10 -11	15	18	17½	17	18½-19	20 -21	23 -24
Oct....	18 -19	13 -13½	14 -15	16	14½-15	10 -11	13	11 -12	13 -14	16	16	12 -13½	11-12	16 -17	18½-19	18 -19	18½-19	20 -21	21 -22	25
Nov...	20 -21	15	15½	15 -16	14½-15	15 -16	13½	10 -12	15 -16	15 -17	15 -16	15 -16	13 -15	18	19 -20	20 -21	19	24 -25	22 -23	26
Dec...	20	14 -15	18	15 -16	14	15 -16	15 -16	12 -13	12 -15	15½	15	17	18	19 -20	20	21	23	22 -23	22 -24	25 -26
Average	15.979	15.312	13.593	14.729	12.583	12.791	12.000	10.437	12.541	14.489	13.979	13.145	14.895	14.854	19.395	17.270	16.958	20.458	19.875	23.062

WHOLESALE PRICES, CANADA, 1890–1909.—DAIRY PRODUCTS—*Con.*

MILK: f.o.b. MONTREAL, QUE.

Price per gallon on the first market day of each month; quotations supplied by the Guaranteed Pure Milk Company and the Montreal Milk Producers' Association.

Month.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.
	cts.	cts.	cts,	cts,	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.
January	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	22	20
February	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	22	20
March	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	22	20
April	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	22	20
May	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	14	15	15
June	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	14	15	15
July	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	14	15	15
August	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	14	15	15
September	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	14	15	15
October	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	22	22	20
November	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	22	22	20
December	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	22	22	20
Average	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	15.5	15.5	15.5	15.5	15.5	15.5	15.5	17.3	19.0	17.9

WHOLESALE PRICES, CANADA, 1890–1909. III. DAIRY PRODUCTS—*Concluded.*

TABLE OF RELATIVE PRICES, 1890–1909.

——	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907	1908.	1909.
Butter, creamery, prints...	95.7	110.2	110.6	113.8	105.4	94.2	90.3	90.1	92.8	96.3	105.3	99.8	99.6	100.0	92.9	107.5	111.8	120.3	127.8	120.1
Butter, dairy, solids.....	99.7	103.5	109.6	120.8	116.0	93.6	83.1	84.7	93.0	95.5	109.8	105.2	103.4	104.3	92.6	113.9	123.2	131.7	141.2	124.4
Cheese, western, coloured..	101.1	103.5	107.9	108.1	108.1	91.4	88.0	98.1	85.5	107.9	115.5	99.3	110.2	119.2	95.8	115.4	129.4	130.0	129.3	124.4
Eggs, storage.....	118.8	113.8	101.1	109.5	93.5	95.1	89.2	77.6	93.2	107.7	103.9	97.7	110.7	110.4	144.2	128.4	126.1	152.1	147.8	171.5
Milk.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	110.7	110.7	110.7	110.7	110.7	110.7	110.7	123.5	135.7	127.8
Average.....	103.0	106.2	105.8	110.4	104.6	94.8	90.1	90.1	92.9	101.4	109.04	102.5	106.9	108.9	107.2	115.1	120.2	131.5	136.3	133.6

WHOLESALE PRICES CANADA, 1890–1909.—IV., FISH.

CODFISH, HADDOCK, HALIBUT, HERRING, LOBSTERS (Canned) AND MACKEREL.

Average prices per pound at Canso, N.S.; quotations supplied by A. N. Whitman & Son, Canso, N.S.

—	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Codfish, market size, dry, f.o.b., per lb	0 04	0 04	0 03½	0 04	0 04	0 04	0 04	0 03½	0 04	0 04	0 04	0 04	0 03½	0 04	0 04	0 04	0 04	0 04	0 03	0 04½
Haddock, dry, f.o.b., per lb	0 03	0 03	0 02½	0 03	0 03	0 03	0 03	0 02½	0 03	0 03	0 03	0 03	0 02½	0 03	0 03	0 03	0 03	0 03	0 03	0 03½
Halibut, white, fresh, per lb	0 06	0 06	0 06	0 06	0 06	0 06	0 06	0 07	0 07	0 07	0 07	0 07	0 07	0 07	0 07	0 07	0 07	0 07	0 07	0 08
Lobsters, canned, per lb	0 20	0 20	0 20	0 20	0 20	0 20	0 25	0 25	0 25	0 25	0 25	0 30	0 30	0 30	0 30	0 35	0 35	0 35	0 30	0 35
Mackerel, salted, per lb	0 07	0 04	0 05	0 05	0 05	0 06	0 05	0 05	0 05½	0 07	0 04	0 07	0 07	0 07	0 07	0 06	0 06	0 07	0 05	0 08
Herring, salted, per lb	0 02	0 02	0 1¼	0 02	0 02	0 02	0 02	0 02½	0 02½	0 02	0 02½	0 02¼	0 02¼	0 02¼	0 02	0 02	0 02	0 02¼	0 02¼	0 02¼

SALMON, B.C. (Canned).

Average price per case of four doz. 1-lb. tall tins, f.o.b. at cannery, Victoria, B.C.; quotations supplied by J. H.Todd & Sons, Victoria, B.C.

Salmon, canned (Horseshoe brand)	4 70	4 50	4 50	4 55	3 75	4 50	4 50	3 75	3 50	4 50	5 00	4 60	4 50	4 65	5 75	5 00	5 75	6 00	6 40	6 00

WHOLESALE PRICES, CANADA, 1890-1909.—IV., FISH—*Continued.*

SALMON TROUT (Fresh).

Price per pound at Toronto, Ont., on the first market day of each month; quotations from the Canadian Grocer.

Month.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.
	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.
January	07½	06½–07½	07–08	07	07–07½	06½–07	07½–08	07	04–04¼	07½–08	07½–08	08	07½	07–08	09	08	09	09–10	09	09–11
February	07½	06½–07½	07–08	07½	07½	06½–07	07½–08	06	04–04¼	07½–08	07	08	07	08	09	07½	09	09–10	09	09–10
March	07½	08	07–08	07–07½	07½	06½–07	07	05½	04½	07½–08	07	08	07¼	08	09	07½	08 –09	09–10	09	09–10
April	08	08	07	07–07½	07½	06½–07	07	05½	05	08	07	07	07½	07	09	07½	08½–09	10	09	09–10
May	08–10	07	06½	07–07½	07	07 –07½	07	05½	06–07	09	08½	07	07	08–10	09	09	09	12	12–13	10
June	05½	07	06	07	05	05½–06	06½–07	06	06	07	07	07	06½	08–09	07½	07½	08–09	08–09½	11	10
July	05½	06½	06½	07	06	06 –06½	06½–07	06	06	07½–08	07½	07	07½–08	08–09	08	07½–08	08–09	10	09	10
August	06	06½	06½	07	06½	07	06½–07	06½	06	07½–08	08 –09	08	07½–08	08–09	09	08 –09	08–09	11	11	10
September	06½	06½–07	07	07	06½	07 –08	07	06½	06½	07 –07½	08 –09	07½	09	08–09	09	09	08–09	11	11	10
October	06½–07	07 –08	07	07	06–06½	06½–07½	07	06½	06½	07 –07½	08 –09	07½	07 –09	08–09	09	09	08–09	11	09–10	10
November	06½–07	07 –08	07½	07½	06½	06½–07	07	06½	06½	07 –07½	07½–08	07	07½–08	08–09	09	09	09–10	11	09–10	09–10
December	06½–07	07 –08	07	07½	06½	07½–08	07	06	06½	07 –07½	08	07½	07½–08	09	09	09	09–10	09	10–11	10
Average	6.937	7.187	6.937	7.187	6.666	6.854	7.062	6.125	5.687	7.645	7.750	7.458	7.583	8.291	8.791	8.270	8.812	10.187	10.000	9.8333

WHOLESALE PRICES, CANADA, 1890-1909.—IV., FISH—*Concluded.*

WHITEFISH (Fresh).

Price per pound at Toronto, Ont., on the first market day of each month; quotations from the Canadian Grocer.

Month.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1903.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.
	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts,	cts.	cts.
January	07	06½	07½	07	07–07½	06½–07	08–09	07½	04½	07½	07½–08	07½–08	07 –07½	07–07½	09	08	09	10 –12	12	09–11
February	07	06½	07½	07½	07½	05 –07	07½	06	05	07½	07½	07	07 –07½	07–07½	09	07½	09	10 –12	12	09–10
March	07	07	07½	07–07½	07	06½–07	07	06	05	07½	08	07 –07½	06½–07½	07–08	09	07½	08 –09	09 –11	12	09–10
April	07	07½	07	07–07½	06	06½–07	07	06	06	08	07	08	7½–08	07–08	09	07½–08	08½–09	07½–10	12	09–10
May	06–07	07–08	66½	07–07½	06 –07	08	07 –09	06	06–07	09	08½	08	07½–08	10	12	.....	10	13 –15	12	10
June	06	06½	06	07	06 –07	06½–07	07 –09	06	06–06½	08	07½–08	08	07½–08	09	09	08	09–10	10	11	10
July	06	06½	06½	07	06½–07	07	07 –08	06	06–06½	07½–08	08	07	09	09	08	08	09–10	10 –12	09	11
August	06½	06½	06½	07	07½	07	07½–08	06½	06–06½	07½–08	07 –08	08	07½–08	09	09	09	10	10 –12	11	10
September	07	06½–07	07	07	06½–07	08–09	07½	07	06–06½	08 –09	07 –08	07–07½	09	09	09	08	10	12	11	10
October	08	07 –08	07	07	07	08–09	07½	07	06½	09	08 –09	08	07 –09	09	09	09	10	12	09–10	10
November	07½	07 –08	07½	07½	07–07½	08–09	07½	07	07½	08	07½–08	07–07½	07½–08	09	09	09	10–12	12	10–11	10
December	07–07½	08	07	07½	07	08–09	07½	07	07½	08	07½–08	07–07½	07½–08	09	09	09	10–12	12	10–11	09½
Average	6.895	7.020	6.937	7.787	6.916	7.416	7.604	6.500	6.125	8.041	7.791	7.562	7.833	8.541	9.166	8.250	9.687	11.229	11.041	9.9166

WHOLESALE PRICES CANADA, 1890–1909.—IV., FISH.

TABLE OF RELATIVE PRICES 1890–1909.

——	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.
Codfish, dry, f.o.b	103.2	103.2	83.8	103.2	103.2	103.2	103.2	90.3	103.2	103.2	103.2	103.2	90.3	103.2	103.2	103.2	103.2	103.2	77.4	116.1
Haddock, dry, f.o.b	103.4	103.4	86.2	103.4	103.4	103.4	103.4	86.2	103.4	103.4	103.4	103.4	86.2	103.4	103.4	103.4	103.4	103.4	103.4	120.6
Halibut, white, fresh	95.2	95.2	95.2	95.2	95.2	95.2	95.2	111.1	111.1	111.1	111.1	111.1	111.1	111.1	111.1	111.1	111.1	111.1	111.1	126.9
Herring, salted	100.0	100.0	62.5	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	125.0	112.5	100.0	112.5	112.5	112.5	112.5	100.0	100.0	100.0	112.5	112.5	112.5
Lobsters, canned	90.9	90.9	90.9	90.9	90.9	90.9	113.6	113.6	113.6	113.6	113.6	136.3	136.3	136.3	136.3	159.0	159.0	159.0	136.3	159.0
Mackerel, salted	128.4	73.4	91.7	91.7	91.7	110.1	91.7	91.7	100.9	128.4	73.4	128.4	128.4	128.4	128.4	110.1	110.1	128.4	91.7	146.7
Salmon, B.C., canned	110.0	105.3	105.3	106.5	87.8	105.3	105.3	87.8	81.9	105.3	117.0	107.7	105.3	108.8	134.6	117.0	134.6	140.5	149.8	140.5
Salmon, trout, fresh	101.5	105.2	101.5	105.2	97.6	100.3	103.4	89.7	83.2	111.9	113.5	109.2	111.0	121.4	128.7	121.1	129.0	149.1	146.4	144.0
Whitefish, fresh	97.6	99.3	98.2	101.7	97.9	104.9	107.6	92.0	86.7	113.8	110.2	107.0	110.8	120.9	129.7	116.7	137.1	158.9	156.2	140.3
Average	103.3	97.3	90.6	99.7	96.4	101.4	102.6	98.6	99.6	110.0	106.4	113.2	110.2	116.2	119.5	115.7	120.8	129.5	120.5	134.0

CHART SHOWING RELATIVE PRICES OF DAIRY PRODUCE, 1890-1909.

Commodities included: Butter (Creamery); Butter (Dairy); Cheese (Western Colored); Milk (f. o. b. Montreal); and Eggs.

(Average Price 1890-1899=100)

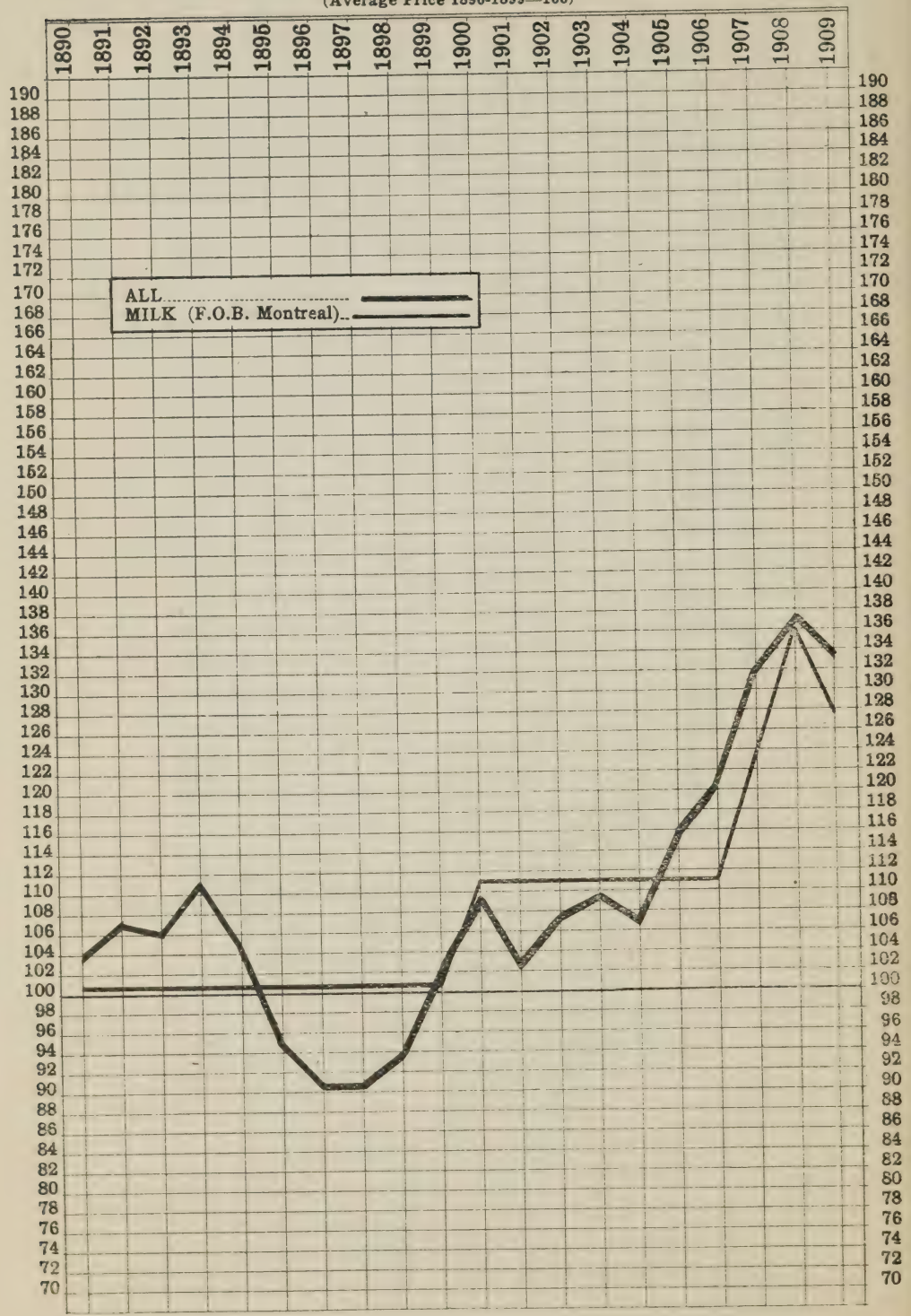


CHART SHOWING RELATIVE PRICES OF BUTTER, 1890-1909.

Commodities included: Butter, Creamery Prints, at Toronto; and Butter, Dairy Solids, at Toronto.

(Average Price 1890-1899=100)

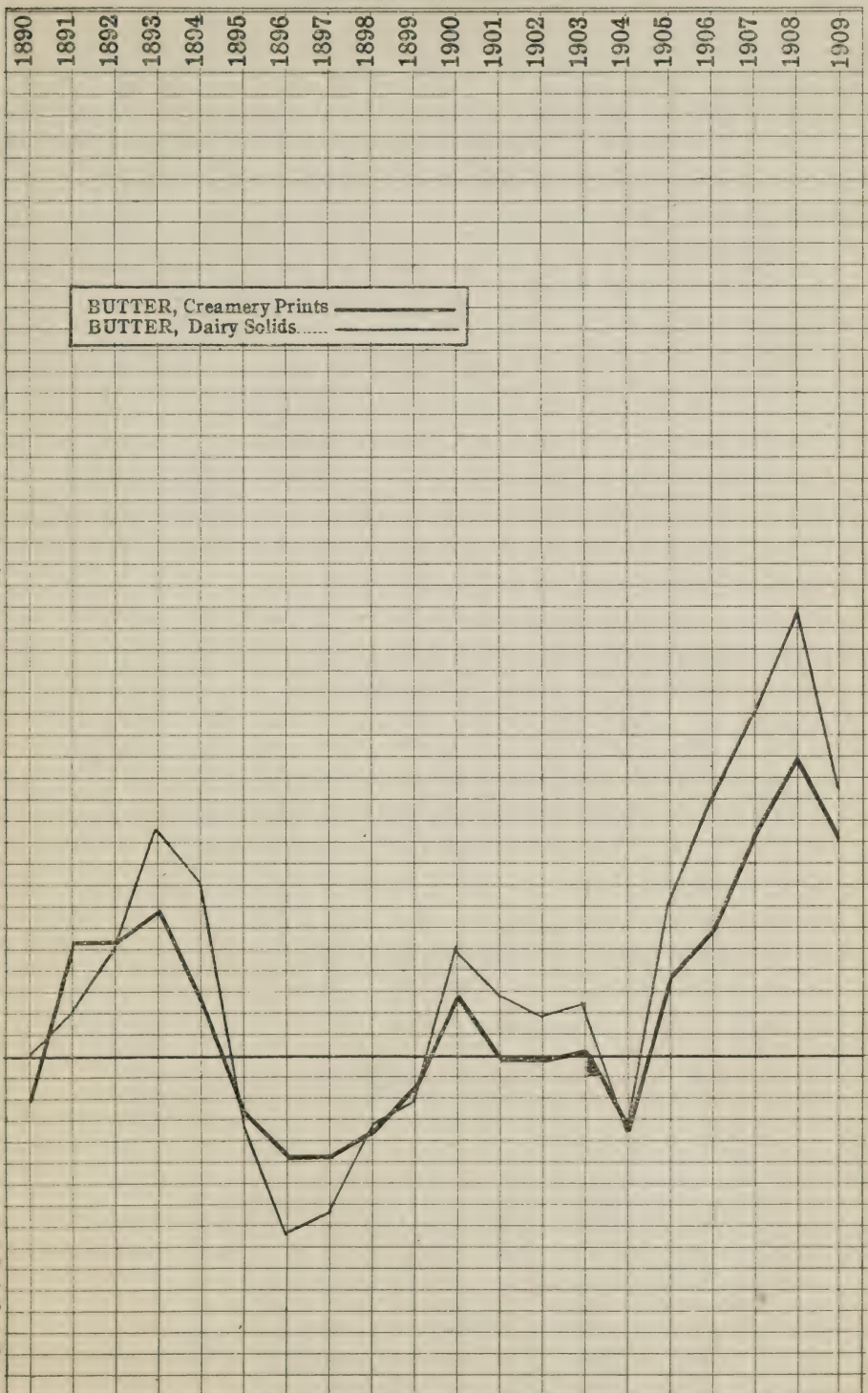


CHART SHOWING RELATIVE PRICES OF DAIRY PRODUCE, 1890-1909 (inc.)

Commodities included: Cheese; and Eggs;

(Average Price 1890-1899=100)

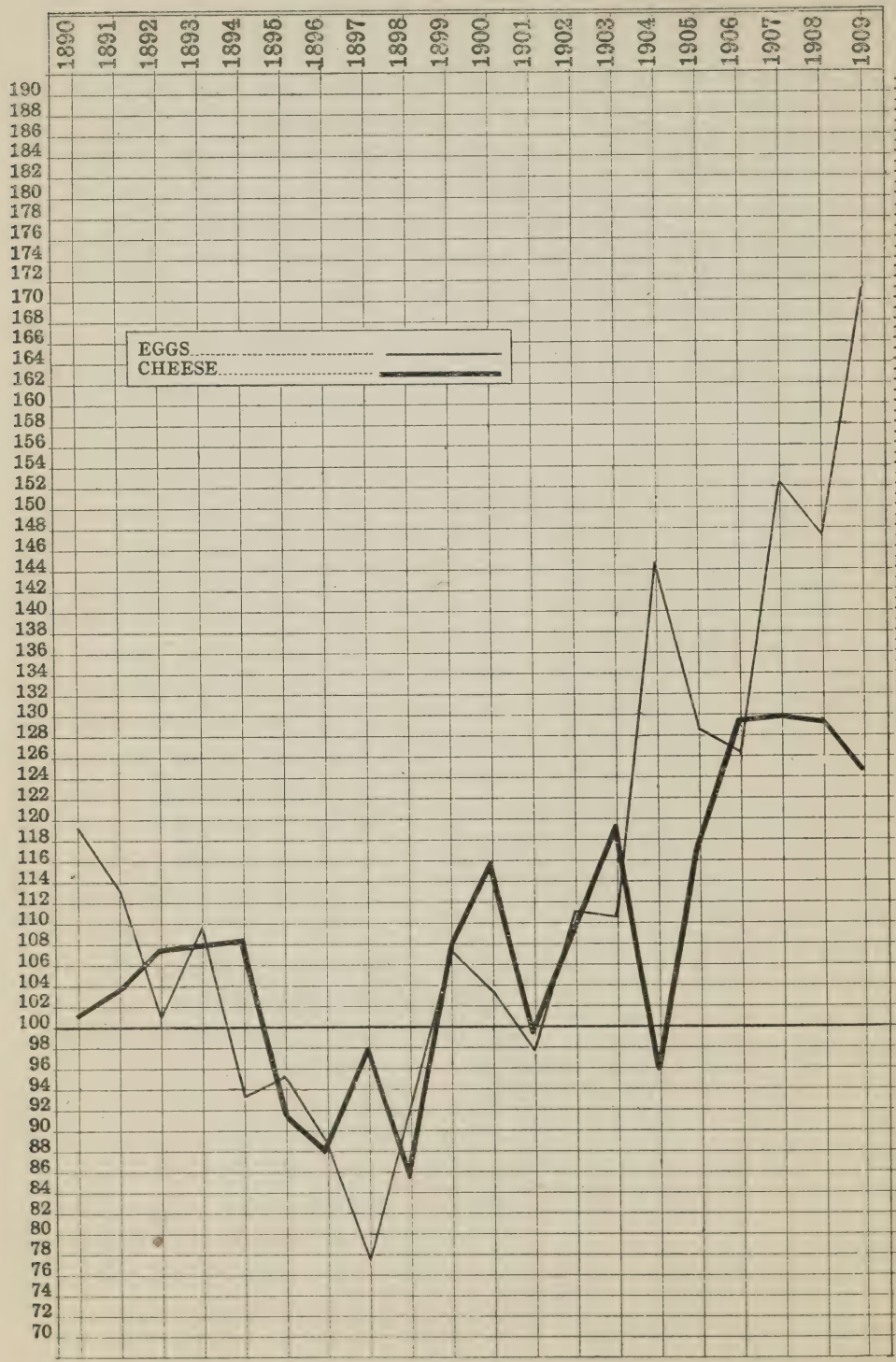


CHART SHOWING RELATIVE PRICES OF FISH, 1890-1909.

Commodities included: Codfish, dry; Haddock, dry; Halibut, fresh; Herring, salted; Lobsters, canned; Mackerel, salted; Salmon, B. C. canned; Salmon Trout, fresh; Whitefish, fresh.

(Average Price 1890-1909=100)

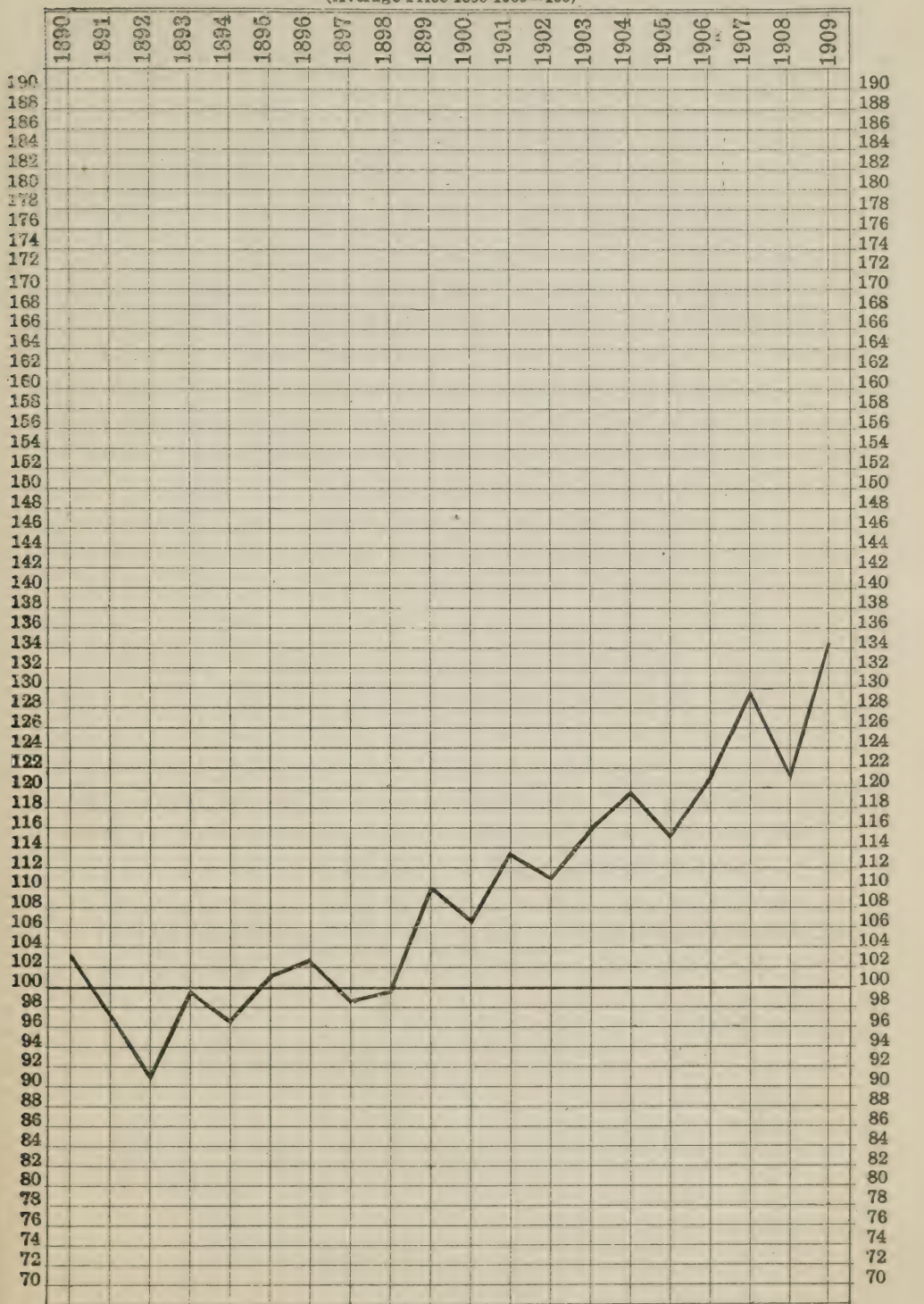


CHART SHOWING RELATIVE PRICES OF COD, HADDOCK AND HALIBUT, 1890-1909.

Commodities included: Cod, dry; Haddock, dry; and Halibut, fresh.

(Average Price 1890-1899=100)

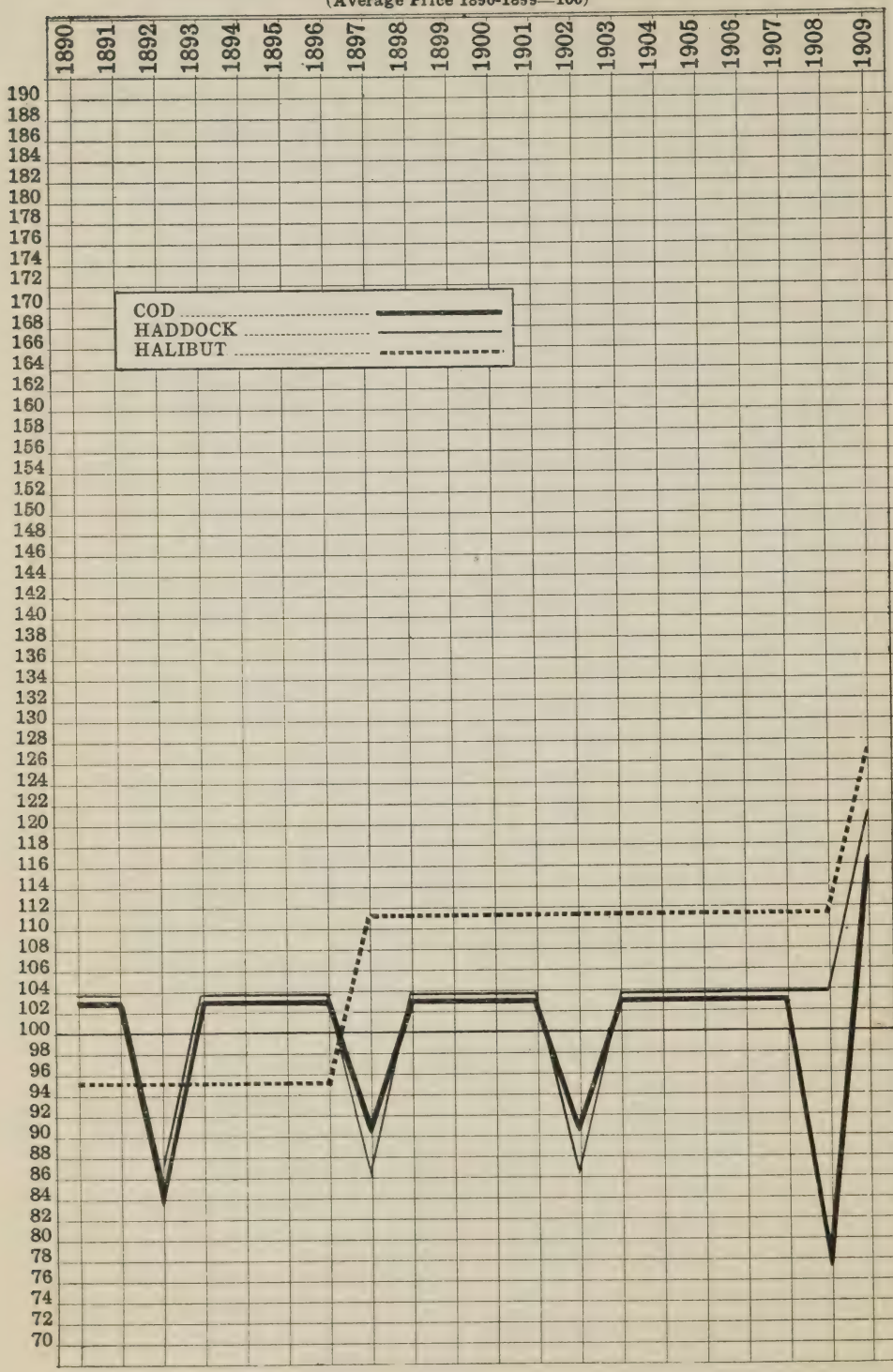


CHART SHOWING RELATIVE PRICES OF MACKEREL, SALTED, AND HERRING, SALTED, 1890-1909.

(Average Price 1890-1899=100)

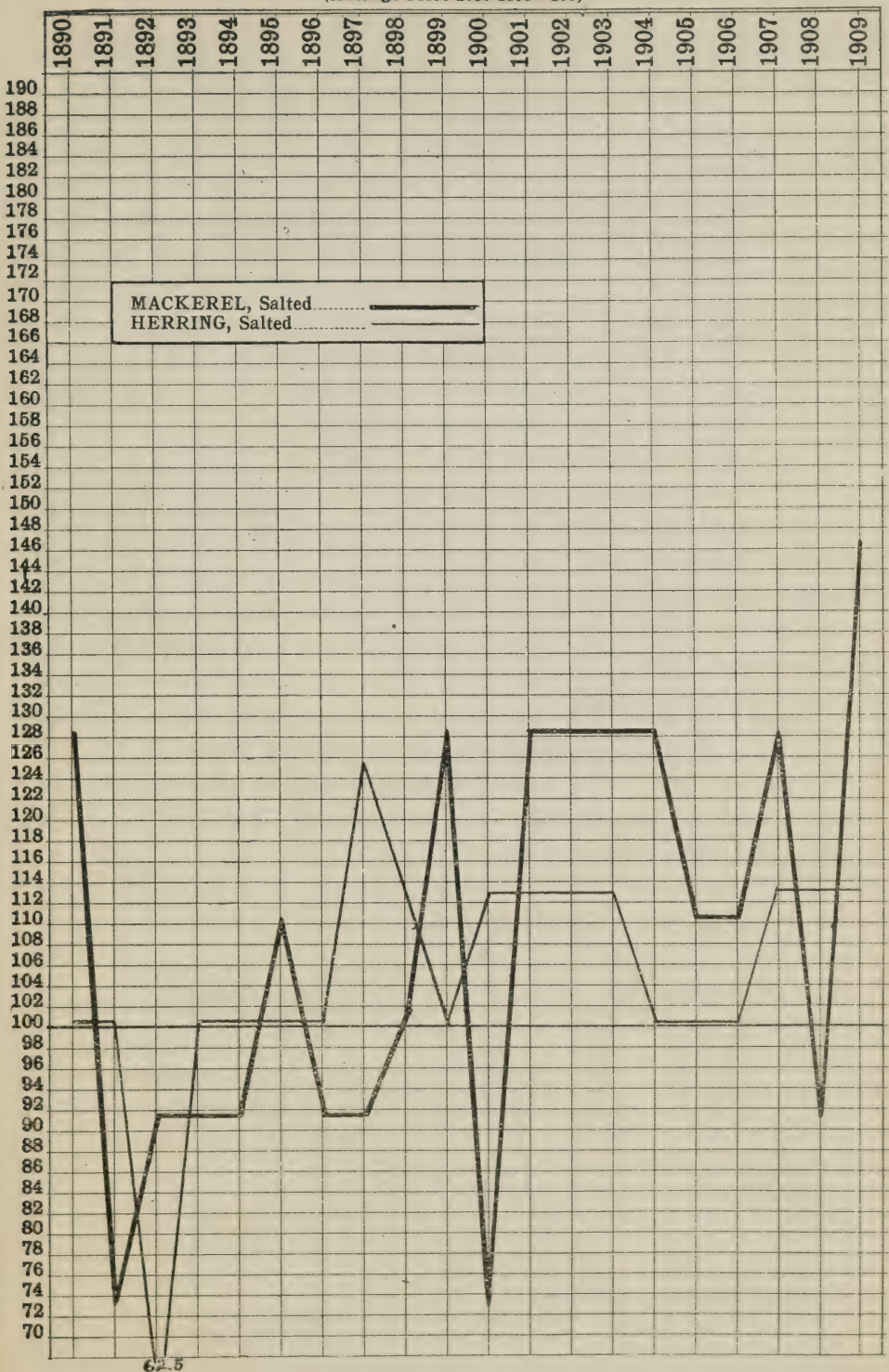


CHART SHOWING RELATIVE PRICES OF CANNED SALMON AND CANNED LOBSTERS. 1890-1909.

Commodities included: Salmon, canned, "Horseshoe Brand"; Lobsters, canned, A. N. Whitman & Sons, Canso, N. S.

(Average Price 1890-1899=100)

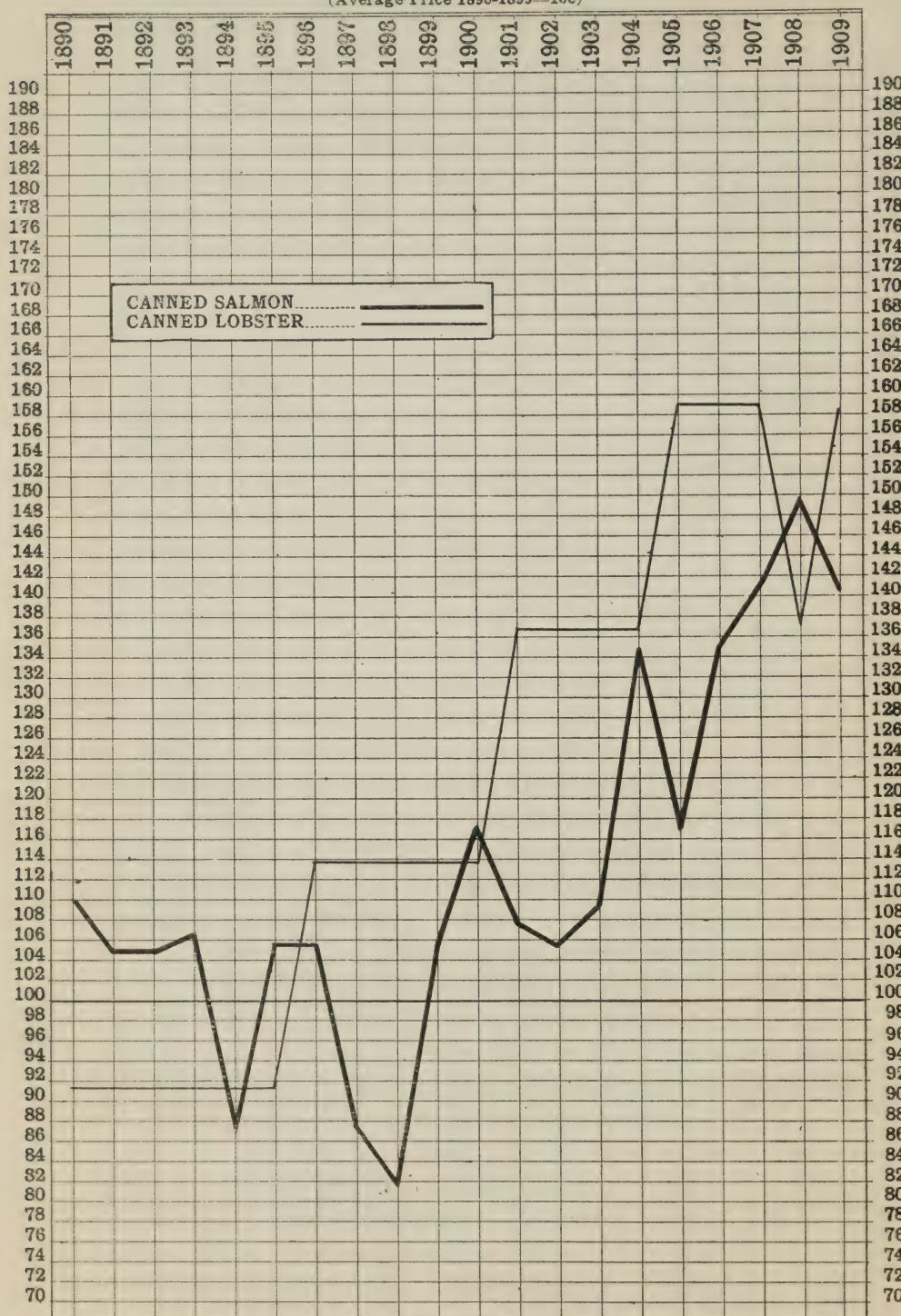
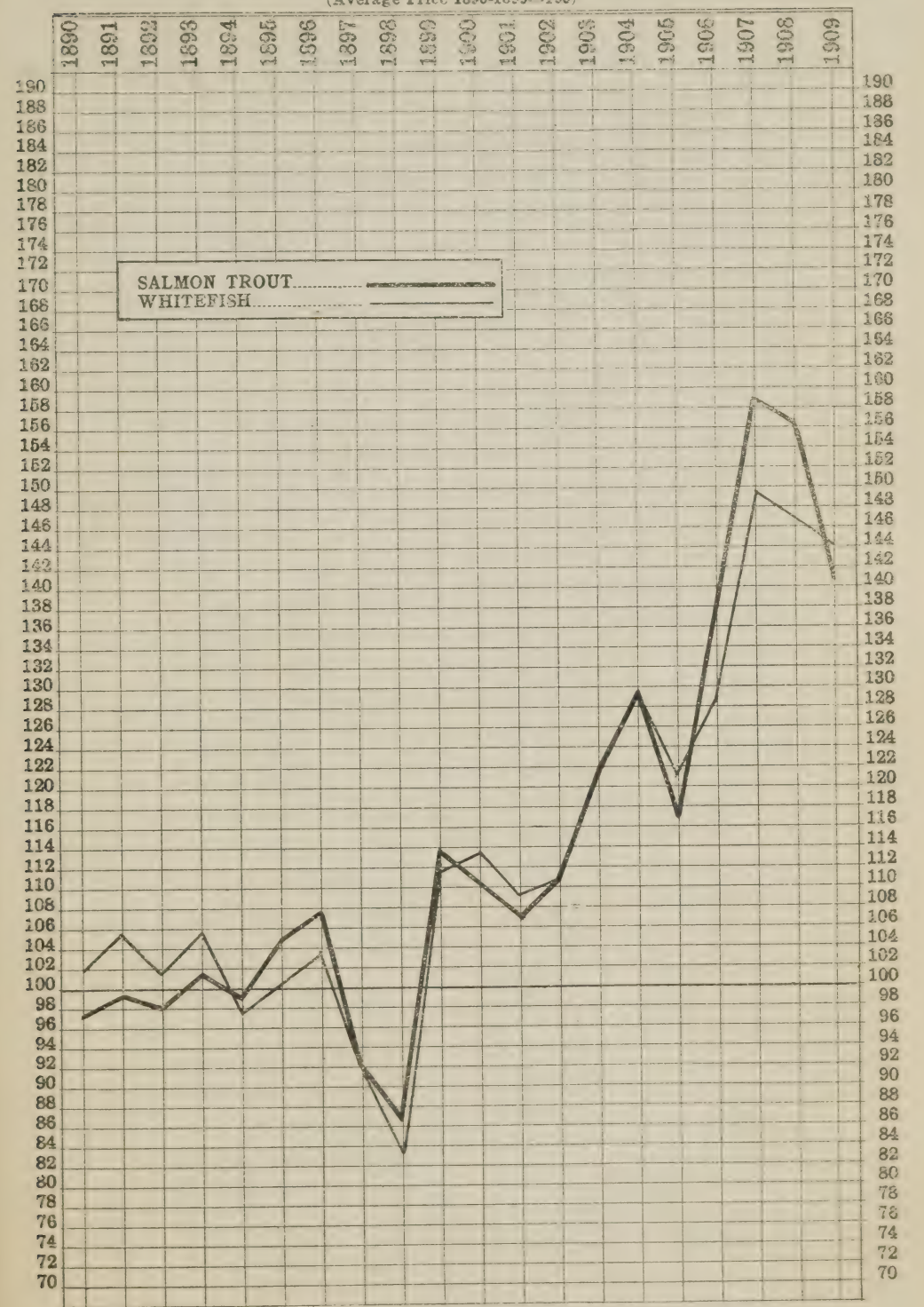


CHART SHOWING RELATIVE PRICES OF SALMON TROUT, FRESH, AND WHITEFISH, FRESH, 1890-1909.

(Average Price 1890-1899=100)



REPORT OF MANITOBA COMMISSION ON WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION.

THE report of the Royal Commission appointed by the Manitoba Government, to inquire into and report upon the question of workmen's compensation, was laid upon the table of the Legislature on March 2, by the Provincial Secretary. The report was signed by the three Commissioners, Hon. Corbet Locke, Arthur W. Puttee, and Thomas R. Deacon.

The Commission recommended that a Workmen's Compensation Act be passed by the Legislature, the provisions of which shall apply to all employers of five or more workmen. It is recommended that the compensation be paid by the employers, and shall amount to one-half the diminution in the wage earning capacity of the victim in non-fatal cases, and to a sum not exceeding $1,500 in cases of fatal accidents.

The report contains a review of legislation of a similar kind in Great Britain, and elsewhere, and in an appendix gives the evidence submitted to the Commission.

Recommendations of the Commissioners.

The recommendations of the Commission follow:—

1. That the bill be made to apply to all employers of five or more workmen, and that the word employer be declared to include the Crown and Municipal Corporations.

2. That the compensation be paid by the employers.

3. That the measure of compensation in non-fatal accidents be one-half of the diminution which the accident shall have caused the wage-earning capacity of the victim, Provided that where the injured workman is not a journeyman tradesman working at his own trade, that for the first month of his employment with the employer against whom he claims compensation, he shall only be entitled to twenty-five per cent. of such diminution, and for the second month forty per cent. and thereafter as hereinbefore provided.

Amount Paid Dependents.

3a. That in case of fatal accidents the compensation paid dependents shall be fixed at $1,500.

4. That notice of accident shall be given within fourteen days of the happening of the accident, except where all parties entitled to compensation are out of the province, when an additional fourteen days shall be allowed. Notice of claims to be given within three months of the happening of the accident, and action begun within six months from date of accident.

5. That the workman shall be limited to one remedy, and that he shall, in his notice claiming compensation, state what remedy he proposes to pursue, and that it be enacted that an infant equally with an adult shall be bound by such election.

6. That a casual workman be, as he has been in the Imperial Act, exempted from the result of the Act.

Must Reside in Province.

7. That compensation in case of fatal accidents be paid to dependents only resident in the province at the time of the accident, and that any to whom compensation is payable for non-fatal accidents shall be disentitled to such compensation on becoming non-residents.

8. That compensation be paid only when the disability lasts over two weeks, and the liability for compensation to begin the third week.

9. That compensation in case of permanent disability shall in no case exceed what would have been payable in case of death.

10. That in case of fatal accidents, the compensation payable to dependents shall be paid into court, to be paid out in such sums and at such times as the judges may direct, and that in all other cases compensation be paid to the party injured.

Cases of Serious Misconduct.

11. That in case of total and permanent incapacity and in case of death, negligence shall not be a bar to recovery, except in case of drunkenness.

12. That should it be proved that the workman at the time of the accident was drunk, this shall be serious misconduct, and he shall be debarred compensation.

13. That the rescue, or attempted rescue, of a fellow-workman from a threathened danger shall not be deemed to be serious or wilful misconduct, and the accident will be deemed to have occurred "in the course of his employment."

To Appoint Medical Referee.

14. That the Government should appoint and pay a highly skilled physician as medical referee, whose decision in case of disagreements between the physician of the workman and the employer should be final, and that such referee might, on request, at any time, sit with an arbitrator as an assessor in fixing compensation.

15. That a workman should not be required to offer himself for review at shorter intervals than three months, except by order of a judge.

15a. That when a workman returns to work the compensation that was received by him shall be reduced so that his present wages and compensation should together amount to his former wages.

15b. That when weekly compensation is commuted for a lump sum the amount of such commutation shall, including the amounts already paid, not exceed in the whole $1,500.

When Compensation Shall Cease.

15c. That in case of fatal accidents compensation shall cease to any dependent so soon as, in the opinion of the judge, such dependent is capable of self-support.

15d. That the judge may or may not award costs to either parties as to him may seem just, and if he allows costs he shall tax and fix the amount thereof. In no case shall he award more than $25 costs against the petitioner or more than $100 costs against the respondent.

17. That provision shall be made for a substantial deposit of cash or bonds to be made with the Government by all companies doing accident and liability insurance in the Province, and that all such companies should be required to make to the Provincial Government regular returns, such as are now made to the Federal Government by life companies.

Workmen's Right of Action.

18. That in all cases where a claim is established against an employer, and he is covered by liability insurance, the party entitled, by serving a written notice on the Company or its representative in Manitoba, shall have a charge against the said insurance Company to the extent of its liability to the insured, or up to a sufficient amount to satisfy the award, and further that the workman shall have right of action against the Company as for a debt to that amount.

19. That the Board of county judges be forthwith commissioned to fix rules of Court and that they may, as far as the same are applicable, adopt the rules of Court prevailing under the Imperial Act.

Question of State Insurance..

20. That notwithstanding the recommendation herein, that compensation be borne by the employer, that the Government should appoint a commission or otherwise exhaustively investigate the question of state insurance when, if found practicable, any legislation following this report may be amended in that regard.

Changes in Legislation Suggested.

The Commission does not contemplate framing a bill and we do not propose to do, or assume to do so.

The recommendations we have made if adopted, will very materially change the present bill, yet many of the provisions of the bill will be maintained. In working out the scheme and without assuming to define what the changes will be, other than as above, there are certain amendments in sections of the bill which, we think, could be made. If these sections, or anything akin to them, should be included in the new Act, and these amendments we now propose to suggest:—

1. As it is the employer who is in all cases to be liable, we can see no reason why the expression "undertaker" should be retained, and would strike it out, and perhaps amplify the word "employer."

2. If all the employers of five or more workmen are to be liable, then there would appear to be no necessity to more particularly designate the parties to be bound, but if it should be thought necessary to do so, we would suggest that the definition of the word railway be enlarged so as to include lines and sidings not used for public traffic.

3. That if clause two of the bill is to be retained, it should be amended by striking out the following words, "exceeds thirty feet in height," and in the fourth and fifth lines and words, "by means of a scaffolding,.' in the fifth and sixth lines and that after the word "demolished" in the sixth line, add the words, "altered or decorated."

4. That the Act be made to apply not only to accidents "on, or in, or about" the premises of the employers but "elsewhere while actually employed in the services of the employer for which he will receive pay." Provided however, that this latter clause shall only bind the employer as to his own workmen, and not to the workmen of sub-contractors.

5. That the word "or" should be substituted for "and" wherever it appears between the words "serious" and "wilful."

6. That section six be amended by providing that where a principal contractor may be liable to the workmen of a sub-contractor that the principal may, under the rules of the King's Bench Acts, have such sub-contractors added a party to the proceedings and shall have relief ever against such sub-contractor for any damages and costs which may be adjudged against him.

7. That sub-clause 1, section 8 be amended by substituting the words 'either' for 'both' and 'or' for 'and,' in the first and second lines respectively of each clause.

8. That clause ten of the first schedule be amended, by substituting the word 'judge' for 'clerk,' in the third line thereof, striking out the word 'as' and putting in the word 'of' and striking out the word 'his' and putting the word 'the,' all of the said in the third line and adding thereto the words 'and only to be paid out on the order of the judge.'

9. Clause twelve of the first schedule be amended by inserting after the word 'practitioner,' in the sixth line, the words 'or by a medical practitioner.'

10. After the word 'prescribed,' in the eighth line of paragraph three of the second schedule, strike out the words 'by the rules of the court of Appeal,' and substitute the words, 'by the statute governing appeals from the county Court.'

11. Add to clause ten of the second schedule the words, 'or before any arbitrator appointed under the provisions of this Act.'

12. In clause two, sub-section A, of the first schedule, reduce allowance for medical attendance and funeral expenses to $100.

Other amendments will be required to make the Act consistent with the recommendations, and the above is not to be regarded as a final revision of the Act.

THE WHOLESALE GROCERS' GUILD ACQUITTED OF CHARGE OF CONSPIRACY IN RESTRAINT OF TRADE.*

ONE of the most noteworthy court inquiries in the annals of Canadian trade was ended during March, 1910, by the delivery of judgement by Chief Justice Falconbridge, in the case of the indictment of the Wholesale Grocer's Guild of Canada for an alleged conspiracy in restraint of trade.

The part of the indictment naming the defendants was as follows:—"That Henry C. Beckett, George E. Bristol, John I Davidson, Thomas B. Escott, W. G. Craig, Joseph F. Eby and Thomas Kinnear, the Dominion Wholesale Grocer's Guild, did during the years 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902, 1903, 1904 and 1905, at the City of Hamilton, and elsewhere in the said Province, unlawfully conspire, combine and agree and arrange one with the other, and with the Canada Sugar Refining Company, the St. Lawrence Sugar Refining Company, the Acadia Sugar Refining Company, the St. Lawrence Starch Works, the Edwardsburg Starch Company, the Brantford Starch Works, the Empire Tobacco Company, Wm. C. McDonald, the International Brokerage Company, the Pacific Selling Company, the Force Food Company, Canada Canners Limited, Canadian Grocers Limited, G. E. Tuckett & Son, the Hudson Bay Company, the Davidson & Hay Company, the Eby Blain Company, Thomas Kinnear & Company, Perkins, Ince & Company, A. F. MacLaren Imperial Cheese Company, the Malta Vita Pure Food Company, the E. B. Eddy Company, Lumbers & Company, Lumsden Bros., and about 175 other firms.

The case was commenced on September 21, 1907, and occupied in all nine days, ending on January 7, 1908, when three days more were occupied in legal argument.

The Indictment.

The indictment charged that the above mentioned conspired:—

(1) To unduly limit the facilities in producing, manufacturing, supplying, and dealing in sugar, tobacco, starch, canned goods, salt and cereals, and other articles and commodities which are the subject of trade and commerce.

(2) And to restrain and injure trade and commerce in relation to such articles and commodities.

(3) And to unduly prevent, limit and lessen the manufacture and production of such articles and commodities.

(4) And to unreasonably enhance the price of such articles and commodities.

(5) And to unduly prevent and lessen competition in the production, manufacture, purchase, barter, sale, and supply of such articles and commodities, against the form of the statute in such case made and provided.

The Judgement.

The effect of the judgement is to completely absolve the Guild from the specific charges preferred as above. In all it contains 7,000 words, and based upon the facts concludes:—

"1. The defendants have not, nor has any of them, intended to violate the law.

"2. Nor have they, nor has any of them, intended maliciously to injure any persons, firms or corporations, nor to compass any restraint of trade unconnected with their own business relations.

"3. They have been actuated by a bona fide desire to protect their own interests and that of the wholesale grocery trade in general.

"As far as intention and good faith, or the want of it, are elements in the offence with which they are charged, the evidence is entirely in their favor.

"I therefore say that the defendants are not, nor is any of them, guilty as charged.

"There are minor matters as to which I, sitting as a jury, give the defendants (as I am bound to do) the benefit of

*See the *Labour Gazette* for January, 1906, p. 785; February, 1909, p. 910; March, 1906, p. 1023; and April, 1906, p. 1149.

the doubt, and as to which I warn the defendants and those in like case to be careful, e.g., as to alleged efforts to coerce wholesale dealers into joining the Guild.

"It is of the essence of the innocence of the defendants that the privileges which they seek to enjoy should be extended to all persons and corporations who are strictly wholesalers, whether they choose to join the Guild or not."

Viewing the case from a common law standpoint, His Lordship remarked:—

"It would be dangerous to accept as a settled doctrine of political economy or proposition of law, that under any and all conditions, and at all times, every man or corporation should be declared to have an absolute and inalienable right to buy and sell, trade or barter, with any other person or corporation, without restriction as to quantity or price.

"Here the endeavour is to protect the interest and welfare of the wholesale grocers of Canada, whether they are members of the Guild or not. The Guild invited the membership of legitimate wholesale dealers from the beginning, and the prices, in all cases, have been fixed by the manufacturers themselves.

"In the present case any wholesale merchant could buy exactly on the same terms as members of the Association. There has been no evidence of the enhancing of prices, no complaint by any consumer, nor any retail dealer, but rather approbation."

The Chief Justice further stated that "the Guild's origin (in 1883) was due to the fact that conditions of the trade were very bad, and it was found necessary, in order to prevent disaster amongst those engaged in wholesale business, to meet and confer with a view to seeing what measures might be arrived at to improve such conditions."

PARLIAMENTARY REVIEW OF BILLS, MOTIONS, ETC., RELATING TO LABOUR

ON February 28, notice was given by the Honourable W. L. Mackenzie King, Minister of Labour, of the proposed introduction, in the House of Commons, of a Bill entitled "An Act to amend the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907; and in connection with one of the proposed amendments to the Act, notice was given on March 3, of a proposed resolution in the following terms:—"Resolved, that it is expedient to amend the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, by providing for the payment to the Chairman and members of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation, of an allowance, at the rate of twenty dollars for each day's sitting of the Board, and for each day necessarily engaged in travelling from or to their place of residence to attend or after attending a meeting of the Board."

On March 9, a Bill Respecting Cooperation, which had been introduced by Mr. Lloyd Harris, Member for Brantford, was considered by the House of Commons Committee on Banking and Commerce. The first clause of the Bill was defeated on division, and the Committee accordingly recommended that the Bill be not passed.

On March 17, a Bill Respecting Co-operative Credit Societies, which had been introduced by Mr. F. D. Monk, Member for Jacques Cartier, was considered by the House of Commons Committee on Banking and Commerce, and was reported with an amendment providing that cooperative savings and credit societies organized under the authority of this legislation must establish and maintain guarantee funds for the security of deposits, and that no society which has a withdrawable share capital shall carry on the business of credit and savings unless such society lays aside at least ten per cent. of its annual net profits, in order to establish a guarantee fund to meet losses, and unless such guarantee fund is equal to the maximum amount at any time of the paid-up share capital and deposits.

A meeting was held on March 11, of a Special Committee of the House of Commons, which was appointed to inves-

tigate the subject of proportional representation, at which it was decided that on account of the illness of Mr. F. D. Monk, Member for Jacques Cartier, and one of the members of the Committee, who had taken a deep interest in this question, further enquiry should be deferred until next session.

Bill Respecting Hours of Labour on Public Works.

Sittings were held on March 2, March 9, and March 16, of a Special Committee of the House of Commons, to which was referred Bill No. 21, entitled "An Act respecting the Hours of Labour on Public Works." At the sitting of March 2, further evidence on the subject of hours of labour was given by Mr. J. D. McNiven, one of the Fair Wages Officers of the Department of Labour, who had been under examination at the previous meetings. Evidence was also given at this sitting by Mr. John Armstrong, Chief of the Bureau of Labour of the Province of Ontario, and by Mr. Louis Guyon, Chief Inspector of Factories, of the Province of Quebec. At the sitting on March 9, the following gentlemen appeared as witnesses:—Mr. F. B. McKune, superintendent of the open hearth department of the Hamilton Steel and Iron Company, Hamilton, Ont.; Mr. Daniel W. Evans, foreman of the finishing department of the same Company; Mr. Justus Post, engineer of the blast furnace department of the same Company; Mr. Phelps Johnston, general manager of the Dominion Bridge Company, Montreal and Lachine; and Mr. Chas. M. Doolittle, stonecutter of Dundas, Ont., who expressed to the Committee their views in respect of the effect which the adoption of the Bill Respecting Hours of Labour on Public Works was likely to have on the industries, with which they were severally connected. At the sitting of the Committee, on March 26, Mr. G. M. Murray, Secretary of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, expressed the view of that Association with regard to this Bill.

At the end of the month, the work of this Special Committee had not been concluded.

IMMIGRATION AND COLONIZATION.

The official statements given below with regard to recent immigrant arrivals in Canada, number of homestead entries made, land patents issued, etc., are published, except where otherwise stated, by courtesy of the Department of the Interior, Canada.

British Emigration Returns.

During the month ended January 31, 1910, the number of passengers leaving the United Kingdom for British North America, according to official returns of the British Board of Trade, was as follows:—

Nationality.	1910.	1909.
English	1,692	1,414
Welsh	66	18
Scotch	445	257
Irish	34	51
British Colonial	46	21
Total British subjects	2,283	1,767
Foreign	1,283	1,007
Total	3,566	2,774

Homestead Entries During February, 1910.

The following statement shows the number of homestead entires made during the month of February, 1910, as compared with February, 1909.

TOTAL IMMIGRATION TO CANADA FROM APRIL TO FEBRUARY, OF THE FISCAL YEAR

	1908–1909.				1909–1910.			
	Males.	Females	Children	Totals.	Males.	Females	Children	Totals.
APRIL:								
Via ocean ports	13,635	3,811	3,223	20,669	8,057	2,021	1,550	11,628
From United States	5,676	1,531	1,877	9,084	7,642	2,361	2,606	12,609
Totals	19,311	5,342	5,100	29,753	15,699	4,382	4,156	24,237
MAY:								
Via ocean ports	9,245	4,209	3,691	17,145	10,513	4,283	3,127	17,923
From United States	3,923	1,209	1,307	6,439	7,115	1,925	2,067	11,107
Totals	13,168	5,418	4,998	23,584	17,628	6,208	5,194	29,030
JUNE:								
Via ocean ports	4,924	3,392	2,436	10,752	6,302	3,030	2,329	11,661
From United States	2,876	1,047	961	4,884	5,638	1,828	1,742	9,208
Totals	7,800	4,439	3,397	15,636	11,940	4,858	4,071	20,869
JULY:								
Via ocean ports	2,927	2,188	1,736	6,851	4,529	2,326	1,915	8,770
From United States	2,684	1,003	792	4,479	4,558	1,629	1,156	7,343
Totals	5,611	3,191	2,528	11,330	9,087	3,955	3,071	16,113
AUGUST:								
Via ocean ports	2,035	1,858	1,505	5,398	3,558	2,213	1,546	7,317
From United States	3,027	907	750	4,684	5,148	1,560	1,308	8,016
Totals	5,062	2,765	2,255	10,082	8,706	3,773	2,854	15,333
SEPTEMBER:								
Via ocean ports	2,402	1,858	1,143	5,403	3,276	2,352	1,520	7,148
From United States	2,965	971	753	4,689	5,283	1,533	1,366	8,182
Totals	5,367	2,829	1,896	10,092	8,559	3,885	2,886	15,330
OCTOBER:								
Via ocean ports	1,666	1,610	1,228	4,504	3,715	2,451	1,866	8,032
From United States	2,582	1,030	973	4,585	5,888	1,838	1,502	9,228
Totals	4,248	2,640	2,201	9,089	9,603	4,289	3,368	17,260
NOVEMBER:								
Via ocean ports	1,214	1,035	753	3,002	2,935	1,690	1,164	5,789
From United States	2,145	889	994	4,028	3,669	1,403	1,223	6,295
Totals	3,359	1,924	1,747	7,030	6,604	3,093	2,387	12,084
DECEMBER:								
Via ocean ports	1,015	618	465	2,098	2,134	940	689	3,763
From United States	1,655	597	610	2,862	2,740	1,239	931	4,910
Totals	2,670	1,215	1,075	4,960	4,874	2,179	1,620	8,673
JANUARY:								
Via ocean ports	930	496	375	1,801	1,684	542	348	2,574
From United States	1,317	480	499	2,296	2,392	887	785	4,064
Totals	2,247	976	874	4,097	4,076	1,429	1,133	6,638
FEBRUARY:								
Via ocean ports	1,397	491	283	2,171	2,993	1,067	576	4,636
From United States	1,566	542	512	2,620	3,335	1,162	1,029	5,526
Totals	2,963	1,033	795	4,791	6,328	2,229	1,605	10,162
Grand totals	71,806	31,772	26,866	130,444	103,104	40,280	32,345	175,729

1909-1910, COMPARED WITH THE CORRESPONDING MONTHS OF 1908-1909.

Increase or Decrease.								Percentage of Increase or Decrease.	
Increase. Males.	Decrease. Males.	Increase. Females.	Decrease. Females.	Increase. Children.	Decrease. Children.	Increase. Totals.	Decrease. Totals.	Increase.	Decrease.
.....	5,578	.....	1,790	.....	1,673	.....	9,041	.....	44
1,966	.....	830	.....	729	.....	3,525	.....	39	.....
.....	3,612	.....	960	.....	944	.....	5,516	.....	19
1,268	.....	74	.....	.....	564	778	.....	5	.....
3,192	.....	716	.....	760	.....	4,668	.....	72	.....
4,460	.....	790	.....	196	.....	5,446	.....	23	.....
1,378	.....	.....	362	.....	107	909	.....	8	.....
2,762	.....	781	.....	781	.....	4,324	.....	89	.....
4,140	.....	419	.....	674	.....	5,233	.....	33	.....
1,602	.....	138	.....	179	.....	1,919	.....	28	.....
1,874	.....	626	.....	364	.....	2,864	.....	64	.....
3,476	.....	764	.....	543	.....	4,783	.....	42	.....
1,523	.....	355	.....	41	.....	1,919	.....	36	.....
2,121	.....	653	.....	558	.....	3,332	.....	71	.....
3,644	.....	1,008	.....	599	.....	5,251	.....	52	.....
874	.....	494	.....	377	.....	1,745	.....	32	.....
2,318	.....	562	.....	613	.....	3,493	.....	74	.....
3,192	.....	1,056	.....	990	.....	5,238	.....	52	.....
2,049	.....	841	.....	638	.....	3,528	.....	78	.....
3,306	.....	808	.....	529	.....	4,643	.....	91	.....
5,355	.....	1,649	.....	1,167	.....	8,171	.....	90	.....
1,721	.....	655	.....	411	.....	2,787	.....	93	.....
1,524	.....	514	.....	229	.....	2,267	.....	56	.....
3,245	.....	1,169	.....	640	.....	5,054	.....	72	.....
1,119	.....	322	.....	224	.....	1,665	.....	79	.....
1,085	.....	642	.....	321	.....	2,048	.....	72	.....
2,204	.....	964	.....	545	.....	3,713	.....	75	.....
754	.....	46	.....	.....	27	773	.....	43	.....
1,075	.....	407	.....	286	.....	1,768	.....	77	.....
1,829	.....	453	.....	259	.....	2,541	.....	62	.....
1,596	.....	576	.....	293	.....	2,465	.....	114	.....
1,769	.....	620	.....	517	.....	2,906	.....	111	.....
3,365	.....	1,196	.....	810	.....	5,371	.....	112	.....
31,298	.....	8,508	.....	5,479	.....	45,285	.....	35	.....

STATEMENT SHOWING NUMBER OF HOME-ENTRIES MADE DURING THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY, 1910 AS COMPARED WITH FEBRUARY, 1909.

Agency.	1910.	1909.	In-crease.	De-crease.
Battleford	67	71	.....	4
Brandon	4	16	.....	12
Calgary	371	91	280	.....
Dauphin	60	72	.....	12
Edmonton	234	170	64	.....
Estevan	39	26	13	.....
Humboldt	97	72	25	.....
Kamloops	15	14	1	.....
Lethbridge	332	193	139	.....
Moose Jaw	489	261 *	228	.....
New Westminster	2	2	.....	1
Peace River	1	.....	1	.....
Prince Albert	55	76	.....	21
Regina	23	57	.....	34
Red Deer	69	89	.....	20
Saskatoon	229	.....	229	.....
Winnipeg	97	80	17	.....
Yorkton	70	73	.....	3
Total	2,254	1,364	997	107

It will be seen that there has been a net increase for February, 1910, of 890 in the number of entries made.

A statement of the entries made during the first two years of the calendar year 1910, compared with the corresponding months of 1909, is as follows:—

HOMESTEAD ENTRIES DURING JANUARY AND FEBRUARY, 1910–1909.

Month.	1910.	1909.	In-crease.	De-crease.
January	2,698	1,308	1,390	.....
February	2,254	1,364	890	.....
Total	4,952	2,672	2,280	2,280

It will be seen that there has been a net increase of 2,280 in the number of homestead entries made during the first two months of 1910, as compared with the same months of 1909.

Nationalities of Homesteaders.

The nationalities of homesteaders during the month of February, 1910, as reported by the several agencies of the Department of the Interior in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia, were as follows:—

Nationalities.	No. of Entries.
Canadians from Ontario	180
" Quebec	35
" Nova Scotia	12
" New Brunswick	7
" Prince Edward Island	5
" Manitoba	92
" Saskatchewan	202
" Alberta	72
" British Columbia	12
Persons who had previous entry	116
Newfoundlanders	1
Canadians returned from the United States	30
Americans	679
English	298
Scotch	77
Irish	33
French	21
Belgians	9
Swiss	
Italians	1
Roumanians	6
Syrians	3
Germans	35
Austro-Hungarians	181
Hollanders	3
Danes (other than Icelanders)	10
Icelanders	8
Swedes	29
Norwegians	32
Russians (other than Mennonites and Doukhobors)	61
Mennonites	
Doukhobors	
Chinese	2
Japanese	
Persians	1
Australians	1
New Zealanders	
Total	2,254

Representing 5,676 souls.

Of 709 entries made by persons coming from the United States, there were 279 from North Dakota, 142 from Minnesota, forty-six from South Dakota, thirty-four from Michigan, thirty-three from Wisconsin, twenty-seven from Washington, and twenty-four from Iowa.

Lands Patented.

An abstract of letters patent covering Dominion lands, situate in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, British Columbia and the Yukon Territory from the Department of the Interior, during the month of February, 1910, as compared with February, 1909, was as follows:—

Nature of Grant.	February, 1910.	
	No. of Patents.	No. of Acres.
Alberta Railway and Irrigation Company's sales	9	4,147.
Assignment of mortgages	3	
British Columbia homesteads	15	1,987.915
British Columbia sales	5	14.81
Coal lands' sales	35	9,702.60
Homesteads	1,797	284,849.936
License of occupation	6	
Manitoba Act grants		
Military homesteads	1	321.54
Mineral rights (6,467.63 acres)	32	
North-west halfbreed grants	28	4,453.78
North-west Mounted Police grants	1	160.00
Parish sales	1	64.30
Quit claim, special grants (294 acres)	2	
Railways:		
Canadian Northern Railway	2	11.99
Canadian Pacific Railway grants	1	2.77
Canadian Pacific Railway roadbed and station grounds		
Grand Trunk Pacific Railway	2	869.15
Manitoba and North-western Railway	1	4.89
Sales	35	4,414.73
School lands' sales	37	5,055.02
Special grants	24	925.81
Yukon Territory sales	2	103.25
Totals	2,039	317,089.49

In February, 1909, the number of patents issued was 2,583, covering an area of 526,857.38 acres, showing a decrease for the month of February, 1910, of 544 in the number of patents issued and of 209,767.89 acres in the area patented.

MONEY QUALIFICATION OF IMMIGRANTS ON ENTERING CANADA.

UNDER date of March 15, 1900, an important amendment was made, by order-in-council, in the provisions governing the amount of money which an immigrant is required to have in his possession on entering Canada. Previously this was placed at $50, for the period from January 1 to February 15 in each year.* The law now requires that immigrants must have at least $25 on entering Canada between March 1 and October 30, in addition to the means of transport to their destination in Canada, with a further sum for members of their family accompanying them. The full text of the order-in-council is as follows:—

At the Government House, at Ottawa, Tuesday, the fifteenth day of March, 1910.

His Excellency-in-Council is pleased to Order that the Order-in-Council of eleventh September, 1908, passed under the authority of section twenty of the Immigration Act, Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, chapter ninety-three, with regard to the amount of money to be possessed by immigrants entering Canada, shall be and the same is hereby rescinded.

His Excellency-in-Council is further pleased to make and doth hereby make the following regulations under the authority of the said section twenty of chapter ninety-three of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906.

1. If an immigrant, male or female, other than a member of a family provided for under the next following regulation, intended to enter Canada, arrives at the border, or at any place of landing in Canada, between the first day of March and the thirtieth day of October, both days inclusive, he or she shall, as a condition of permission to enter Canada, have in his or her possession at the time of arrival, money, belonging absolutely to such immigrant, to the amount of at least $25, in addition to a ticket or such sum of money as will purchase a ticket or transport for such immigrant to his or her destination in Canada.

2. If an immigrant so intending to enter Canada is the head of a family and is accompanied by his or her family, or any member or members thereof, the foregoing regulations shall not apply to such family or the members thereof, but the said immigrant, head of family, shall have, in his or her possession, in addition to the said sum of money and means of transport hereinbefore required, a further sum of money, belonging absolutely to such immigrant,

*For text of Order-in-Council see the *Labour Gazette* for October, 1908, page 439. For original action see the *Labour Gazette* for January, 1908, page 741.

equivalent to $25 for each member of the said family of the age of eighteen years or upwards, $12.50 for each member of the said family of the age of five years and upwards and under the age of eighteen years, and in addition tickets or a sum of money equivalent to the cost of transport for all the said members of the family to their place of destination in Canada.

3. Every such immigrant arriving at the border or at any place of landing in Canada, between the first day of November and the last day of February, both inclusive, shall be subject to the foregoing regulations, with the substitution of $50 for $25, and $25 for $12.50, wherever the said sums of $25 and $12.50 are mentioned in the said regulations.

4. It shall be the duty of the immigration agents at the various places or ports of arrival, or landing in Canada to see that the foregoing regulations are complied with. Provided, however, that the immigration agent may, notwithstanding anything hereinbefore contained, exempt any immigrant from the operation of the foregoing regulations if it is shown to his satisfaction that:—

(a) The immigrant, if a male, is going to assured employment at farm work, and has the means of reaching the place of such employment; or

(b) that the immigrant, if a female, is going to assured employment at domestic service, and has the means of reaching the place of such employment; or

(c) That the immigrant, whether male or female, is of one of the following descriptions, and is going to reside with a relative of one of the following descriptions, who is able and willing to support such immigrant, and has the means of reaching the place of residence of such relative:—

(I) Wife going to husband.
(II) Child going to parent.
(III) Brother or sister going to brother.
(IV) Minor going to married or independent sister.
(V) Parent going to son or daughter.

(Sgd.) F. K. BENNETTS.
Asst. Clerk of the Privy Council.

INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS DURING THE MONTH OF MARCH, 1910.

Under this heading, account is taken of such accidents only as were sustained by workmen in the course of their employment, and resulted in loss of life or limb or other serious impairment to industrial efficiency. The accidents reported are such as have come to the notice of the Department through the press of the country or correspondents of the *Labour Gazette*. The department is also indebted to the Bureau of Mines of Ontario and British Columbia, to the office of the factories' inspector of the Province of Ontario, the Ontario Railway and Municipal Board, and to the Department of Railways and Canals, for their kind assistance in furnishing the Department with the statement of returns of accidents reported to them.

INDUSTRIAL accidents occurring to 394 individual work people in Canada, during the month of March, 1910, were reported to the Department of Labour. Of these, 133 were fatal, and 261 resulted in serious injuries.

In the preceding month there were forty-one fatal, and 196 non-fatal accidents reported, a total of 237, and in March, 1909, there were seventy-eight fatal, and 194 non-fatal accidents, a total of 272. The number of fatal accidents reported in March, 1910, is, therefore, ninety-two more than in the preceding month, and fifty-five more than in March, 1909. The number of non-fatal accidents reported in March, 1910, was sixty-five more than in the preceding month, and sixty-seven more than in March, 1909. Altogether, there were 157 more industrial accidents reported in March, 1910, than in the preceding month, and 122 more than in the same month of the preceding year.

Of 209 returns received during the month giving the ages of the victims of industrial accidents, twenty-two referred to persons under twenty-one years of age, sixty-eight to persons between twenty-one and forty-five, and eleven to persons over forty-five. One hundred and eight persons were over twenty-one years of age, but their exact ages were not specified.

The following is a record of the accidents of the month, by industries and trades:—

STATEMENT OF ACCIDENTS DURING MARCH, 1910, BY INDUSTRIES AND TRADES.

Trade or Industry.	Killed.	Injured.	Total.
Agriculture	13	27	40
Fishing and hunting	2	.....	2
Lumbering	10	18	28
Mining	8	28	36
Building trades	5	24	29
Metal trades	5	61	66
Woodworking trades	1	11	12
Printing trades	.....	5	5
Clothing trades	.....	2	2
Textile trades	.....	3	3
Food and tobacco preparation	2	6	8
Railway service	72	33	105
General transport	4	13	17
Public employés	.....	6	6
Miscellaneous	6	9	15
Unskilled labour	5	15	20
Total	133	261	394

Nature of Fatalities and Accidents.

The chief disasters of the month, causing the death of more than one workman, were: the killing of sixty workmen in an avalanche in Rogers' Pass, B.C.; the death of five employés of the Western Explosives Company, Bowen Island, B.C.; the crushing to death of three quarrymen, at Revelstoke, B.C.; the drowning of two trainmen in a derailment at McNeillie Siding, B.C.; and the drowning of two fishermen in Mitchell's Bay, Ont.

Fatal Avalanche in Rogers' Pass, B.C.

On the night of March 4, while a large number of railway employés were engaged in the clearing away of the debris of a snow and earth slide, in the vicinity of Rogers' Pass, Rocky Mountains, B.C., a second avalanche overwhelmed them, and caused the death of sixty men. The coroner' jury that was empanelled in the case brought in a verdict of accidental death, with a recommendation that the practice of clearing away snow slides on stormy nights be discontinued.

Dynamite Explosion on Bowen Island, B.C.

Five employés of the Western Explosives Company were killed on March 12, by an explosion at the dynamite works on Bowen Island, eighteen miles from Vancouver, B.C.

Fatal Fall of Rock at Revelstoke, B.C.

On March 21, while three quarrymen were engaged in rock drilling on the south bank of the Illecillewaet river, for the Revelstoke power works, they were all crushed to death by a flake of rock, weighing upwards of a ton, which fell on them.

Railway Disaster at McNeillie's Siding, B.C.

As a freight train was shunting cars at McNeillie's Siding, B.C., on March 19, the engine and tender, detached from the freight, jumped the rails and plunged a hundred and fifty feet down the embankment to Goat river. On the engine, were an engineer, a head brakeman and a fireman. Of these, the engineer and the fireman were killed instantly, and the brakeman was dangerously injured.

Drowning Accident in Mitchell's Bay, Ont.

On March 23, while two fishermen were grappling for lost nets in Mitchell's Bay, a short distance from Chatham, Ont., the small boat in which they were working capsized, owing to rough water, and they were both drowned.

Record By Trades and Industries.

Agriculture.—In this industry, there were thirteen fatal and twenty-seven non-fatal accidents in March, 1910, compared with six killed and twenty injured in February last and twelve killed and twenty-four injured in March, 1909. Of the fatal accidents four were due to falls, three to falling material, two each to exposure and to being run over, and one each to a runaway and to live stock. Eight of the minor accidents were due to live stock, seven to falls, four each to runaways and to falling material, and one each to electric shock and to flying material, and two to being run over.

Fishing.—Two fishermen were drowned during March. In February there was

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA,
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TABLE OF FATAL ACCIDENTS DURING THE MONTH OF MARCH, 1910.

Trade or Industry.	Locality.	Date.	No.	Cause of Fatality.
Agriculture—				
Farmer	Erin Township, Ont	Mar. 5	1	By fall in stable.
"	Mayfield, N.B	" 6	1	Load fell on him.
"	Omemee, Ont	" 9	1	Died from exposure.
"	Nanoose Bay, B.C	" 14	1	In a runaway.
"	Tiguish, P.E.I	" 18	1	Fell from sleigh; run over.
"	Madoc Township, Ont	" 22	1	Fell from sleigh; broke neck.
"	Mono Township, Ont	" 23	1	Limb of tree fell on him.
"	Ridgeway, Ont	" 18	1	Fell down hay chute in barn.
"	Kamouraska, Que	" 25	1	Run over at crossing.
"	Dauphin, Man	" 28	1	Struck by shunting engine.
"	Point de Bute, N.B	" 8	1	Tree fell on him.
Stockman	Girdwood, Ont	" 13	1	Fell off car of stock.
Farm hand	Kronan, Sask	" 1	1	Exposure; frozen to death.
"	Notre Dame, N.B	" 5	1	Kicked by horse.
Fishing and hunting—				
Fishermen	Mitchell's Bay, Ont	" 23	2	Drowned, boat capsized.
Lumbering—				
Logger	North Reppel, Ont	" 5	1	Tree fell on him.
"	Jordan River, B.C	" 12	1	Tree fell on him.
"	Bendley, Ont	" 11	1	Tree fell on him.
"	McWilliams Station, Ont	" 14	1	"Jim pole" fell on him.
"	Bendley, Ont	" 12	1	Tree fell on him.
"	Lachute, Que	" 30	1	Run over by train.
"	St.Pierre de Mont mopy, Que	" 30	1	Fell from load of wood.
"	Grand Falls, N.B	" 5	1	Log rolled on him.
"	Chemainus, B.C	" 8	1	Run over by cars.
"	Cumberland, B.C	" 14	1	Tree fell on him.
Mining—				
Miner	Asbestos, Que	" 1	1	By fall of rock.
"	Frank, Alta	" 15	1	By fall of rock.
"	Glace Bay, N.S	" 16	1	By fall of coal.
"	Phoenix, B.C	" 8	2	Explosion of powder.
Quarrymen	Revelstoke, B.C	" 23	3	By fall of large rock.
Building trades—				
Carpenter	Winnipeg, Man	" 7	1	Fell five storeys.
"	Montreal, Que	" 3	1	Beam fell on head.
Concrete worker	Winnipeg, Man	" 13	1	By falling roofing.
Painter	Cobalt, Ont	" 15	1	Electrocuted while at work.
"	Toronto, Ont	" 21	1	Fell from scaffold, twenty-five feet.
Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades				
Lineman	Ivanhoe, Ont	" 10	1	Telegraph pole fell on him.
Electrical worker	Niagara Falls, Ont	" 14	1	Twenty-ton derrick fell on him.
Stationary engineer	Winnipeg, Man	" 18	1	Scalded to death.
Machinist	Welland, Ont	" 23	1	Electric shock.
Steel plant worker	Sydney, N.S	" 29	1	Hot slag fell on him.
Woodworking trades—				
Woodworker	Listowel, Ont	" 18	1	By board projected from saw.
Food and tobacco preparation—				
Miller	Bristol, N.B	" 1	1	By fall in mill.
Cold storage worker	Winnipeg, Man	" 20	1	Fell into pit of fly wheel.

Department of Labour, Canada,
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TABLE OF FATAL ACCIDENTS DURING THE MONTH OF MARCH, 1910.

Trade or Industry.	Locality.	Date.	No.	Cause of Fatality.
Railway service—				
Engineer	Buxton, Ont	" 8	1	Fell from engine.
Fireman	McNeillie Siding, B.C	" 19	1	In a derailment.
Brakeman	Moncton, N.B	" 14	1	Caught between cars.
"	Medicine Hat, Alta	" 16	1	Run over by train.
"	McNeillie Siding, B.C	" 19	1	In a derailment.
"	St. Thomas, Ont	" 25	1	Run over by train.
"	Lennoxville, Que	" 26	1	Caught between cars.
"	Bear Lake, Ont	" 4	1	Run over by train.
"	McGillivray, B.C	" 13	1	Fell from top of caboose.
Sectionmen	Rogers' Pass, B.C	" 6	60	In avalanche.
Yardman	Port Credit, Ont	" 19	1	Run over by train.
Construction hand	Grand Falls, N.B	" 5	1	Explosion of dynamite.
Car checker	Fort William, Ont	" 4	1	Run over by train.
General transport—				
Driver	Montreal, Que	" 10	1	In collision with street car.
"	Maisonneuve, Que	" 9	1	In collision with street car.
Motorman	Montreal, Que	" 21	1	Caught between cars.
Teamster	Fort William, Ont	" 27	1	Found dead underneath dead horse.
Miscellaneous—				
Explosive factory hands	Bowen Island, B.C	" 12	5	By explosion of dynamite.
Clerk	Montreal, Que	" 7	1	Fell into a cellar.
Unskilled labour—				
Labourer	Windsor, Ont	" 25	1	Wall fell on him.
"	Niagara Falls, Ont	" 11	1	By rock slide in excavation.
"	Sawyerville, Que	" 23	1	Run over by train.
"	Pointe St. Charles, Que	" 13	1	By fall on pavement.
"	Maisonneuve, Que	" 17	1	Run over by train.

one fatality. There were no accidents in March, 1909.

Lumbering.—Ten workers in this group were killed ,and eighteen injured in March, 1910, compared with three killed and eleven injured in the preceding month and six killed and nineteen injured in March, a year ago. Seven of the deaths were caused by falling material, two by being run over and one by a fall. Eight of the injuries were caused by falling material, five by machinery, two each by flying material, and by tools, and one by exposure.

Mining.—During March, 1910, eight mine workers were killed in accidents and twenty-eight injured, compared with six killed and eighteen injured in February last, and ten killed and four injured in March, 1909. Six of the fatalities were due to falling material, and two to explosions. Seven of the non-fatal accidents were due to falls, five to falling material, four to molten metal, three each to explosions and to being run over, two each to flying material and to being caught between cars, and one each to machinery and live stock.

Building trades.—Five workers were killed and twenty-four injured in this group during March, 1910, compared with eleven injured in the previous month and eight injured in February last. Falls and falling material were each responsible for two fatalities and electric shock for one. Falls caused fourteen injuries, falling material nine, and an explosion one.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—The record in these trades during March, 1910, was five killed and sixty-one injured, as against six killed and

thirty-seven injured in the preceding month, and five killed and forty injured in March, of last year. Three of the deaths were caused by falling material, and one each by electric shock and being scalded. Twenty-five of the injuries were caused by machinery, seventeen by falling material, six each by flying material and by falls, four by molten metal, and one each by being run over, by being burned and by electric shock.

Woodworking trades.—During March, a woodworker was killed by flying material, and eleven others injured, compared with ten injuries in February, last, and two killed and nine injured in March, 1909. Five of the injuries were due to machinery, four to flying material and one each to falling material and to a fall.

Printing trades.—During March, four of these workers were injured by machinery, and one by being run over. The record of the month before, was one killed and two injured; in March, 1909, there were five injuries.

Clothing trades.—Machinery caused one injury, and an explosion another, in this group. One worker was injured in February, and one killed and two injured in March, a year ago.

Textile trades.—Machinery seriously injured three workers. In the month before, the record was one injury, and also one injury in March, 1909.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Two workmen were killed and six injured, as against one killed and six injured in February, and fourten injured in March, 1909. The two deaths were due to falls. Three of the injuries were due to falls, two to machinery and one to live stock.

Railway service.—Seventy-two railway employés were killed and thirty injured, during March, 1910, compared with six killed and thirty-one injured in February, last, and thirty killed and twenty-three injured in March, 1909. Sixty of the accidental deaths were due to the avalanche at Rogers' Pass, B.C., above described, five to being run over, two each to falls, to derailments and to being caught between cars, and one to an explosion of dynamite. Eleven of the injuries were due to falls, six to falling material, five to being caught between cars, four to being run over and one each to being assaulted by a passenger, to falling material, to being struck by an object in passing to machinery, to flying material, to a derailment, and to burns.

General transport.—Among these workers there were four killed and thirteen injured, during March, 1910, compared with two killed and seven injured in the preceding month, and one killed and twelve injured in March, 1909. Two of the fatalities were caused by collisions, and one each by being caught between vehicles and by live stock. Four of the injuries were caused by falls, three by electric shock, two each by falling material, and by collisions, and one each by a runaway and by live stock.

Public employés.—Six of these employés were injured in March, three by falls, two by live stock and one by a fall. In the month previous, the record was two killed and eleven injured, and in March, of last year, one killed anel eleven injured.

Miscellaneous.—During March, 1910, six of these workers were killed and nine were injured, compared with three killed and eleven injured in the month before, and one killed and eleven injured in March, 1909. To an explosion of dynamite, was due six deaths, and to a fall the sixth. Three of the injuries were due to falls and two each to machinery, to explosions and to falling machinery.

Unskilled labour.—Five labourers were killed and fifteen injured, during March, just past, compared with two killed and ten injured in the month before, and three killed and nine injured in March, 1909. Of the fatalities, two each were caused by falling materials and by being run over, and one by a fall. Seven of the non-fatal accidents were caused by falling material, four by explosions, and two each by falls and by flying material.

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULE IN GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS AWARDED DURING THE MONTH OF MARCH, 1910.

The following is a list of contracts awarded by the Department of Public Works, and the Department of Railways and Canals which have received the signatures of both parties, together with the fair wages schedule inserted in each contract, setting forth the minimum rate of wages to be paid to the labourers engaged upon the works. A statement of orders for supplies given by the Post Office Department is added.

Department of Public Works.

CONCRETE PIERS, &C., AT CHAPLEAU, QUE.,

Concrete piers and abutments, etc., at Chapleau, Que.; date of contract, March 24, 1910; name of contractors, V. L. Fallon and J. J. Fallon, Cornwall, Ont.; amount of contract, $14,895.

Trade or Class of Labour.	Rate of Wages, Per Day of 10 Hours, Not less than:
Foreman carpenter	$2.80
Foreman mixing concrete	2.25
Foreman laying concrete	2.50
Foreman stone crusher	2.25
Carpenters	2.00
Blacksmiths	2.25
Blacksmiths' helpers	1.50
Ordinary labourers	1.60
Driver with 1 horse and cart	2.50
Driver with 2 horses and wagon	4.00

Department of Railways and Canals.

Extension of water service pipe line and construction of Dam at Cedar Hall, Que., on the Intercolonial Railway. Date of contract, March 7, 1910. Amount of contract, schedule rates. Contractor, Laura M. McManus.

Trade or Class of Labour.	Rate of Wages, Per Day of 10 Hours, Not less than:
Blasters	$1.50
Pipefitters	2.00
Excavators	1.25
Labourers	1.25
Carpenters	1.75
Drillers	1.50
Driver, 1 horse and cart	2.00
Driver, 2 horses and wagon	3.00

STATION AND FREIGHT ROOM AT RENOUS, NEW BRUNSWICK.

Erection of a combined passenger station and freight room at Renous, N.B. Date of contract, March 15, 1910. Amount of contract, $1,700. Contractors, The Renous Lumber Company, Limited.

Trade or Class of Labour.	Rate of Wages, Per Day of 10 Hours, Not less than:
Concrete layers	$1.50
Masons	3.00
Carpenters	1.75
Builders' labourers	1.50
Common labourers	1.35
Painters and glaziers	1.75
Metal roofers	2.00
Driver, 1 horse and cart	2.00
Driver, 2 horses and wagon	3.00

FENCING ON INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY LINE.

For the erection of fencing along the the line of the Intercolonial Railway. Date of contract, March 19, 1910. Amount of contract, schedule rates. Contractor, Laura M. McManus.

Trade or Class of Labour.	Rate of Wages, Per Day of 10 Hours, Not less than:
District No. 5—Campbellton to Newcastle:	
Foreman	$2.25
Labourers	1.25
District No. 6—Newcastle to Moncton:	
Foreman	$2.25
Labourers	1.35
District No. 8—Painsec Junction to Truro:	
Foreman	$2.25
Labourers	1.35

March 29, 1910.

Post Office Department.

During the month of February, 1910, orders were given by the Post Office De-

partment for the supplies below mentioned, subject to the regulations for the suppression of the *sweating* system, and the securing of payment to the workingmen and working-women of fair wages and the performance of the work under proper sanitary conditions.

Nature of Orders.	Amount of orders.
Making metal dating stamps and type and making other hand stamps and brass crown seals	$ 721.60
Making and repairing rubber dating stamps and type, also other stamps	116.90
Supplying stamping material and wooden boxes, and repairing stamping pads	570.81
Supplying mail bags	1,471.15
Repairing mail bags	1,622.62
Making and repairing Post Office Scales	495.50
Making and repairing mail locks and supplying mail bag fittings	402.91
Supplying Street Letter Boxes and repairing portable letter boxes, Railway Mail Clerks' tin travelling boxes, parcel receptacles and Street Letter Boxes	3,208.25
Making and repairing miscellaneous articles of Postal Stores	7.25
Making and supplying articles of official uniform	214.65

TRADE DISPUTES DURING THE MONTH OF MARCH, 1910.

THE only trade dispute of great magnitude in Canada, during the month of March, was a strike of coal miners at Springhill, N.S., which had been in existence since August 10, 1909. Some improvement, however, was shown with regard to this dispute, one of the mines having been re-opened. The new disputes of the month were all of small proportions, and none of them lasted more than a week.

Analysis of Trade Disputes During the Month.

Number and magnitude.—The total number of trade disputes reported to have been in existence in Canada during March, was eleven, one less than in the previous month, and four more than in March, 1909. About twenty-one firms and 2,405 employés were affected by these disputes, five firms and 532 employés being affected by new disputes.

Loss of time in working days.—The loss of time to employés through trade disputes, during March, was approximately 50,570 working days, compared with a loss of about 49,484 days in February, and 10,450 in March, 1909.

Trades affected by new disputes.—The following table shows the trades affected by new disputes of the month, and the number of workpeople involved in each group of trades.

Trades.	No. of disputes.	No. of workers.
Metal trades	1	120
Woodworking trades	2	100
Clothing trades	1	60
Food and tobacco preparation	1	252
Total	5	532

Localities affected by new disputes.—The new disputes of the month occurred in the following Provinces of the Dominion.

Province.	No. of disputes.
Quebec	1
Ontario	4
Total	5

Causes of disputes.—The following were the causes of the new disputes of the month.

Cause.	No. of disputes.
For increase in wages	1
For increase in wages and other changes	1
Against reduction in wages	1
Against promotion of an employé	1
Against conditions of employment	1
Total	5

Methods of settlement.—Of the eleven disputes in existence during March, six were settled, leaving five still in existence at the end of the month. Three disputes were settled through negotiations be-

tween the parties concerned, and the remaining three were settled without negotiations, work being resumed in two cases, and the places of the strikers being filled in the third.

Results of disputes.—The employers were successful in four of the disputes which were terminated, the employés in one, and one resulted in a compromise.

Disputes which Commenced Prior to the Beginning of the Month.

The trade disputes in existence in Canada during March, which began in previous months, comprised strikes of coal miners at Springhill, N.S., carpet weavers at Guelph, Ont., garment workers at Toronto, Ont., and cloak makers at Toronto, Ont., and Montreal, Que.

Strike of Coal Miners at Springhill, N.S.

No settlement was effected in a strike of employés of the Cumberland Railway and Coal Company, at Springhill, N.S., which began on August 10, 1909, on account of the refusal of the Company to grant demands for the recognition of the United Mine Workers of America, an increase in wages, and certain changes in the working conditions. Throughout the remainder of the year 1909, mining operations were completely suspended owing to the strike, but early in the present year, one mine was re-opened with a few men, who had been secured to take the places of the strikers, and the Company reported in March, that 300 men were then at work. The strikers originally numbered about 1,700 men.

Strike of Carpet Weavers at Guelph, Ont.

No settlement was reported in the case of a strike of carpet weavers at Guelph, Ont., who stopped work on December 11, 1909, on account of the refusal of their employers to grant a demand for extra pay for overtime, and general dissatisfaction with the conditions of employment. About twenty-eight men were affected directly, and twelve, indirectly, by the dispute, During the month of March, it was reported that a number of the strikers had left to seek work elsewhere, and the Compnay had secured some new men to take the places of the strikers.

Strike of Garment Workers at Toronto, Ont.

On February 2, a strike of about fifty-eight female garment workers took place at Toronto, Ont., on account of the refusal of the employers to provide thread free, it having been their custom for twenty years to deduct the cost of the thread from the wages of their employés. No settlement of this dispute was reported during March.

On February 8, a strike of cloakmakers took place at Toronto, Ont., affecting about forty-eight male and twenty-two female employés directly, and twelve male and three female employés indirectly. The cause of the dispute was the refusal of the employers to make their establishment a strictly Union shop. Work was resumed on March 30, without this demand being granted, but the employers agreed to place price tags on garments to be made, the absence of them having frequently been the occasion of disputes. It was stated that nearly all the employés were members of the Cloakmakers' Union.

Strike of Cloakmakers in Montreal, Que.

No settlement was reported in the case of two strikes of cloakmakers in Montreal, one of which began on February 18, and the other on February 23. The former dispute, involving forty male and twenty-five female employés, was caused by the refusal of the employers to grant a demand for an increase in wages, and the latter, in which about twenty-five firms and 935 employés were originally involved, was due to sympathy with the other strikers. A number of firms reached an agreement with their striking employés, and at the beginning of March, there were about eleven establishments and 225 employés still affected.

Strike of Cigarmakers at Winnipeg, Man.

In the *Labour Gazette* for March mention is made of a strike of twenty-three cigar-

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA,
STATISTICAL TABLE, SERIES C, No. 114.

TABLE OF TRADE DISPUTES DURING THE MONTH OF MARCH.

Occupation.	Locality.	Alleged Cause or Object.	No. of Firms or Establishments affected.		Approximate No. of Employés affected.				Date of commencement.	Date of termination.	Result.
					Directly.		Indirectly.				
			Directly.	Indirectly.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.			
DISPUTES WHICH COMMENCED PRIOR TO THE BEGINNING OF THE MONTH.											
Mining—											
Coal miners	Springhill, N.S	For recognition of union and increase of wages and against conditions of employment	1		1,400				Aug. 10		No settlement reported, but Company claim to have 300 men working.
Textile trades—											
Carpet weavers	Guelph, Ont	Demand of men for extra pay for overtime, and general dissatisfaction with conditions.	1		28		12		Dec. 11		No settlement reported, but some strikers sought work elsewhere, and some places were filled.
Clothing trades—											
Garment workers	Toronto, Ont	Refusal of employers to give thread free, instead of deducting cost from wages	1			58			Feb. 2		No settlement reported at end of month.

Cloakmakers	Toronto, Ont	Demand for "closed shop"	1		48	22	12	3	" 8	Mar. 30	"Closed shop" not conceded, but certain changes desired by employés were made.
"	Montreal, Que	Demand for increase in wages	1		40	25			" 18		No settlement reported at end of month.
"	Montreal, Que	In sympathy with striking cloakmakers	11		100	125			" 23		No settlement reported at end of month.

DISPUTES WHICH BEGAN DURING THE MONTH.

Metal trades—											
Moulders and coremakers	Smith's Falls, Ont	Dispute with regard to wages and committee rules	1		120				Mar. 23	Mar. 25	Mutual concessions were made.
Woodworking trades—											
Piano makers	Kingston, Ont	Re-arrangement of prices for piecework, involving a reduction in some departments	1		100				" 21	" 28	Agreement reached. Old rates to prevail for one year after resumption of work.
Wheel finishers	Gananoque, Ont	For higher wages for overtime	1								Places of strikers were filled.
Clothing trades—											
Garment workers	Montreal, Que	Objection to promotion of assistant foreman	1		30	30			" 24	" 29	Work resumed on employers' terms.
Food and tobacco preparation—											
Cigar makers	Toronto, Ont	Stripper girls complained that there were too many bosses, and demanded an increase in wages.	1			65	187		" 18	" 24	Work resumed on employers' terms.

*Considerable difficulty has been experienced by the Department of Labour in making an exact classification of existing trade disputes, particularly in cases where after the declaration of a strike, some of the original strikers have returned to work or had their places filled with new hands, or where establishments affected have found that for either of these reasons, or both, or for the other causes, their business is no longer seriously affected. In such cases while, in one sense, it may be true a "strike" may be regarded as still in existence because of no formal declaration by either of the parties of its termination, yet so far as the actual effect upon the business interests of the community is concerned a record of the continuance of such a dispute might be misleading. The list of trade disputes published in the present table therefore, includes mention only of such disputes as during the month, or at its termination, affected, to an appreciable degree, the carrying on of the industrial or business operations of the firm or establishments concerned. Mention moreover, is not made of disputes involving less than six employés, or of less duration than twenty-four hours.

makers at Winnipeg, Man., which began on February 8, the cause of which, according to the employers was said to be the promotion of an apprentice before his full time had expired. It has since been reported by the Cigarmaker's Union that the cause of the dispute was the refusal of the employers to pay journeymen's wages to a member who had completed his term of apprenticeship.

New Disputes.

The new disputes of the month comprised a lockout of piano-makers, at Kingston, Ont., and strikes of moulders and coremakers, at Smith's Falls, Ont., cigar makers, at Toronto, Ont., garment workers, at Montreal, Que., and wheel finishers at Gananoque, Ont.

Strike of Moulders and Coremakers at Smith's Falls, Ont.

On March 23, about 120 moulders and coremakers declared a strike at Smith's Falls, Ont., on account of the refusal of their employers to grant a demand for an increase of fifteen per cent. in pay for piecework, and for certain changes in shop rules. A settlement was effected on March 25, mutual concessions having been made.

Lockout of Pianomakers at Kingston, Ont.

During the month of March, the Wormwith Piano Company, of Kingston, Ont., endeavoured to effect a rearrangement of piecework prices in a number of departments of their factory. The factory is run on the contract system, being divided into different departments, and a price is placed on the work to be done in each department. This price is paid to a contractor, who engages his own help and pays them. The Company claimed that most of these prices had been made when the factory was turning out only four or five pianos a week, instead of twenty-five as at present, and that, with the added machinery and labour-saving devices some of the contractors were making very large pay. It was claimed by the contractors, however, that they could not afford to accept the reduced rates offered by the Company, and on March 21, about 100 of the employés stopped work. On March 28, an agreement was reached, according to which the old rates were to prevail for one year after the resumption of work.

Strike of Cigarmakers at Toronto, Ont.

On March 18, about sixty-five stripper girls declared a strike in a cigar factory at Toronto, Ont., causing about 187 men to stop work also. It was reported by the employers, that the strikers had objected that there were too many bosses, but it was claimed by the strikers, that they wanted higher wages. Work was resumed on March 24, according to the employers, on the same basis as before the strike, but according to another report, a compromise was reached, under which they were to receive regular wages.

Strike of Garment Workers at Montreal, Que.

On March 24, a strike of about thirty male and thirty female employés of the Semi-Ready Company, took place at Montreal, Que., According to the Company, the dispute arose because certain employés objected to the promotion of an assistant-foreman to the position of foreman, on the grounds that he was an Italian, and that at times, he had spoken rudely to one or two of the men, and they feared he would discharge some of them. Work was resumed on March 29, the employés admitting that they had been misled.

Strike of Wheelwrights at Gananoque, Ont.

It was reported, in the press that a strike of wheelwrights took place at Gananoque, Ont., about March 23, on account of the refusal of the Company to grant a demand for extra pay for overtime. No

settlement was reported, but the places of the strikers were filled.

The table which is published herewith, is a compilation of the trade disputes of the Dominion of Canada, which began or were in continuance during the month of March, and which have been reported to the Department.

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE ARTICLES OF CONSUMPTION, CANADA, DURING MARCH, 1910.

The accompanying table sets forth the retail prices prevailing on or about the fifteenth day of the month preceding the present issue of the *Labour Gazette*, of the more important staple commodities entering into the cost of living in the leading centres of industry throughout Canada.

The list of commodities includes twenty-eight varieties of food, with fuel and coal oil. In addition a statement is given of the rental of a representative workingman's dwelling of the better class in the quarter of each locality usually occupied by workingmen.

The exact quality for which the quotation is given is set forth in the case of each commodity, and every care has been taken to ensure that the quotations in each case refer to the same class of commodity, in order that the statistics may be available for purposes of comparison.

The list of localities includes nearly every place having a population of 10,000 people, and is representative of every Province in the Dominion.

The quotations contained in the table have been furnished by the correspondents of the *Labour Gazette* in the respective localities, under detailed instructions as to sources of information, quality of goods to be quoted, etc., from the Department.

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE

LOCALITY.	Beef.		Veal, forequarter, per lb.	Mutton, hindquarter, per lb.	Pork.		Bacon, best smoked, per lb.	Fish, fresh, good quality, per lb.	Lard, pure leaf, per lb.	Eggs.		Milk, per qt.	Butter.		Cheese, Canadian, per lb.
	Sirloin steak, per lb.	Medium chuck roast, per lb.			Fresh, roasting, per lb.	Salt, per lb.				New laid, per doz.	Packed, per doz.		Dairy tub, per lb.	Creamery prints, per lb.	
	cts.	cts.	cts.	ct'i	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.
Nova Scotia—															
Sydney	15	11	10	15	15	15	20	5–8	19	35	30	8	25	29	18
Glace Bay	18	12–14	10	15–16	16	15–16	18	5–16	18	30	30	8	27	30	15
Dominion	18	14	10	15	17	16	20–22	6–20	18	35	30	10	28	30	16
Westville	15	12	5–6	14	15	16	18	6–15	20	28	23	7	25	27	16
Halifax	20	10–12	8	13	15	14–15	20	5–15	20	30	23	8	25–27	30	17
Amherst															
Prince Edward Island															
Charlottetown	13	9–12		11–14	14–15	14–15	18–20	5–6	19–20	23–26	21–25	5	24	25–26	16–18
New Brunswick—															
Moncton	18	12	7	12	16	14	18	6–18	18	25	23	7	25	30	18
Newcastle	16	13	8	14	15	18	18	10	20	25	22	7	25	30	16
St. John	20	10–12	8–9	12–14	16	16–18	20–22	6–16	20	28	22	7	23	30	16–18
Quebec—															
Quebec	15–18	14–16	14	14	15	16–18	22	8–10	20	30	26–28	10	28–32	30–35	15–18
Three Rivers	15	12½	10	15	16	18	22	8–12	19	35	30	8	27	30	16
Sherbrooke	18	8–10	10	16	17	18	20	10–20	20	30	23	7	28	32	18
St. Hyacinthe	15	12	10	12	15	18	18–20	7–10	18	30	25	7	30	30	16
Montreal	20	15–18	20	20	18	18	18	12–15	16–20	30	24	8	28	32	18
Maisonneuve	15	14	7	13	16	16	18	8–22	19	35	28	8	26	30	16
St. Johns	18	12	18	18	16	16	20	8	20	35		8	28	30	16
Hull	15	12½	7–8	12½	15–16	15	20	7–10	20	26	22	8	26	32	15
Ontario—															
Ottawa	18	13–16	10	15	17	16	23	8–18	19	33	28	8	27	30	16
Belleville	18	10	10	15	16	14–16	24	10–12	20	25		5–6	28	30	16–18
Kingston	18	12½	6–7	14	16	15	20–22	12½–15	18	30	25	5–6		25–28	15
Peterborough	18	10	8	15	18	20	24	15	20	28	20	6	25	30	18
Toronto	20–22	8	8	15	20	18	22–23	12½20	18–20	28–32		8	24–32	32–35	15–17
Niagara Falls	18	10	12	17	18	16	22	15	19	30	28	7	28	31	16
St. Catharines	16–18	10	8–10	15	15–18	15	22–25	14–17	20	30	28	7	25	28–30	16
Hamilton	15–18	12½	12	12½15	18	18	22	12½22	18	30	25	7	28	30–32	18
Brantford	18	10	10	15	17	16	23	12½	20	30	25	6		28	17
Guelph	18	12	12	15	20	17	25	15	20	28	23	6	22	25	17
Berlin	15	11	12	15	18	18	22	12½	18	26		6	25	28	17
Woodstock	18	10–11	8–9	12½16	16–18	15–18	22	7–13	18–20	22–26		6	25–28	30	16–20
Stratford	18	12½	12½	14	15	15	22	12½	19	24	24	6	24	25	17
London	18	12	15	15	18	18	22	15–18	19	28	25	6	27	30	16
St. Thomas	18	12½	11	17	18	20	23	12	22	25	18	6	25	30	15
Chatham	15	11	15	15	18	16	22	10–12½	20	25	20	7		25	16
Windsor	18	10–12½	9	12	18	16	23	15	16	30	25	7	30	35	20
Sault Ste. Marie	17	10	14	15	16–17	17	20	12½	19	35	28	9	25	30	17
Port Arthur	18	12½	10–15	20	18–20	20	22½–25	11–15	20	40	30	10	30	35	20

[1]Bag of three bushels.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA.
RETAIL PRICES: TABLE, No. 3.

COMMODITIES, CANADA, MARCH, 1910.

Bread.		Flour, strong bakers, per lb.	Rolled oats, per lb.	Rice "B" brand, per lb.	Beans, dry, per lb.	Apples, evaporated, per lb.	Prunes, medium, per lb.	Sugar.		Tea, black, medium per lb.	Coffee, medium, per lb.	Potatoes, per bag.	Starch, laundry, per lb.	Coal.		Wood, hard, best, per cord.	Coal oil, best Canadian, per gal.	Rent, per month.
Size of loaf.	Per lb.							Granulated, per lb.	Yellow, per lb.					Anthracite, per ton.	Bituminous, per ton			
cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	$ cts.	cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	cts.	cts.	$ cts.
2lb.	3	3	3	5	5	12	8–12	6	6	23–25	30	.75	8⅓	7.50–8	3.00	4.00	22	18.–20.
2lb.	3	3	4	4	4½	12	12	6	5	25–50	35–40	1.05	8–10	7–7.50	3.00	4.00	25	15.–18.
2lb.	3	3½	4	5	4	10	10	6	5	25–30	25	1.05	10	.....	3.00	4.00	25	5.–6.00
3lb.	4⅔	3⅝	4	5	5	11	10	5½	5½	30	40	.75	10	.....	3.20	....	20	5.–12.00
1½lb	4	4	4	5–7	5	10	7	6	5½–6	25–30	25	1.75[1]	10	6.60	4.60–4.85	4.00	20	10, 12, 14
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1, 2lb	3½	3	4½	5	5	8–10	10	5½	4–5	25	40	1.44[1]	10–12	6.50	4.00	....	25	6.–8.00
2lb.	4	3⅓	4	5	5–7	10	8	6	5½	35–50	37	.75	10	7.00	5.25	4.50	23	14.00
2½lb.	4	3⅓	4	5	5	12	10	6½	5	40	40	.80	10	7.00	5.00	4.00	25	8.00
1½lb.	5⅓	4	4	5	5	10–12	10	6	6	30	35	.75	10	6.50–6.75	4.85–5.50	8–9	20–22	9.00
6lb.	3½	4	5	5–6	10	13	12	5½	5	25–30	40	.75	10	8–8.25	6–6.50	7–8	18	16.–18.
6lb.	3⅓	4⅓	4	4	5	12	12	6	5	30–50	25–40	75	8	7.50	5.00	6.50	20	8.00
1lb.	5	3[320]	5	5	5	12½	10–12½	6	6	40	40	90	10	7.50	4.50	4.–5.00	25	10.–12.
6lb.	3	3	5	4–5	5	12	13	5½	5	30–60	40	60	8	7.25	5.25	5.–7.50	18	8.–9.00
6lb.	2⅔	3½	4	6	5	12	10	5½	5	40	40	65	8	8.00	6.25	8.00	18	8.–9.00
2½lb	5¼	4½	4½	5	8	12	10	5	4½	30	25	60	10	7.00	4.50	8.00	18	12.00
6lb.	3	3½	5	6	5	13	15	6	5	30	35	60	8	6.25	5.50	7.50	22	8.00
6lb.	3⅔	2½	2½	4	4	12	6	5½	5	40	40	5	7½	7.50	5.50	5.50	18	10.–15.
3lb.	3⅔	3	3½	5	5	12½	10	5½	5	25	40	50	7½	7.50	5.50	6.00–6.50	20	12.00
3lb.	3⅓	3	4	5	5	10	8⅓	6¼	5½	30	30	50–60	8–10	6.75	5.00	6.00	25	7.–10.
3lb.	3⅓	2½	5	5	5	13	10	6	5	30	35	35–40	8	6–6.75	4.50	7.00	18–20	6.–7.00
2lb.	5	3 1–10	3½	5	5	12½	10	6¼	5⅝	40	40	60	10	7.50	5.60	6.50	20	12.00
3lb.	3	3	3–14	5	5	12–15	7	5¼	4½	30	25	60–70	7	7.25	6–7.50	8.00	18	16.00
2½lb	4	3 1–5	5	5	8	15	10	5¼	4¼	30	35	90	8	6.25	4.00	7.00	20	10.–12.
40 oz	4	3½	4	5	6	.....	10	6	5	40	30	75	8	7.00	.....	8.00	17	11.00
1½lb.	4	3	4	5	5	5	9	5¼	5	40	40	65	8	6.75	5.50	7.00	18	15.00
1½lb.	3⅓	3½	5	7	5	.....	8	6¼	6	25	35	65	9	7.00	3.50	8.00	16	10.00
2½lb	4	3	3½	5	5	8	10	5½	5	25–50	25–40	60	8	7.00	5.00	8.00	20	10.00
1½lb.	4	3	4	5	4¼	9	8⅓	5⅝	5	30	15	75	10	7.25	4.50	8.00	20	10.00
1½lb.	4	3	4	5	5	10	8	6	5½	25–30	25–40	75	8	7.00	4.00	8.00	15–18	8.00
1½lb.	4	2½	5	5	5	8	10	6	5	25	30	75	10	7.00	7.00	8.50	18	7.–12
1½lb.	3⅓	3½	5	7	5	9	10	6	5	30–40	40	50–65	10	7.50	4.50–5.25	8.50	15	9.–12.
1½lb.	4	3[2]	3	5	5	10	10	6	5	40	25	75	8	7.00	6.00	3.00	15	12.00
1½lb.	4		3½	5–7	4	12½	10–12	5½	5	30	30	75–80	8	7.00	5.00	5.00	15	9.–10.
1½lb.	4	4	5	5	7	12½	10	6	5	30	30	85	10	7.50	5.50	8.00	22	12.–15
1½lb.	5	3–20	5	5	5	12½	10	7	6	30	30	70–80	10	7.50	5.50	5.50	25	10 – 2
1½, 2 lb.	4	3	3¾	5	5	12½	8⅓	7	6	25–50	40	1.0	10	8.75	6.00	4.50–5.50	30	12. 1

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE

LOCALITY.	Beef.		Veal, forequarter, per lb.	Mutton, hindquarter, per lb.	Pork.		Bacon, best smoked, per lb.	Fish, fresh, good quality, per lb.	Lard, pure leaf, per lb.	Eggs.		Milk, per qt.	Butter.		Cheese, Canadian, per lb.
	Sirloin steak, per lb.	Medium chuck roast, per lb.			Fresh, roasting, per lb.	Salt, per lb.				New laid, per doz.	Packed, per doz.		Dairy tub, per lb.	Creamery prints, per lb.	
	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.
Manitoba—															
Winnipeg	18	12½	12½	17	18	15	25	12½	22	35	25	10	25	35	20
Brandon	20	15	12½	18	18	15	30	15	23	40	25	8	28	35	18
Saskatchewan—															
Regina															
Moose Jaw	17	10	10	18	15	16	25	15	22½	30	25	10	30	35	18
Alberta—															
Edmonton	15	10	14	18	18	20	20	10–15	19	35	30	8½	30	35	20 rfi
Calgary	15	10	9	17	18	20	25	10–15	22	40	25	10	25	35	20
British Columbia—															
Nelson	18–20	10–15	10–16	12–18	15–20	15–18	23–30	12½–18	18–20	50	35–40	12½	30	35	20
New Westminster	18	12½	13	18	15	12½	29½	15	22	35	30	10	35	40	20
Vancouver	20	10	11	20–22	15–20	15	25–30	10	22	45	40	12½	25	40	20
Victoria	18–20	12½	12½	20	20	18	30–35	12½	25	40	35	12	31	45	20
Nanaimo	18	15	15	18	18	20	26	10	20	40	30	10	30	45	20

[2]One hundred pounds, per bag. [3]Bag of two bushels. [4]Lignite.

REPORTS OF DEPARTMENTS AND BUREAUS.

The following reports of departments and bureaus were received at the Department of Labour, Ottawa, during March, 1910.

DOMINION REPORT.

Mineral Production of Canada.

Preliminary Report on the Mineral Production of Canada during the calendar year, 1909. Ottawa: Government Printing Bureau, 1910. Page, 18.

THE preliminary report on mineral production in Canada, issued by the Department of Mines, shows the total value of the production in 1909, to have been in excess of $90,000,000. Compared with the total value for 1908, which was $85,927,802, the production of 1909, shows an increase of a little over five per cent. The actual increase or betterment in the mining industry in 1909 was, however, somewhat greater than is indicated by this comparison. Owing to a slight change in the method of compiling statistics of the quantities of metals produced the values for 1909, are somewhat less than they would otherwise have been.

Of the total production in 1909, $45,188,387—or 49.9 per cent of the total—is credited to the metals, and 44,927,376—or 49.7 per cent—to non-metallic products; a small allowance being made for mineral products not reported. Amongst the individual products coal is still the most important, its value constituting twenty-seven per cent of the total; silver occupies second place with 15.9 per cent; gold and nickel come next

Department of Labour, Canada.
Retail Prices; Table, No. 3.

COMMODITIES, CANADA, MARCH, 1910.

Bread.		Flour, strong bakers, per lb.	Rolled oats, per lb.	Rice "B" brand, per lb.	Beans, dry, per lb.	Apples, evaporated, per lb.	Prunes, medium, per lb.	Sugar		Tea, black, medium per lb.	Coffee, medium, per lb.	Potatoes, per bag.	Starch, laundry, per lb.	Coal.		Wood, hard, best, per cord.	Coal oil, best Canadian, per gal.	Rent, per month.
Size of loaf.	Per lb.							Granulated, per lb.	Yellow, per lb.					Anthracite, per ton.	Bituminous, per ton			
cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.
1lb.	5	3	6	10	5	10	10	6	6	35	35	60	10	11.00	9.00	6.00	35	20.–25.
1½lb.	4	3½	5	6	5	15	10	7	7	35	40	95	10	11.50	9.00	6.50	35	18.00
4lb.	6½	3½	4	7	7	12	8	6	6	30	40	1.35	10	13.50	8.00	....	35	25.00
1½lb.	3½	3	5½	5	5	13	10	6½	6	40	40	1.50[3]	12½	.....	3.00[4] 3.25	3.00	35	20.00
1½lb.	3⅜	3¼	5	6	6	15	10	7	6	25–50	25–40	90	10	8.00	6.50–6.75	5.50	35	25.00
1lb.	6½	3½	3⅞	8½	8	15	10	7	6	50	40	1.75[2]	12½	9.50–10.00	7.00–8.25	6.00	50	15.–20.
1½lb.	6½	3⅝	5⅜	7	6	12½	8	6½	5½	35	40	1.25	10	.....	7.75	5.00	35	18.00
1½lb.	6½	3½	6	5½	6	12½	8	6½	5½	33–50	25–40	1.60[2]	8	12.00	7.50	4.50	35	30.00
1lb.	6½	2	7	6	6	13	8¼	6	5	30	35	1.50[2]	10	.....	7.50	....	33	19.00
2lb.	6½	3½	5	5	8	15	10	6	5½	35	35	1.40	12½	.....	4.50	....	32	8.–15.

with 10.8 and 10.5 per cent respectively; copper contributes 7.8 per cent; cement 5.8 per cent; clay products 6.1 per cent; asbestos 2.5 per cent.

The metals nearly all show an increased output compared with 1908. The average prices remained fairly steady throughout the year, differing but slightly from those of the year before; copper, nickel, and silver, being lower in price, while lead, spelter and tin, were higher.

NOVA SCOTIA REPORTS.

Factory Conditions in Nova Scotia.

Second annual report of the Factories' Inspector of Nova Scotia, Halifax, N.S., Commissioner of Public Works and Mines, King's Printer, 1909. Page, 43.

The second annual report of the Factories' Inspector, of Nova Scotia, contains many valuable suggestions for the protection of employés in factories, from accidents. The number of industrial accidents in Nova Scotia, reported by employers during the year ending September 30, 1910, was 591, of which twelve were fatal. Eighteen children under the statutory age were found employed.

The danger of contracting tuberculosis, to which factory workers are exposed, is pointed out, and the precautionary measures which may be taken against this disease are described, as they are set forth in a recent report of a special committee of the State of Connecticut. It is suggested that this matter is one which might very well be taken up by the trade unions, since in proportion to their numbers, factory workers are the greatest sufferers from consumption, of all classes of the community.

Mining Conditions in Nova Scotia.

Province of Nova Scotia. Report of the Department of Mines, 1909. Halifax, N.S., King's Printer, 1910. Page, 154.

In the report of the Department of Mines of Nova Scotia for the fiscal year,

ended September 30, 1909, it is stated that the returns of coal sold during that year showed 4,615,713 tons, compared with 5,485,583 in 1908, the reduction being chiefly due to three strikes, which took place during the summer of 1909. One at Springhill caused an estimated loss of 75,000 tons, another at Glace Bay caused a loss of about 538,000 tons, and the third, in Inverness county, a loss of about 45,000 tons up to the end of the fiscal year.

The production of gold in Nova Scotia during the year was 12,597 ounces. recovered from 59,058 tons of ore, a slight increase compared with the previous year. There were quarried 299,045 tons of gypsum, in which industry 600 men were employed, and 19,400 tons of building stone. There were manufactured 22,000,000 bricks and 300,000 feet of drain-pipe.

ONTARIO REPORT.

Production and Distribution of Milk.

Report of the Milk Commission, appointed to inquire into the production, care and distribution of milk, 1909. Toronto: King's Printer, 1910. Page, 142.

On May 14, 1909, a Commission was appointed by the Ontario Government, to inquire into the methods of supplying milk in the Province, and the best means of securing a pure supply. In their report, which has recently been published, the Commissioners show the necessity of providing a good quality of milk, inasmuch as it it is one of the best mediums for the development of harmful germs such as those of tuberculosis, typhoid, diphtheria and scarlet fever. The rate of infantile mortality is also shown to be largely dependent upon the quality of the milk. An account is given of the means adopted in various parts of Canada, and the United States, in Copenhagen, and London, to guard against the selling of inferior milk, and following recommendations are made for adoption in this country.

That the present laws governing the production, care and distribution of milk be consolidated and amplified, and that the general principles relating to the treatment of milk for human consumption be fixed by the Legislature. That larger powers of licensing and supervision be given to municipal authorities, enabling them to fix a standard of food value for the milk, to make inspections at the sources of supply, and to establish and maintain, or assist in the establishment and maintenance of infants' milk supply depots. That all cows suffering from tuberculosis of the udder should be promptly removed from dairy herds, That in cities of over 50,000 population, no milk should be sold in shops except in bottles or other sealed packages. That producer, distributor and consumer should alike be educated to the importance of cleanliness in handling milk, and to the value of prompt chilling and keeping in a cold place.

BRITISH REPORTS.

Labour Statistics.

Thirteenth abstract of labour statistics of the United Kingdom. 1907–1908. London: Wyman & Sons, 1910. Page, 305. Price, 1s., 3d.

The thirteenth abstract of labour statistics of the United Kingdom contains a general statistical summary, relating to the conditions of labour in the years 1899 to 1908, and detailed statistical tables showing fluctuations in employment, labour bureaus, production, exports of textiles, clothing and coal, home consumption, rates of wages and hours of labour, changes in rates of wages and in hours of labour, wages and earnings of agricultural labourers, earnings in the textile and clothing industries, profit-sharing, prices, trade disputes and conciliation and arbitration, diseases of occupations, industrial accidents, associations of employers, trade unions, workmen's clubs, cooperative societies, friendly, building and loan societies, growth and movement of the population, housing of the people, ages and occupations of the people, employment in factories and workshops, employment of seamen, workmen's compensation schemes, savings banks and pauperism.

Compared with 1907, the year 1908 is shown to have been an unfavourable one, industrially, in nearly every respect. The number of trade unionists employed

fell from 96.05 per cent. to 91.35 per cent. There was a net loss of £59,171 in weekly wages, compared with a net gain of £200,912 in the previous year. The aggregate duration of trade disputes in working days increased from 2,161,-151 in 1907, to 10,834,189 in 1908. The percentage of unemployed was greatest in the shipbuilding trades, in which it amounted to 22.1, in the building and engineering trades it was over eleven per cent, and in the furnishing trade, 10.4 per cent.

Conciliation in Trade Disputes.

Seventh Report by the Board of Trade of Proceedings under the Conciliation (Trade Disputes) Act, 1896. London: Wyman & Sons, 1910. Page, 172. Price, 8½d.

Marked progress in the movement for the settlement of trade disputes by conciliation rather than by strikes is shown in the seventh report by the British Board of Trade on proceedings, under the Conciliation (Trade Disputes) Act, 1896. The report covers a period of two years and six months, from July 1, 1907, to December 31, 1909, during which time 133 cases were dealt with, unde the Conciliation Act. Since the Act came into force in August, 1896, 365 cases were dealt with. In 234 of these cases joint applications were received by the Board of Trade from both employers and employés, in eighty-two cases the applications were from the workpeople only, and in twenty-four cases the applications were from the employers only.

In October, 1907, when through the mediation of the Board of Trade, a settlement was arranged in a dispute affecting railway employés, a scheme was accepted by the parties concerned for the reference of disputes regarding wages and hours of labour to conciliation Boards, with final reference to arbitration when necessary, in the case of disputes which could not be settled through the usual channels. Conciliation Boards have since been formed by thirty-three railway companies in England and Wales, six in Scotland and seven in Ireland. At the end of 1909, the total number of Conciliation Boards in existence, to the knowledge of the Labour Department was 277, an increase of sixty-eight compared with the number in existence in August, 1907.

In September, 1908, the intention of the Board of Trade to establish a Court of Arbitration in connection with the Conciliation Act, was announced. The Court, in respect to each dispute referred to it, is composed of three or five members nominated by the Board of Trade from three panels, the chairman's panel, the employer's panel, and the labour panel. Applications have since been received for the establishment of a court of arbitration in eight disputes.

Public Health and Social Conditions.

Statistical Memoranda and Charts prepared in the Local Government Board, relating to Public Health and Social Conditions. London: Wyman & Sons. 1909. Page, 113. Price, 5s.

A report prepared by the local Government Board, in 1909, shows in a series of statistical memoranda and charts, certain aspects of social conditions in the United Kingdom, during a period of years, extending in most cases from 1850. The report is divided into six sections, dealing respectively with population, public health, occupations, wages and unemployment, the poor law and pauperism, local Government and local taxation, and miscellaneous statistics, relating to education and illiteracy, friendly societies, trade unions, savings banks, income tax returns, and crime.

OTHER REPORTS RECEIVED.

Canada.—Department of Mines. Joint report on the bituminous ore oil-shales of New-Brunswick and Nova Scotia, also on the oil-shale industry of Scotland.

A geological reconnaissance of the region traversed by the National Transcontinental Railway, between Lake Nepigon and Clay Lake, Ontario.

Iron ore deposits of Vancouver and Texada Islands, British Columbia. By Einar Lindeman, M.E.

Forestry Branch. Forest conditions in the Crow's Nest Valley, Alberta.

Forest fires in Canada during 1908.

Nova Scotia.—Provincial Health Officer's Report, 1909.

Provincial Secretary's Report, 1909.

Ninth Annual Report on Penal Institutions of Nova Scotia, 1909.

Annual Report of the Secretary for Agriculture, 1909.

Report on Public Charities, 1909.

Ontario.—Report of the Women's Institutes of the Province of Ontario, 1909. Part I.

Great Britain.—Royal Commission on the Poor Laws and Relief of Distress. Appendices, Volumes VI, VI a, VII,. VIIa, XVIII.

Preliminary tables (subject to correction) of Cases of Industrial poisoning, fatal and non-fatal accidents, and dangerous occurrences in factories, workshops, etc., during the year 1909.

Report of an inquiry by the Board of Trade into the earnings and hours of labour of workpeople of the United Kingdom. III.—Building and woodworking trades in 1906.

Correspondence respecting the application to British subjects of the benefits of the Swedish law, in regard to workmen's compensation for accidents.

Statistical abstract for the principal and other foreign countries in each year, from 1897 to 1907-08.

RECENT LEGAL DECISIONS AFFECTING LABOUR.

The following synopses of recent cases affecting labour are based upon the latest reports of legal proceedings and other legal records of the different Provinces of Canada.

NOVA SCOTIA CASE.

Money Qualification of Immigrants.

ON or about February 13, a party of fourteen miners arrived at Halifax, N.S., on prepaid passage, for the Dominion Coal Company. Six of them were Germans, four Belgians, one Swiss, two French and one Russian. They were of excellent physique, and had employment guaranteed by the Dominion Coal Company, but they were quite unable to comply with the money qualification prescribed by the Immigration Department. They were accordingly rejected by the Immigration Agent at Halifax.

Before, however, they could be deported, the Agent was served with a writ of Habeas Corpus, and, on producing the immigrants before Mr. Justice Russel, of the Supreme Court, he ordered their release, holding that they were entitled to entry under the regulations.

The following extract is taken from the instructions for the guidance of Immigration Officials, dated the fourth of June, 1909.

"The provision as to relaxation of the money qualification because going to assured employment is dealt with as follows:—(a) Immigrants from countries other than those in which immigration effort is being made by Canada, cannot be assumed by the Immigration Officials to be going to assured employment, and, therefore, each individual will be required to produce the amount of money the regulations call for. (b) In view of the difficulties encountered by non-English speaking immigrants in securing employment, even though coming from countries in which immigration effort is being made, (in case of their not having the money required and ticket to destination) the Agent must be satisfied by evidence, which he must record, that such immigrant is going to assured employment at farm work."

The Court held that the Order-in-Council of the eleventh of September, 1908, requires every immigrant to have in his possession the sum of $25, unless satisfactory evidence is offered that the immigrant is going to some definite employment, and that this Order does not contain any provision limiting the employment to farm work. It was on this point the case turned, and the Judge granted an Order for the release of the immigrants, and they were thereupon discharged from custody and allowed to go forward to the work await-

ing them with the Dominion Coal Company.*

QUEBEC CASES.

Damages for Loss of Eye.

A verdict for $2,000 damages was the result of a jury trial, at Montreal, in the case of Alexis Binette vs. the Dominion Bridge Company. The plaintiff claimed $5,000 for the loss of his left eye, into a which a splinter of steel flew while he was engaged in doing rivetting work for the Company. The jury assessed the damages at $3,000, but owing to contributory negligence on the part of Binette, reduced their award to $2,000. The defendant moved for a reserve case, but the presiding judge, Mr. Justice Guerin, did not see any ground for this, and he rendered judgement in accordance with the verdict.

Girl Strikers Fined.

Six striking cloakmakers, four girls and two men, were before Judge Lanctot, in the Recorder's Court, charged with disturbing the peace and blocking traffic on St. Catherine Street, in front of Sumner's establishment, a few weeks ago. All were condemned to pay a fine of $15 or spend one month in jail, and they also received a severe lecture from the Judge for their conduct. Judge Lanctot warned them that he would be more severe on any others brought up before him on similar charges. All must recognize that the streets must be kept clear and the public protected from danger by mobs.

The arrests were made by a squad of policemen called to disperse a crowd of two or three hundred strikers who had gathered around Sumners's about the time the non-strikers were due to leave the establishment. When the policemen arrived on the scene and commenced to clear away the strikers, some of the latter refused to move on. Two girls were arrested by Constable Foucault, and while they were being placed in the patrol wagon, two others attempted to interfere with the policemen, and they too, were taken into custody. A couple of young men, who were shouting "scabs" were also taken into custody, and had to pay a $15 fine yesterday.

ONTARIO CASES.

Penalty Clause in Contract.

A contractor brought action against the executors of J. S. for balance alleged to be due for slating a roof for him. Defendants counterclaimed for damages, alleging that the work was not completed within time agreed upon. At the trial, judgement was given plaintiff for $117 with costs, on proper scale, and judgement was also given defendant for $227 on their counterclaim, with costs on County Court scale, one to be set off against the other. The Divisional Court, on appeal, held that the contractor was delayed by the default of the proprietor or his workmen not beginning his work until a date after the termination of the time fixed by the contract, and that there was in effect a new contract at the contract price, but without revival of the penalty clause in the contract. This penalty clause provided, that should the contractor fail to finish the work at the time agreed upon, he should pay by way of ascertained damages, $1 per day thereafter, for the time that the works remained incomplete; due allowance to be made for extension of time for additional work or alterations, and for delay occasioned by the default of the contractor for other parts of the work, unless the proprietor had proceeded promptly against such other contractor. It appeared that the carpenter's work was not done on the roof till the third of August, and that the slating and tiling part of the work could not be commenced before the expiration of the time limit fixed in the contract, which was the first of August. The Divisional Court also held, that the delay in the after prosecution of the work should not be

*An Order-in-Council amending the Order-in-Council of September, 1908, with regard to the money qualification of immigrants was passed during March, and is published elsewhere in the present issue.

visited by the imposition of the penalty of so much per day, but should be limited to damage sustained thereby, following the decisions in *Holme v. Guppy*, (3 M. & W. 387) and *Moore v. Hamilton*, (33 U. C. R. 279, 520). The Court directed a reference back to one of the Officers of the Court, in order to allow amendments, and to have the damage for delay in the prosecution of the work ascertained upon evidence. Costs of appeal to plaintiff, other costs to be disposed of by Referee. *Findlay v. Stevens*, 15 Ont. Weekly Reporter, 212.

Mechanics' Lien Act—Preservation of Lien.

The plaintiffs supplied the defendants with certain hardware for use in the construction of a building for F. The last delivery was on the first of April, 1908, within thirty days of the filing of the lien. By section twenty-two, subsection 2, of the Act, a claim for lien for material may be registered before or during the furnishing or placing thereof or within thirty days after the furnishing or placing of the last material so furnished or placed. The last delivery, in this case, was of expansion bolts to the value of eighty-four cents, required for use in connection with guards to an elevator shaft. The elevator was installed without guards, but otherwise it was completed in October, 1907. After January, 1908, little remained to be done by the defendants under their contract. F. insisted that defective concrete should be replaced or repaired, and that the elevator should be properly safeguarded. There were structural difficulties preventing, it was thought, the installation of the guards, and the defendants' superintendent was endeavoring to provide guards that would serve the same purpose. In installing a working model of the proposed device he required four bolts to secure to a brick wall a plate to which one of the guards was attached. The bolts were delivered to him at the building and used by him there. The Referee, before whom the case first came, considered that the contract did not call for gates, and that, as the bolts were used for a temporary or experimental purpose, the supplying of them by the plaintiffs had not the effect of keeping alive the plaintiff's lien. Upon an appeal to the Divisional Court it was held, that the delivery of the bolts referred to, although these were of trifling value and used for a temporary or experimental purpose only, was under the contract, and that the lien for all the materials supplied was preserved by registry of the claim therefor within thirty days from the delivery of the bolts, although, if that had not been regarded, the registry would have been too late. It was held also (Mr. Justice Magee dissenting), that having regard to section twenty-eight of the Mechanics' Lien Act, the material men (viz.: the men supplying the materials) had not lost their lien by accepting from the contractors, in part payment of their account, a promissory note which they discounted with their bankers, and which has come back into their hands unpaid prior to the registry of their claim of lien. The appeal was allowed.

(Brooks-Sanford Company v. Theodore Tellier Construction Company, 20 Ontario, L. R., page 303.)

Is Workman Liable for Defective Work?

A case of some interest was recently tried at the Guelph Division Court. The question for decision was whether or not a brussels weaver of the Guelph Carpet Mills was responsible for defective work. H. sued for a balance of wages owing him by the Company, when the brussels weavers went out. The Company did not dispute his claim, but set up a counterclaim for a rug which they said had been spoiled by the plaintiff's work. The case was a test case to decide whether or not the Company had a right to make a deduction for defective work. The rug in question was made up some time last summer, and no deduction was made at the time, as the foreman was endeavouring to dispose of it without loss. But from the plaintiff's wages in December the deduction was made. Upon the main point Judge

Jamieson held that a weaver could not charge for defective work and was liable for damages for goods spoiled by reason of imperfect work. He held, however, that the Company by paying wages at the time had waived the right to deduct and could not make the deduction from December wages. As a result the defendants withdrew their counterclaim and the Judge gave the plaintiff judgement for the balance of his December wages.

Damages for Injuries.

A jury in the Assize Court, presided over by Mr. Justice Latchford, has awarded James Dolley $1,500 damages for injuries received last June, by falling from the second to the first floor in the McCann-Knox Milling Company's factory on Jarvis street. Dolley sued for $5,000, and the statement of claim was to the effect that the elevator gave way either through improper construction or through not being properly protected.

Fined for Calling "Scabs."

Police Magistrate Denison has demonstrated that the word "scabs," as applied to employés acting as substitutes for strikers, cannot be used. Two men have been fined by him twenty dollars and thirty dollars respectively, with the option of thirty days in jail, for applying the epithet to strikebreakers at the Continental Costume Company. "I want it to be distinctly understood that I object to that word," he stated decisively before imposing the fine.

A judgement in favour of the City of Winnipeg was recently rendered by Judge Matthew, in the action brought against the Winnipeg Electric Company, maintaining rights estimated at millions of dollars and many important differences between the municipal plant and the private one. The judgement decides that the city is entitled to an injunction against the Company, to restrain it from distributing electricity for light and power purposes within the city of Winnipeg until the Company obtains the consent of the city by by-law. This does not prevent the Company from using electricity from Lac du Bonnet, for driving the street car service, but it does not apply to the Company's light and power business. The judgement further grants the city an injunction ordering that the street railway remove from the streets the poles which the company is using for distribution of electricity, for light and power purposes, except such poles as are being used for the street car service. The city was granted the costs of the action.

BRITISH COLUMBIA CASES.

Longshoremen's Working Hours.

At an inquest upon the body of a longshoreman who was drowned at one of the seaports, the jury brought in a verdict of accidental death, coupled with a rider stating that in its opinion longshoremen should not be employed more than ten hours out of each twenty-four hours. This rider was the result of testimony showing that the drowned man had worked on the unloading of heavy material from the steamer *Trapea*, almost continuously from noon of Friday to the time of his death, about eight-thirty a. m., on Saturday. This was done by remaining on duty four shifts, each of five hours, with an interval of only one hour between shifts. The jury was unanimously of the opinion that such hours of labour on the waterfront should not be permitted.

UNITED STATES CASE.

Heavy Damages for Strike.

A verdict of $222,000 was recently rendered in the United States Court by the jury, in the suit of D. E. Loewe, of Danbury, against 200 hat makers, members of the Union Hatters of North America. After being out a little over two hours the jury ordered actual damages of $74,000 to the plaintiff, but as

the suit was brought under the Sherman Anti-trust Law, triple damages must be assessed.

There was a remarkable scene in the court-room when the verdict was announced. The defendants in attendance were stunned, and groups dejectedly discussed the significance of the blow. A conference with the Court followed, at which it was decided to give the attorneys for the defence a hearing, on motion to set aside the verdict on the ground of being excessive. It is estimated that the costs will amount to at least $10,000.

Attorney Davenport, senior counsel for the plaintiffs, said of the verdict:—

"It means that individual members of labour unions are bound by the actions of their officers, and they cannot allow them to do as they please. Secondly, it means that the Sherman Anti-trust law protects manufacturers and merchants from boycott attacks. In substance, it is a new declaration of independence."

The judge in his charge, practically instructed the jury to bring in a verdict for the plaintiff. He said the only question for them to decide was one of damages, and these were to be based upon the losses sustained by the plaintiff, between July, 1902, and September, 1903, the period during which the boycott against the Loewe factory was maintained. A bill of exceptions will be filed by the defence, and the case will eventually reach the United States Supreme Court.

The suit has been on trial for eleven weeks. It was instituted by the Anti-boycott Society, through Mr. Loewe, but it is understood the damages awarded were to go to the Danbury hat makers. The expense of defending the suit is being met by the United Hatters of North America.

THE
LABOUR GAZETTE

MAY, 1910.

INDUSTRIAL AND LABOUR CONDITIONS DURING THE MONTH OF APRIL, 1910.

I.—GENERAL SUMMARY.

THE season of outdoor activity has opened fully three weeks earlier than last year. This fact, and the general buoyancy of industry and trade due to favourable financial conditions and the heavy projected expenditures in connection with the development of the country, rendered employment more active during April than at the corresponding season in many years past. Navigation opened at several points at the earliest date on record. Agriculturists had completed seeding in many sections; the early season has resulted in a considerable increase in the acreage under crop. Unskilled labour generally was in very active demand for the season, the supply being already exhausted at many points by the resumption of railway construction and civic improvement work. The building year gives every promise of exceptional activity. The lumbering and mining industries have been favourably affected by the prevailing weather conditions. In the former, nearly all the mills in Ontario and the Eastern Provinces had resumed work, while good progress was made with the drives. In the mining industry, metalliferous mining increased in activity; in coal mining the cessation of labour disturbances in the Cape Breton fields and the early opening of navigation were favourable incidents of the month. The fishing industry in the Maritime Provinces has profitted by the absence of off-shore ice, and lobster fishing promises a larger return than for some time past. Manufacturing continued to increase in activity, and staffs were being steadily enlarged; a scarcity of labour, especially of female labour, was reported at several manufacturing centres. Immigration into Canada has been on a scale that promises to exceed all previous records. The outlook is for a season of exceptional activity in nearly all branches and localities.

Changes in Wages and Hours of Labour.

Wages changes, nearly all being in an upward direction, have been larger in number than for some time. The following is a statement of the various changes in wages and hours of labour, information concerning which was received at the Department during April:—

Lumbering.—Millmen (950) at St. John, N.B., received a ten per cent. increase in wages, namely from a scale of $1.35–$2.00 per nine-hour day, to one of $1.42–$2.20. The increase was granted after a strike.

Building trades.—Plumbers and steamfitters (fourteen) in New Westminster, B. C., obtained an increase of twelve and one-half cents. per hour, namely from $22.00 to $27.50 per week of forty-four hours. Bricklayers, stone masons and plumbers at Vancouver, B.C., received increases in schedule, the latter being advanced from a minimum of $4.00 to one of $5.00 a day. Carpenters at Saskatoon, Sask., obtained an increase from thirty-five to forty-five cents per hour, with a

The LABOUR GAZETTE, in its accounts of proceedings, abstracts of reports, legal decisions, quotations or other records of matters of concern to labour, is not to be regarded as necessarily endorsing any of the views or opinions which may be expressed therein.—Ed.

reduction in hours from ten to nine per day. At Lethbridge, B.C., a general increase in wages of employés in the building trades was granted, the classes affected including bricklayers, carpenters and joiners, electrical workers, lathers, plasterers' labourers, painters, plumbers, sheet metal workers, hod carriers and general labourers.

Metal trades.—Electrical wirers at Brantford, Ont., had their wages increased from twenty-two and one-half cents to twenty-five cents per hour. Foundry employés to the number of 160 at Waterloo, Ont., obtained an increase in wages. Labourers in the employ of the Hamilton, Ont., Iron and Steel Company had their wages increased by from five to ten per cent.

Woodworking trades.—Pattern makers (twenty-five) at Peterborough and Port Hope, Ont., had their wages increased from twenty-seven and one-half to thirty cents per hour.

Clothing trades.—By an agreement which took effect at London, Ont., on March 28, thirty-five coat makers received a twelve per cent. increase in piece work prices; the increase amounts to about $3 per week. Journeymen tailors (forty) at St. Hyacinthe, Que., were granted an increase of approximately $1 per week on piece work.

Leather trades.—Leather workers (thirty) at Vancouver, B.C., had their hours reduced from nine to eight per day, without reduction in pay.

Railway employés.[1]—Maintenance-of-way employés of the Michigan Central Railway Company had their wages advanced from April 1, as follows:—

SECTION FOREMEN.

Location.	*Previous Rate*	*New Rate.*
St. Thomas	$67.50	$70.00
Montrose	.....	.....
Victoria	.....	.....
St. Clair Division	52.50	55.00
Leamington Division	.....	.....
Mich-Midland Division	.....	.....
Amherstburg Division	.....	.....
Niagara Div. (except Section 4)	.....	.....
London Division	52.50	57.50
Windsor Yard	75.00	75.00
All others	57.50	60.00

ASSISTANT FOREMEN.

Windsor	57.50	60.00
St. Thomas	.....	.....
Montrose	.....	.....
Victoria	.....	.....
Windsor Yard, 1 Second Assistant	52.50	55.00

SECTION LABOURERS.

Windsor Yard	1.50	1.65
Sections 2, 29, 30, 31, 57 to 62 Inc.		
All Sections on Fort Erie Division.		
Sections 1 to 5 inclusive Niagara D.		
All Sections London Division		
All other Sections	1.45	1.60

A number of freight-handlers of the Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Railway Company, at Hamilton, Ont., had their wages advanced one cent per hour. Dating from April 1, 1910, telegraphers in the employ of the Michigan Central Railway Company obtained a substantial increase in wages.[2]

Street railway employés.—Conductors and motormen in the employ of the Ottawa Electric Railway Company received in increase of one-half cent per hour in the case of first and second year men, and one and one-half cents per hour in the case of men over two years in the service. Street railway employés at London, Ont., also received an increase.[3]

General transport.—An agreement was reached at Fort William, Ont., by which grain trimmers will be paid a flat wage ranging from fifty to sixty-five cents per 1,000 bushels. The agreement is to be effective for three years.

Public employés.—Corporation teamsters (thirty-five) at Ottawa, Ont., obtained an increase from $4.32 to $4.50 in the rate per nine-hour day for man and team. The rate for men with horses and carts (twenty-five) was increased from $2.25 to $2.50 per nine-hour day. Civic employés (twelve) at London, Ont., received increases ranging from $25 to $100 per year from March 1.

Miscellaneous.—Waitresses (sixteen) at Ottawa, Ont., had their wages increased $3 per month, the new rate being $3.75 per week, with board and lodging. Stokers (fourteen) in the employ of the Ottawa Gas Company received an advance from $15 to $16 per week of seventy-seven hours.

[1]See reference to increases granted railway shop employés at St. Thomas, Ont., in the report of the correspondent to the *Labour Gazette* for that city.

[2]Copy of the schedule is published under the heading "Recent Industrial Agreements" elsewhere in the present issue.

[3]See report of St. Thomas, Ont., correspondent.

Unskilled labour.—Corporation labourers (ten) at Paris, Ont., had their wages increased from $1.50 to $1.75 per day. Corporation labourers at Guelph, Ont., were also advanced.

Several establishments at Ottawa, Ont., have changed the hours of labour from 7.00 A.M., to 4.00 P.M., instead of from 8.00 A.M., to 5.00 P.M., during the summer months in order to give the employés another hour of daylight.

Interruptions to Industries.

Among industrial establishments, etc., destroyed by fire or through other causes during April, as reported in the press of the Dominion, the following may be mentioned:—

Nova Scotia.—Shoe factory at Yarmouth, loss, $30,000. On April 8, the schooner *Vivian Walter* was wrecked at Black Rock, New Harbour. On April 27, the fishing schooner *Niagara* struck on a shoal north-east of Cranberry Island and became a wreck.

Prince Edward Island.—Outbuildings and residence at Morrell.

New Brunswick.—Residence and outbuildings at Georgetown, loss, $3,500; boarding house at Moncton; carriage factory at Woodstock.

Quebec.—House hospital at Bury; sash and door factory at Black Lake, loss, $35,000; hotel at Fraserville, loss, $3,000; creamery cheese factory and stock at Mascouche, loss, $4,000; tenement houses at Maisonneuve, loss, $6,000; foundry at Maisonneuve, loss, $1,500; manufacturing establishment at Montreal, loss, $125,000; sash and door factory at Montreal, loss, $615,000; hardware store at Quebec, loss, $15,000; stables and six horses at Quebec; grist and sawmill at St. Eugène, loss, $12,000; business section of St. Eustache, loss, $40,000; implement factory and warehouse at Warwick, loss, $50,000.

Ontario.—Hotel and business block at Cornwall, loss, $250,000; outbuildings and residence at Fingal; theatre at Galt, loss, $25,000; wholesale crockery store at Hamilton, loss, $8,000; railway warehouse at Hawkesbury; lumber yard at Mechanicsville, loss, $5,000; business block at London, loss, $4,000; planing mill and lumber at Mount Forest; theatre and lodge rooms at Niagara Falls, loss, $5,000; round house and lumber at Ottawa, loss, $14,000; driving park at Peterborough; outbuildings and stock at Sandwich West, loss, $2,500; sawmill and planing mill at Stevensville, loss, $10,000; woollen mills at Stratford, loss, $50,000, (forty hands thrown out of employment); business block at Tilbury, loss, $10,000; five stores at Tilsonburg, loss, $5,000; rag factory at Toronto, loss, $7,000; tea warehouse and contents at Toronto, loss, $40,000; tug *Kate* of Ganley line at Sault Ste. Marie; hotel at Wiarton, loss, $4,500; cooperage at Windsor, loss, $3,000; varnish factory at Wychwood loss, $5,000.

Manitoba.—Fifteen thousand telegraph poles at Brandon, loss, $2,000; elevator and grain at Rosthern, loss, $8,000. At Winnipeg, barber shop, tailor shop, laundry and residence, loss, $5,000; elevator; wholesale grocery warehouse, loss, $125,000 (sixty-five hands out of employment); brewery, (forty hands out of employment.)

Saskatchewan.—Elevator and 15,000 bushels of wheat at Indian Head, loss, $15,000; general store and hotel at Manor, loss, $50,000; stables, barns and contents and granary at Wynard.

During April prairie fires caused damage to farm houses, outbuildings and contents in Manitoba and Saskatchewan.

Alberta.—Elevator at Calgary, loss, $300,000; sawmill at Edmonton, loss $20,000, business section of Tolfield, loss, $20,000.

British Columbia.—Sawmill and lumber at China Creek, loss, $35,000.

Conditions in the Industries and Trades.

Conditions of employment during April in the several industries and groups of trades throughout Canada, as indicated by reports of correspondents of the *Labour Gazette* and by information received at the Department of Labour from other sources, may be briefly summarized as follows:—

Agriculture.

From the standpoint of agriculture, the month just passed has been the most favourable, compared with the corresponding period in previous years, in many seasons past. Seeding had been already completed in several localities at the close of the month, and in Western Canada a large proportion of the wheat had been sown, seeding having become general throughout the three Prairie Provinces in the second week of the month. The cool dry weather of the first half of the month was especially favourable for the working of the land. This was followed, in the closing weeks of the month, by general and heavy rain falls, which greatly promoted growth. Pastures were reported in excellent condition throughout Canada. The result was an unprecedented supply of milk, considering the season, at the cheese factories, which in Ontario and Quebec were nearly all in operation by the opening week of the month. Though there were occasional cold waves, no damage from frost was reported. The outlook for fruit is exceptionally promising, and small fruits are expected to be on the market at an unusually early date. Cattle, sheep and other live stock wintered well. Altogether, the season is earlier by at least three weeks than that of 1909, being, in the general opinion, the earliest recorded for at least fifteen years back.

TABLE SHOWING STATE OF EMPLOYMENT IN

This table is based largely on the reports of the correspondents of the *Gazette* as published in the present issue several trades and industries throughout the Dominion. The table has reference only to the amount of employment headings in the *Gazette*. In tabulating the information in question, the terms employed are divided into two groups, the very active, (2) quiet and very quiet.

City and district of correspondent.	Agricultural operations.	Fishing.	Lumbering (including sawmilling.)	Mining.	Manufacturing.	Railway construction.	Building trades.
Nova Scotia—							
1—Sydney	Quiet	Quiet	.....	Active	Active	.....	Quiet
2—Westville	Quiet	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active
3—Halifax	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	.....	Quiet
4—Amherst	Active	Active	Quiet	Active	Very active	.....	Quiet
Prince Edward Island—							
5—Charlottetown	Active	Very active	.....	.....	Active	.....	Active
New Brunswick—							
6—Moncton	Quiet	Quiet	Active	Active	Very active	Active	Active
7—St. John	Active	.....	Very active	.....	.....	Active	Active
8—Newcastle	Quiet	Quiet	Active	.....	.....	.....	Quiet
Quebec—							
9—Quebec	Active	.....	Active	.....	Active	.....	Quiet
10—Sherbrooke	Active	.....	Active	.....	Active	.....	Active
11—Three Rivers	Quiet	Quiet	Active	.....	Active	Quiet	Quiet
12—St. Hyacinthe	Active	.....	.....	.....	Active	.....	Active
13—St. Johns and Iberville	Active	Active	.....	.....	Very active	.....	Active
14—Maisonneuve	Active	.....	.....	.....	Very active	.....	Active
15—Montreal	Active	.....	.....	.....	Very active	.....	Active
16—Hull	Active	.....	Active	.....	Active	.....	Active
Ontario—							
17—Ottawa	Very active	.....	Very active	.....	Very active	Active	Very active
18—Kingston	Very active	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active
19—Belleville	Active	Quiet	Active	Active	Very active	Active	Active
20—Peterborough	Active	.....	Active	.....	Very active	.....	Quiet
21—Toronto	Very active	.....	.....	.....	Very active	.....	Very active
22—Niagara Falls	Very active	Active	.....	.....	Very active	Active	Active
23—St. Catharines	Active	.....	.....	.....	Active	.....	Active
24—Hamilton	Active	.....	.....	.....	Very active	Active	Active
25—Brantford	Active	.....	.....	.....	Very active	Active	Active
26—Guelph	Very active	.....	.....	.....	Very active	.....	Active
27—Berlin	Active	.....	.....	.....	Very active	.....	Active
28—Woodstock	Active	.....	.....	.....	Very active	.....	Active
29—Stratford	Very active	.....	.....	.....	Very active	.....	Active
30—London	Active	.....	.....	.....	Quiet	.....	Quiet
31—St. Thomas	Quiet	.....	.....	.....	Active	.....	Quiet
32—Chatham	Active	.....	.....	.....	Active	.....	Active
33—Windsor	Very active	.....	.....	.....	Very active	.....	Very active
34—Sault Ste. Marie	.....	Quiet	Very active	.....	Active	.....	Quiet
35—Port Arthur & Fort William	Active	.....	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active
Manitoba—							
36—Winnipeg	Active	.....	Active	.....	Active	.....	Very active
37—Brandon	Very active	.....	.....	.....	Active	.....	Very active
Saskatchewan—							
38—Regina	Active	.....	.....	.....	Very active	Very active	Active
39—Moose Jaw	Active	.....	.....	.....	Active	.....	Active
Alberta—							
40—Calgary	.....	.....	.....	.....	Active	Active	Active
41—Edmonton	Active	.....	.....	Quiet	Active	Active	Very quiet
British Columbia—							
42—Nelson	Active	.....	Active	Quiet	.....	.....	Quiet
43—New Westminster	Active	Quiet	Very active	.....	Active	.....	Active
44—Vancouver	Active	Quiet	Active	.....	.....	.....	Active
45—Victoria	.....	Quiet	Active	.....	Active	.....	Active
46—Nanaimo	Quiet	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	Active

CANADA DURING THE MONTH OF APRIL, 1910.

and is intended to present, in brief and accessible form, a generalized statement as to the state of employment in the prevailing, no account being taken as to wage changes, trade disputes and kindred phenomena treated under separate order indicating in each the degree to which general conditions were favourable or unfavourable, as follows: (1) active

	Metal, engineering and ship-building.	Wood-working.	Printing and Allied trades.	Clothing.	Food and tobacco preparation	Leather.	General transport.	Miscella-neous.	Unskilled labour.
1—	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	Active	Active	Active
2—	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Quiet
3—	Active	.....	Active	.....	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active
4—	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
5—	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
6—	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
7—	Active	.....	Very active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active
8—	Active	.....	.....	.....	Active	.....	Quiet	.....	Quiet
9—	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active	.....	Quiet	Active	Very quiet
10—	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active
11—	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Quiet
12—	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
13—	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	Active	Active	Active
14—	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
15—	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
16—	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....	.....	Active	Active	Active
17—	Active	Active	Very active	Active	Active	Active	Very active	Active	Active
18—	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Quiet	Active
19—	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
20—	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Very active	Active	Active
21—	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
22—	Active	.....	.....	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active
23—	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
24—	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
25—	Very active	Active	Active	Very active	Active	Active	Very active	Active	Active
26—	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active
27—	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
28—	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....	Active	Very active
29—	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Very active
30—	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Quiet
31—	Active	.....	Active	Active	.....	.....	Active	.....	Active
32—	Active	Very active	.....	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Quiet
33—	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Very active
34—	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	Active	Quiet
35—	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	.....	Active	.....	Active
36—	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....	Active	.....	Very active
37—	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Very active	Active	Very active
38—	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active
39—	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active
40—	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Quiet
41—	.....	.....	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Quiet
42—	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet
43—	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active
44—	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....	.....	Active	Active	Active
45—	Active	Active	Very active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Quiet
46—	Active	.....	Active	.....	.....	.....	Active	.....	Active

Farm and dairy produce advanced in price during April, and marketing was active. Meats advanced two to four cents per pound, and butter, five cents a pound, in many sections. The maple sugar yield will be somewhat lighter than usual owing to the early closing of the season.

The British Columbia Fruit Growers' Association held its annual convention at Kamloops, B.C. The reorganization of the Association was accomplished. A feature of the meeting was a thorough discussion of co-operative marketing.

According to an estimate of the *Census and Statistics Monthly*, the quantity of wheat in farmers' hands at the close of March, was upward of 30,000,000 bushels, as compared with 22,747,000 bushels, last year. It is estimated that ninety-five per cent. of the wheat crop of the Dominion of 1909 was of merchantable quality.

As indicating the increase during recent years in the price of dressed hogs, the following table from the *Census and Statistics Monthly* shows the average price per 100 lb. of dressed hogs paid by the George Matthews Company, Limited, for the nine years ended March, 1910, at their factories at Hull, Peterborough and Brantford, and representative of the prices paid in Ontario and Quebec by all buyers during that period:—

Month.	1901–1902	1902–1903	1903–1904	1904–1905	1905–1906	1906–1907	1907–1908	1908–1909	1909–1910
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
April	9.00	8.57	8.78	7.46	8.70	10.00	9.12	8.68	10.21
May	9.60	9.52	8.33	7.84	9.30	9.98	9.25	8.60	10.70
June	9.75	9.19	8.03	7.83	9.17	10.35	9.51	8.72	10.96
July	9.91	9.71	7.93	7.93	9.14	10.92	9.35	9.46	11.30
August	9.85	10.01	8.88	8.59	9.96	10.28	9.28	9.30	11.26
September	9.72	9.55	7.90	7.36	8.88	8.90	8.66	9.60	11.81
October	8.82	8.68	7.54	7.30	8.72	9.00	8.73	8.93	11.23
November	7.62	8.18	6.98	6.75	7.92	8.25	8.03	8.58	11.03
December	8.34	8.20	6.86	6.66	8.36	8.70	7.54	8.44	11.13
January	8.73	8.36	7.02	7.00	9.18	9.15	8.06	8.93	11.79
February	8.24	8.16	7.01	7.22	9.59	9.43	7.44	9.59	11.67
March	81.8	8.72	7.32	8.24	9.69	9.52	7.48	9.99	13.14
Averages	8.98	8.90½	7.71½	7.51½	9.04½	9.52½	8.53¾	9.08⅝	11.35¼

In the first two years of the period there was little fluctuation, and prices were fairly steady at about $9 per 100 lb. In the next two years they veered from $6.66 to $8.88, with averages of $7.51½ to $7.71½. Then ensued four years of higher prices in which twenty-six quotations were over $9 and twenty-two under that figure, with four over $10. In the last year, three monthly quotations are over $10, with eight over $11, and one over $13. The top figure was reached in March, and the average for the year was $11.35¼ per 100 lb., being $2.37¼ more than the average for 1901-2.

The estimated number of live hogs in the country fell from 3,445,282, in 1907, to 3,369,858 in 1908, and to 2,912,509, in 1909. The number in 1901 was 2,353,828.

The greater number of Ontario farmers who are this year making application to the Ontario Government immigration office for help, offer to give men work the year around, and a large proportion of them want a man with a wife and family. The wages offered run from $10 to $15 a month for inexperienced men, $15 to $20 for partly skilled, and $20 to $25 per month for those who are experienced. This includes board and washing, and in many cases a house or cottage is provided, some offering, also, to include fuel, vegetables, milk and fruit.

Latest reports received by the Superintendent of Immigration from the Officials of the Interior Department in the Western Provinces, show a widespread demand for labour.

The following statement will show the condition of the labour markets in the various districts covered, and the wages offered:—

Brandon, Man.	Men wanted	Wages, $15 to 30.
Battleford, Sask.	No demand.	
Canora, Sask.	Men wanted	" $30 to $40.
Craik, Sask.	"	" $35 to $45.
Calgary, Alta.	Supply equals demand	" $35.
Coutts, Alta.	" "	" $35 to $45.
Daysland, Alta.	Men wanted	" $1.50 to $2 per day.
Dauphin, Man.	"	" $10 to $35.
Davidson, Sask.	"	" $30 to $40.
Duck Lake, Sask.	Supply equals demand.	
Dubuc, Sask.	" "	
Edmonton, Alta.	Strong demand for experienced men farm hands, railroad men, and also domestics	Wages $30 t2 $35, with board.
Emerson, Man.	Men wanted	" $15 to $30.
Fort Saskatchewan, Alta.	Demand for men increasing	" $35 to $40.
Indian Head, Sask.	Men wanted	" $35 to $40.
Innisfail, Altn.	"	" $25 to $30.
Lacombe, Alta.	"	" $25 to $35.
Lethbridge, Altn.	Men in great demand	" $25 to $45.
Lloydminster, Sask.	Little demand	" $30.
Makinak, Man.	No demand.	
Maple Creek, Sask.	"	
Macleod, Alta.	Men wanted	" $30 to $40.
Medicine Hat, Alta.	No demand.	
Moosomin, Sask.	Men wanted	" $35 to $40.
Moose Jaw, Sask.	Fair demand	" $20 to $30.
Manton, Alta.	Supply limited	" $35 to $40.
Olds, Alta.	Men wanted	" $35 and board.
Quill Lake, Sask.	No demand.	
Regina, Sask.	Keen demand for all kinds of farm help.	" $15 to $40.
	Married couples	" $35 to $50.
Revelstoke, B.C.	No demand.	
Saskatoon, Sask.	No demand.	
Stettler, Alta.	Men wanted	" $20 to $35.
Strathcona, Altn.	Fair demand	" $30.
Swan River, Man.	Men wanted.	
Wetaskiwin, Alta.	"	" $30 to $40.
Winnipeg, Man.	Men in great demand at Immigration Office. Wages offered for season.	$15 to $30 per month.
Yorkton, Sask.	Men wanted	Wages, $20 to $40.

It is anticipated that the demand will increase as the season advances. It is to be noted that the phenomenal influx of American settlers this season is affording most acceptable help. The wages offered include board and are estimated according to the experience of the man offering.

The final returns of the Alberta grain crops for 1909, exceed the estimates of the Department based on the reports of its crop correspondents. The total area reported under crop was 1,242,644 acres, an increase of forty-eight per cent. over 1908, and the total yield in bushels is 36,761,493, an increase over the previous year of forty-six per cent.

Fishing.

The month showed a marked improvement over March in the Maritime Provinces. The absence of drift ice on the Atlantic coast has facilitated operations, and some good catches of herring and mackerel were made. Lobster men were very busy in the closing week of the month, the season having opened under favourable conditions. An increase in the catch over last year is expected. In British Columbia, the run of spring salmon has been light. The whaling station on the Eastern coast of Vancouver Island is very active, operations not having yet been begun on the Western side of the island.

The report of the Lobster Commission was presented to Parliament, and was discussed in the House of Commons. The terms under which licenses will be issued to canneries in British Columbia was under discussion.

The seal catches of the Halifax fleet this season have been as follows:—

Latooka	730
Ulva	171
Alice Gertrude	398
Agnes Donohue	1,054
Village Bell	312
Beatrice Corkum	746
Total	3,411

This is an average of 568 each. The Corkum will increase her catch, however, having left Cape Town, January 27, for the old sealing grounds.

Lumbering.

In Ontario and the eastern provinces interest has centered on the opening of the sawmills and the progress made with the drives. The former opened fully two weeks earlier than last year, and gave employment to a large number of men. The outlook is for an active season. The drives were retarded in certain localities by dry weather, in the beginning of the month, but the heavy rains at the close rendered conditions favourable in this respect, and on many of the rivers the drives had been completed by the close of the month. Fewer logs than usual will be left in the streams.

The British Columbia mills were very active and there was renewed activity in the logging camps. Prices have been firm to upward throughout Canada.

The Honourable the Premier of Quebec announced, during April, that the Government of that Province would prohibit the exportation of pulp wood cut on the Crown lands of the Province after May 1. An increase in stumpage dues from $1.30 to $2 per thousand feet in the case of pine logs, and from sixty-five cents to $1.05 in the case of spruce logs; and in ground rents from $3 to $5 per square mile, will also go into effect on September 1. The provision prohibiting the cut of pulp wood for export is as follows:—

All timber cut on Crown Lands after May 1, 1910, must be manufactured in Canada—that is to say, converted into pulp or paper, into deals or boards, or into some other article of commerce or merchandise as distinguished from such timber in its raw state. It is further provided that there shall not be considered as manufactured, within the meaning of the present regulations, timber merely cut into lengths or logs piled up, barked or otherwise worked preliminary to the fabrication of pulp or paper, of deals or boards or of any other articles of commerce, nor waney timber nor poles; but actual square timber and railway ties are considered as manufactured.

A revision of the Timber Regulations has been carried into effect by the Government of Ontario. Dues are increased and the lessee must now pay the cost of fire protection.

The annual report of the Chief Fire Warden of British Columbia shows that in all 370 fires were reported during 1909, of which eighty per cent. were extinguished before damage resulted. The causes were: locomotives, 137; unknown, seventy-one; settlers, sixty-four; campers, fifty-six; donkey engines, twenty-three; lightning, nineteen. The loss: amount of timber destroyed and damaged by fires, 8,000,000 feet board measurement. The estimated area burned over amounted to some 30,000 acres of timber lands, and 40,000 acres of land that had been logged over, and which will be cleared for settlement. The total number of informations laid were thirty-three; convictions, nineteen; dismissed, eight; suspended, four; withdrawn, two. Fines collected amounted to $800. The number employed to fight fires was 850. Total wages paid to fight fires were $12,000. Total expenditures for Government to protect the timber will amount to over $40,000. In patrolling their districts the fire wardens travelled some 60,287 miles, posting some 4,000 notices. Permits were granted to 2,530 settlers to start fires to clear their lands. There are 215 sawmills and fifty-nine shingle mills in British Columbia.

Mining.

In mining there was a considerable increase in activity during April, especially in the metalliferous camps, and the month compared very favourably with the corresponding period of 1909.

In Nova Scotia, a feature of the month was the decision of the striking miners, formerly in the employ of the Dominion Coal Company of Cape Breton, to return to work. At Springhill, N.S., however, the men still continued on strike. Outputs continued to increase during the month, and the outlook is for a heavy shipping season, the first steamer reaching Montreal, Que., in the third week of the month. The metal mines of the Eastern Provinces reported an exception-

ally early resumption of activity, and the outlook in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick is for a more active season than in several seasons past. In Quebec, the asbestos mines continued very busy. Shipments from the Cobalt camp amounted to 2,624 tons during March, compared with 2,113 tons in February. The annual report of the Nipissing Mines Company showed payments of dividends amounting to $1,500,000, and an increase in earnings of $775,000; the total shipments amounted to 6,412 tons, averaging 724 ounces of silver to the ton. The collieries of Alberta and the Crow's Nest Pass were producing steadily. On Vancouver Island there was a diminution of output as compared with the preceding months of the year. Metalliferous camps in British Columbia reported little change from March. The output of the British Columbia Copper Company, during January and February, was 1,339,707 pounds of copper, 15,151 ounces of silver, and 5,073 ounces of gold.

According to an official return, sales of Nova Scotia coal amounted to 4,615,713 tons in 1909, being 870,000 tons less than in 1908.

The seventh annual convention of District Union No. 18, United Mine Workers of America, was held at Fernie, B.C., during March. The annual report of the President dealt with the negotiations held with the Western Coal Operators, and the proceedings of the Board named under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act. The subject of workmen's compensation during the year was also dealt with, and the question of the affiliation of the members of the district union with the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada. A review showing progress of the organization during the year was given. The Secretary-Treasurer's report showed total receipts to be $54,576, the total average membership of thirty local unions in the district being placed at 4,429. New unions were organized at Edmonton, Lethbridge, Blairmore, Fraser Flats, Carbondale, and Cardiff; and unions at Merritt, Carbonado, Strathcona, Edmonton, Middlesboro, and Woodpecker went out of existence. An appeal was sent out during the year for financial assistance to the widow and children of the late ex-President of the district union, Mr. F. H. Sherman; up to the present time the sum of $2,624.80 has been subscribed to this fund.

The annual statement of the Dominion Coal Company shows that in spite of the extra expense incurred by the Company as the result of the strike, there should be sufficient earnings to provide for the bond interest, the interest on the preferred stock, and a balance left to be appropriated to common stock interests. The net earnings for the year were $1,113,091. Out of this amount there was appropriated for renewals and repairs $350,000, leaving a net balance of $763,091.

Manufacturing.

Manufacturing activity continued steadily to increase. Nearly all establishments were working full time, with full staffs, overtime prevailing in some branches and localities. In many manufacturing centres a scarcity of skilled employés was reported. The supply of female labour, in particular, was at several points less than the demand, as at Toronto, Hamilton, London, Brantford, Woodstock, Ottawa and other centres in Ontario.

At the three beet sugar factories in operation last year, in Canada, 75,056 short tons of beet were treated, and 19,711,801 pounds of sugar produced. The Wallaceburg factory has given the highest returns to the growers of beets, although the per cent. yield of sugar was somewhat lower than at either of the other factories. The roots were an average yield of 7.46 tons, and the average value was $43.83 per acre. At Berlin, the average was 6.09 tons, and the value $25 per acre; and in Alberta 5.4 tons and $27.07 per acre.

The incorporation of the Maple Leaf Milling Company, with a capital of $5,000,000, being a consolidation of milling interests for the purpose of expansion, was announced. The mills controlled by the consolidation are situated at Brantford, Kenora, Welland, Thorold, St. Catharines and Port Colborne.

In 1909, there were manufactured in Canada, 4,089,191 barrels of cement, while 156,456 were imported. In 1900, 292,124 barrels were manufactured, and 374,966 barrels imported. The statistics not only represent a very large growth in the consumption of cement, but an increase in the proportion of Canadian cement used from forty-four to ninety-five per cent.

Railway Construction.

Work in connection with railway construction showed a marked increase in activity during April. Large numbers of men were recruited for employment in the camps throughout the summer, especially in Western Canada, the general market for labour at some points being depleted by the demand in this connection. A still further increase in the demand will occur in May.

Tenders have been received by the Commission for the supply of 24,733 gross tons of eighty-pound steel rails, together with the necessary splice bars, track spikes, bolts and nuts, nutlocks and tie plates. Tenders have also been received for the erection of a pump house at the locomotive shops near Winnipeg, the building to be completed by July 1; for the necessary pumping-plant to equip the same, and for the construction of a 2,000,000 gallon reservoir, to be completed by August 1. Tenders were received by the Commission to April 12, for the supply of the plant for the equipment of the locomotive shops east of Winnipeg as follows:—Machines and tools; leather belting; shafting; hangers; steel frame work, etc.; miscellaneous equipment; industrial track and lockers; motors; furnaces and forges; cranes; air compressors; grey iron foundry equipment and brass foundry equipment.

The following contracts have been let for construction on Canadian Pacific Railway western lines:—

From Forward, Sask., westerly for twenty-five miles, to McArthur and Dutton;

From Craven, Sask., to Colonsay, 110 miles, to J. Bradley;

From Outlook, Sask., northwesterly for ninety-three miles, to McArthur and Dutton;

From Macklin, Sask., southeasterly to a junction with the line from Outlook, fifty-four miles, to Janse, McDonald and Timothy;

From Carmangay, Alta., northwesterly for thirty miles to Foley, Welch and Stewart;

From Irricana, Alta., easterly for fifteen miles, to Foley, Welch and Stewart.

It is estimated that during the coming season the three principal railroads will spend $30,000,000 in improvements and extensions through Western Canada. This compares with $28,000,000 so spent last year.

General Transport.

The most important feature of the month was the opening of navigation at the earliest date recorded in several years past. The first transatlantic steamer arrived at Montreal on April 26. The first coasting steamer to arrive was on April 11; the earliest previous date was April 22. Canal and lake traffic became heavy in the closing week of the month. By order of the Inland Rate Association the water rate from Fort William to Montreal was lowered from five and one quarter cents per bushel to four and three quarters cents. The total rate for Canadian grain from Fort William to Liverpool is now 8.13 cents, by the all-water route; the rate via Buffalo and United States ports is 8.52 cents per bushel. Canadian shipping companies report space taken for some time in advance.

Railway traffic was much heavier than at the corresponding period of 1909. The handling of the influx of settlers increased the activity of railways, while the general volume of freight and passenger traffic was well maintained. Railway shops became very busy during April, some large orders for rolling stock having been placed.

A new all-water fast freight service between England and the head of the lakes was announced by the Canadian Northern Railway Company.

The half-yearly meeting of the Grand Trunk Railway Company was held at London, Eng., on April 14. It was announced that gross receipts had increased by £306,000, of which £237,000 came from freight and live stock traffic. There was an increase of £345,000 in working expenses. Referring to the progress of the Grand Trunk Pacific, it

was stated that by September next, 1,361 miles would be completed west of Fort William.

The Trades.

Building.—The outlook is for a very active building season. Permits issued in nearly all of the larger centres are greater in number and represent a higher estimated valuation than last year. The favourable weather enabled operations to be begun at an exceptionally early date and the outside trades had nearly all resumed activity at the close of the month Carpenters were very busy, and additional men were in demand in some localities. Bricklayers and plasterers had not resumed full activity at some points, but were generally well employed.

Metal and woodworking.—These trades had an active month. Steadily increasing activity in industrial establishments rendered conditions and prospects much more favourable than a year ago.

Printing.—An active month was reported by the allied trades.

Clothing.—Tailors were busy and garment workers well employed. Boot and shoe workers had a good month.

Textile.—Woollen mills employés were more active than in several years past. Cotton mills were working steadily.

Leather.—Tanners and curriers had a good month. Leather workers of all classes were busy. Hides and leather continued firm. Crude rubber was higher in price than in several years past.

Food and Tobacco.—Bakers and confectioners were busy. Flour prices were firm. Ice delivery employés had begun their active season. Cigar makers and tobacco workers had a good month.

Miscellaneous.—Retail clerks, barbers, etc., reported favourable conditions. Laundry workers had a good month. There is a very active demand throughout Canada for domestic servants.

Unskilled labour.—The early opening of the spring season has rendered this class more active than at the corresponding period in several years past. The extensive railway construction, civic improvement and building operations projected have created an active demand for the less skilled branches, and men were already scarce in several localities. The outlook is for an exceptionally active season for general labour.

Canadian Trade and Revenue.

Foreign trade.—During March, 1910, the total value of imports entered for consumption was $43,391,991, compared with $33,863,362 in March, 1909. For the first twelve months of the fiscal year ending March 31, 1910, the total value of imports entered for consumption was $375,783,660, compared with $298,123,792 in the fiscal year ending March 31, 1909. The total value of domestic exports during March, 1910, was $22,199,275, compared with $18,397,774 in March, 1909. The total value of exports for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1910, was $279,211,537, compared with $242,603,584 in the fiscal year preceding. In March, 1910, there was an increase in exports of the mine, the forest, animals and their products, agriculture and manufactures, and a decrease in exports of the fisheries. The grand total of Canadian trade for March, 1910, was $66,564,208, compared with $53,171,277 in March, 1909, For the fiscal year ending March 31, 1910, the total Canadian trade amounted to $677,142,189, compared with $559,635,951 in the previous fiscal year.

According to reports of Trade Commissioners received at the Department of Trade and Commerce, Canada, there is a market for Canadian confectionery in Cuba; Canadian trade with this island was reported as increasing, especially in paper, stone and potatoes. For Canadian products generally, but especially for apples and lumber, good openings were reported in Holland.

Imperial trade.—In Great Britain and the different Dominions of the Empire, openings for Canadian products were reported as follows:—

For Canadian lumber, steel ceilings, hardwood flooring, furniture timber and furniture, in South Africa. A ready market is reported in Australia for steel and iron manufactures, special machinery, gas engines, nail and fencing wire, tube piping, farming machinery and imple-

ments, tools of trade, shelf and heavy hardware, shovels, silver plate, lamps and lanterns, enamelled ware, chairs, furniture roll top desks, motor cars, musical instruments, carriage woodware, washing machines, oars, special lines of apparel, cotton ducks, drills, prints, denhams and piece goods, sewing silks, wall, news and writing paper, carbide of calcium, canned and (some) salt fish, breakfast foods, leather, rubber goods, oils, paints, lumber, such as spruce, clear and white pine, oak, ash, hickory and poplar.

Domestic trade.—Country trade was quiet, farmers being at work on the land, but the general tone among wholesalers was buoyant. Prices were generally firm. Shipments of heavy goods were on a large scale, the demand for builders' supplies being particularly active. Collections have been generally satisfactory.

Business failures totalled 426 during the first quarter of the present year, compared with 584 in the corresponding three months of 1909.

The March bank statement was favourable, every important item showing a gain over the previous month, especially under the head of Deposits and Current Loans. Circulation has expanded by nearly $4,000,000.

Canadian revenue.—Canadian revenue for the month of April, 1910, amounted to $1,731,287.18, compared with $1,954,901-.82 in April, 1909. The total revenue to April 30, 1910, was $100,394,261.74, compared with the sum of $85,055,427.36 to April 30, 1909. The total expenditure on capital account during April, 1910, was $1,914,768.66, as against $2,842,279.80 in April, 1909. The total expenditure to April 30, 1910, on capital account, amounted to $33,376,455.11, compared with $44,366,700.74 to April 30, 1909. The leading items of expenditure during April, 1910, were: Public works, railways and canals, $1,662,900.86; bounties $174,546.70, and militia, capital, $63,-352.02.

The revenue of the City of Toronto, for 1910, is estimated at $6,868,755, an increase of $787,223 over last year.

The annual revenue of the Province of Quebec was $6,082,187, and the expenditure, $5,962,761. Prince Edward Island expenditure was $407,441, showing a deficit of $38,235.

Notes.

The Ontario Wholesale Grocers' Exchange held its annual meeting at Toronto, April 25-28.

The Montreal Light, Heat & Power Company have made a reduction of over twenty per cent. in the rate for residential lighting and of over ten per cent. in that for commercial lighting.

It was announced by the Honourable the Minister of Labour that an appropriation would be made by the Government of Canada for the purpose of securing the services of an efficient commission of investigation on technical education.

The organization of a federation of capital and labour in Montreal, was begun during April. The first step taken was the appointment of a committee of six employers and six workingmen to prepare details to be submitted to a further meeting. A committee was also appointed to interview the principal public bodies and labour societies, with a view to calling public meetings to discuss the question.

Full details were published during the month with regard to the proposed harbour extensions at Montreal, Que., for which a loan of $6,000,000 is being asked. The works will double the capacity and convenience of the harbour and will require about ten years to complete.

A commission of five will investigate the requirements of commercial and technical education in Toronto. The members of the commission are: Wm. Pakenham, B.A., Dean of the Faculty of Education in the University of Toronto, Chairman; Mr. R. H. Verity, General Superintendent of the Massey-Harris Company, these representing the Young Men's Christian Associations of the city; Mr. Frank Bancroft, a member of the educational committee of the Toronto District Labour Council; Mr. J. D. Allan, Vice-President of the A. A. Allan Company, representing the Board of Trade, and a member to be chosen by the Toronto Branch of the Canadian Manu-

facturers' Association. This action is the outcome of the recommendations of a joint educational committee of the Y. M. C. A.'s, with representatives of other bodies interested in the educational needs of young men.

The Honourable the Minister of Public Works for the Province of Quebec, introduced in the Legislature of that Province, during April, a bill respecting the working hours of women and children in certain factories. In cotton or woollen factories, no boy less than eighteen years old, and no child, girl or woman, shall, in accordance with the terms of the proposed Act, be employed more than ten hours in one day, or more than fifty-eight hours in any one week. The clause was suggested by the report of the Honourable Mr. Mackenzie King, C.M.G., as Royal Commissioner in 1907, to inquire into the conditions in the cotton mills, who dealt in his report with the unfavourable conditions of child and female workers which he found in certain of the factories in question. The Bill also forbids persons in charge of a theatre, or hall for moving pictures, where views are given by means of a cinematograph, or of any other establishment of a like nature to allow any child less than fifteen years of age, to act or sing in such theatre, hall or establishment. This article does not apply to educational institutions nor to entertainments for charitable purposes.

A general militia order was issued from headquarters on April 5, with respect to military bandsmen as follows:

The attention of the Department of Militia and Defence has been called to the fact that in certain instances, military bandsmen have refused to take part in engagements with members of other military bands solely for the reason that they are not members of a recognized union of musicians. While the department does not intend to interfere in any way with the right of militiamen to join unions, yet as such bandsmen are provided with uniforms, quarters, light and heat, and, in addition, grants of money from public funds are made to militia bands, it is not considered in the interests or the discipline of the force that military bandsmen, while in uniforms, should be permitted to act in an unmilitary and improper manner.

No exception is to be taken on the score of membership or non-membership of military bandsmen in any union or society, and no discrimination shall be made in consequence of such membership or non-membership, provided that such membership or non-membership is no allowed to interfere with the performance of military duties, or to prevent bandsmen, when in the uniform of their corps, taking part in public or private engagements with other members of the militia in uniform, whether they are or are not members of any like union or society.

A man who disobeys this regulation is not to be permitted to serve as a bandsman, but must perform his military service in the ranks of his corps.

The allowance mentioned in Article 301, Pay and Allowance Regulations, shall not be paid to, or on account of, any band the members of which raise any objection to playing, when in uniform, with non-union members of the corps.

Commanding officers will be held responsible that this regulation is read to members of their units before they are detailed as bandsmen.

II. REPORTS OF LOCAL CORRESPONDENTS.

SYDNEY, N.S., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. John Moffatt, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

GENERAL activity prevailed throughout this district during April. All the large industries were busy, while smaller ones were more active than is usual at this season of the year. This is owing to excellent weather conditions, and the non-appearance of drift-ice on the coast.

The steel industry was very busy, and will continue so for many months, there being a heavy demand for steel products. Every department of the steel industry at Sydney continued active. The large additions and extensive improvements being made to the plant were carried on rapidly, as it is the intention of the Company to increase the output by one-third. The steel plant at Sydney Mines was also very busy, and will continue active for many months to come, as the Company is well supplied with orders.

The usual activity prevailed at the collieries, and the output of April will be much the same as in March. The shipments of coal for the first four months of this year exceed those of last year by many thousands of tons. The mild winter being favourable to shipping enabled the coal companies to ship larger quantities than is usual during the

winter months, and less coal was placed in the heaps, though there are fairly large quantities banked at some of the collieries. The Dominion Coal Company continues to rapidly develop the Victoria areas, and within two years three collieries have been opened up. At two of these collieries modern bankheads have been built, and surface plants erected. Another colliery will shortly be added in that district.

The Sydney Mines collieries were active during the month, and fairly large outputs were obtained. The opening up of new collieries has largely added to the amount of coal produced in the Sydney Mines district, and if work continues uninterrupted, this Company will show a very large increase at the end of the year. The Inverness collieries were not so active as usual, but will have steady employment after the first of May.

More than the usual amount of outside work was done during the month, especially towards the latter part of it, as the season seems to be about three weeks earlier than last year. The building trades were quiet, but will soon have a fair amount of work in Sydney. At North Sydney and Sydney Mines a number of workmen's houses will be erected. Transportation by rail was fairly heavy and shipping at the various ports was active. Wholesale and retail trade was normal. Unskilled labour was plentiful.

There is considerable unrest throughout the mining districts of the Province, but conditions are gradually improving.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—The weather was favourable to farming, and considerable activity, in the way of fencing, plowing, and fertilizing was carried on during the latter part of April.

Fishing.—Fairly large catches of herring were obtained, and the fishing fleets brought in large quantities of mackerel. Bait is reported scarce.

Railroad construction.—About the last of the month, work began on the new railway, from George's river to Sydney Mines and North Sydney, by way of Little Bras D'Or, and thence to Sydney. The new route to Sydney has been selected, because of the easier grades.

WESTVILLE, N.S., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. T. Hale, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The general condition of the labour market during the month was busy. Shipments from the collieries in this district, in March, were about equal to those of February, namely, about 41,000 tons. Being about 4,000 tons increase over the corresponding month of 1909.

The total increase in the shipments of coal from the various collieries throughout the Province, for the three months ending March 31, 1910, is about 200,000 tons over that of the same period in 1909. The manufacturing industries were busily engaged and the outlook for a continuance of the same is very good. The supply of labour is at present equal to the demand, but there is an advertisement in the daily press calling for drillmen, lumbermen and helpers to work as miners at the Torbrook Metalliferous Mines, Annapolis county, Nova Scotia.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—This industry is entering on the busy season, spring work, seeding, etc.

Fishing.—Fishing has commenced. Good catches of herring are reported, retailing at twelve cents to twenty cents per dozen.

Lumbering.—This industry is at present quiet.

Manufacturing.—The different industries are, with few exceptions, actively engaged. The Sutherland Rifle Sight Company has resumed operations, after some months of inactivity, it has secured a large order for the improved sight.

Mining.—Up to the present time, this industry has been generally busy, maintaining the usual output. The Acadia Coal Company's management

has posted up notices to their employés, that on or about the fifteenth day of May there is likely to be a reduction in the number of men now employed at the collieries. The notice states that any men, who in the interval can secure employment, should take it. Slack trade is assigned as the cause of the change.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

The skilled trades were well employed. For unskilled labour the supply has been fully equal to the demand.

HALIFAX, N.S., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. A. J. Smith, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The general condition of the labour market during the past month has been rather dull. Rainy weather prevailed, and outside operations were considerably interfered with. Work on the Post Office progressed towards completion, as did the new school. Exterior and interior work on the new cathedral was advanced several stages, while there remains but little to do on the Royal bank alteration. There were several permits issued for new dwellings and alterations to several now erected. The largest contract now spoken of is the new Y.M.C.A. building, for which upwards of $100,000 have been subscribed. Tenders were asked for the erection of this edifice, but it is understood that the figures submitted were in excess of the amount of cash on hand; and it is said modified specifications will have to be issued, or a supplementary subscription list opened.

Work along the water front has been fairly plentiful. At times the arrivals of immigrants made conditions active, but labour was always available to handle either freight, baggage or mail.

As indicated some months ago, the arrivals of immigrants at Halifax has been very heavy. During the season of 1908-9 the total reached 16,343. The arrivals during the season of 1909-10 were:—

November	1,991
December	3,300
January	2,305
February	3,478
March	11,675
Up to fourth week in April	10,334
	33,083

In addition to the above, the officials reported that there were enough immigrants booked to arrive before the close of the season to bring the total up to 37,095, which is 20,752 in excess of last season. The new settlers were brought by the Allan, North-West Transport, White Star, Dominion, Canadian Pacific Railway, Red Cross, Plant, Pickford and Black's and Plant lines. The number detained and deported was about 1,300

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—The following are wholesale quotations prevalent near end of month:—

Fishing.—Local fishermen made but small catches. Some big hauls were brought in from the Western banks, four schooners arriving in one day, their cargoes totalling 90,000 haddocks and 8,000 halibuts. There were some large exportations of live lobsters to the United States. The result of the large arrivals of fresh fish caused a slight fall in prices in local markets.

Lumbering.—Lumbering was more active than usual.

Mining was quiet.

Manufacturing was brisker than in March.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Bricklayers and masons were dull. Carpenters and joiners were fairly active. Lathers and plasterers were fair, the season considered. Painters had a fair month, but were retarded on outside work by rainy weather. Plumbers were fairly active. Stonecutters and build-

ers' labourers were dull. Electric workers and boilermakers had a fair month; other metal lines were about normal.

Printers, pressmen and bookbinders were busy. Tailors showed decided improvement over last month. Boot and shoe makers had a fair month. Butchers and meat cutters were busy. Barbers had an active month. Railroad men were well employed. Longshoremen had a fair month. Unskilled labour was dull.

AMHERST, N.S., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. A. D. Ross, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

There is a steadily upward tendency in the labour market. Industrial conditions are improving, from month to month. No building boom is expected this year, but the town will more than hold its own. There is not an idle workshop in town. Every factory is rushed with orders, and more men are employed at present than at any previous year, since the summer of 1907. For the three years previous to that date the town had a phenomenal growth, adding three thousand to its population in as many years. Then came the stringency in the money market, that hampered industrial development, but the crisis is over and conditions have again become normal. Industries that were idle or working short time are now working at their full capacity. Many of them have added to their list of employés, and the most optimistic feeling prevails.

The Canada Electric Light Company was acquired by the Maritime Coal Railway and Power Company; the selling price was in the vicinity of $90,000.

The Maritime Gypsum Company, at Amherst Point has greatly added to and improved its plant during the past month. The Amherst Worsted Company has added many new machines.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—The spring has been very advanced, the earliest for years. The grass is already high enough to pasture cattle and if the favourable weather continues the seeding will be exceptionally early.

Fishing.—The lobster season opened on the twenty-fifth instant and the catch so far has been of the most encouraging kind. The lobsters are very plentiful and are larger than usual.

Lumbering.—The past winter was not favourable to lumbering operations. There was but comparatively little frost in the woods, the snowfall was light and rain fell in abundance, interfering with cutting and hauling. Stream driving too has been difficult as there have been but few freshets, and in the small streams there are many logs that will have to be hauled to the mills instead of floated down the rivers. The market, however, is good, prices are high and the lumbermen are far from being discouraged.

Manufacturing.—All industries are working actively, many of them working overtime. More men are now employed than for any time during three years.

Mining.—The strike at Springhill still continues, but the other collieries are active. The Maritime Coal Railway and Power Company is preparing for extensive improvements to the railway line this summer. Plaster quarrying is now an important industry, employing about eighty men, and shipping products to the New York market.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Bricklayers and masons have had but little employment. Carpenters and joiners were fairly well employed, but reported no demand for extra help. Painters and paperhangers were busy, but stonecutters had but little work. Iron moulders were well employed, and iron workers and helpers were steadily at work. Machinists, electrical workers and linemen were busy. Blacksmiths have had steady work, and boilermakers were steadily employed. Woodworkers were very busy, but upholsterers reported work dull. Carriage makers were busy, and car builders were better employed than at any past period in three years. Printers were busy, with pressmen all

working. Journeymen tailors were all busy, with garment workers and boot and shoe workers steadily employed. Butchers and meat cutters report work steady. Trunk and bag makers were very busy. Barbers were busy, with clerks and stenographers well employed. Furriers were dull. Conditions have improved among unskilled labourers. All anxious for work can obtain it, but there is no demand that the local cannot supply.

ST. JOHN, N.B., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. W. H. Coates, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

With the advent of spring and the early opening of navigation on the St. John river, business in all lines has been good. In the building trades, especially with carpenters, trade was prosperous, overtime being resorted to to complete the improvements going on in various establishments before May 1.

Nearly all the mills started sawing the first of the month, giving employment to a large number of men. Hilyard's mill will commence sawing May 7.

There have been filed at the Customs' house, to April 26, cargoes for 108 steamers, the total number of sailings last year. The total valuation of last year's shipments was $23,877,707, against $22,073,177 for the 108 cargoes sent this season. There are four cargoes yet to forward, which will bring the valuation near to that of last year. During the season just closing, the steamers of the Canadian Pacific Railway line landed at St. John 20,489 passengers, nearly all for Canada. The total grain shipments for the season of 1909-10, through the Canadian Pacific Railway elevator, amounted to 6,150,000.

Bank clearings for the five weeks ending April 28, were $6,863,957, and for the corresponding period last year, $6,077,919, being $786,038 greater in 1910 than in 1909, and $1,440,264 in excess of the four weeks ending March 24, of the current year. Deposits at the Savings Bank during the year ending March 31, amounted to $635,941.16, and the withdrawals $800,426.04. During the month of March the deposits were $67,063.25, and withdrawals $72,151.66. The city cashier paid out, for the four weeks ending April 29, the sum of $17,685.89, as follows: Official, $9,852.74; labourers, $7,833.15. The exports for the United States cleared at St. John during the quarter ending March 31, show a net decrease of $160,000, the totals for 1910, being $634,103.95, and that for 1909, $694,833.03.

A strike of about 120 men took place, April 12, at Stetson & Cutler's mill at Indiantown. A ten per cent. increase on their present wages, which range from $1.35 to $2.00 a day, was demanded, and this being refused the men quit work. After being out eight days the men resumed work, having been granted the increase asked for.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Lumbering.—The annual meeting of the Tobique River Log Driving Company was held at Fredericton, on April 6. The contract for getting out the Corporation drive for the next three years was awarded to J. D. McLaughlin, of Red Rapids, Victoria county. It is expected that about 27,000,000 feet of lumber will be driven on the Tobique this year.

The annual meeting of the St. John River Log Driving Association was held at St. John, on the sixth of April. Reports were submitted showing that last year's operations amounted to 112,000,000 feet of logs.

With all the logs out on Bay du Vin, Nappan, Black river, Bartibogue, Tabusintac and Tracadie, and the logs in the Northwest branch of the Miramichi running into the booms at the rate of seven million feet daily, the driving season is coming to an end, with a new record for an almost complete clean out and quick driving. On the Bay du Vin drives, three large drives totalling ten million feet were brought down in thirteen days and only a small quantity

of hardwood remains to be brought down. The upper drives are always later.

The recent heavy rains swelled all the rivers and streams, and the prospects for lumber driving were never better. Local merchants are receiving good prices for lumber, and reports indicate that the season will be a good one. Last year, about $14 was received for gang-sawed deals, while this year as as high as $16.50 had been received by St. John shippers.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

The various skilled trades were from active to busy, with unskilled labour active.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Sackville.—Upwards of forty men will be employed during the summer in the freestone quarry, and the stone sawmill will be kept running night and day.

St. Andrews.—The Algonquin hotel annex is being rushed to completion. The new wing will give ninety-six additional bedrooms. This town has not been so full of busy workmen for twenty years as it is at present.

NEWCASTLE, N.B., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. James Falconer, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The general condition of the labour market has been dull, though not more so than is usual at this time of the year. The men are out of the woods and work generally, has not commenced. Some of the mills are now running as the river opened much earlier than usual. The water was at first very low in the streams, but this has changed with rain every day for a week, and there is now plenty of water for driving logs. The mills will be running soon and building operations will be brisk by the first week of May. Wages will be about the same as last year.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Bricklayers and masons are not busy yet, but carpenters and joiners are commencing their summer work. Already one or two new houses are started. Painters and paper hangers are busy; painters are hard to get at present. Plumbers are also busy. Machinists and engineers are in demand, getting the mills and steamboats ready for work. There are three new boats nearly ready to launch.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES

Agriculture.—There is little activity yet in this section. Little seeding is done until the fifteenth of May. At the present time there was never a better prospect for hay.

Lumbering.—Prospects are good. The cut was about the same as last year. Prospects for driving were never better. The price of sawn lumber is firm.

QUEBEC, QUE., AND DISTRICT.

Messrs. E. Little and P. J. Jobin, correspondents, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Conditions were more active in April, compared with the previous month. Mild and rainy weather prevailed, and the season was fully fifteen days earlier than usual. Navigation opened earlier, the ferries between Lévis and Québec crossing the river on April 18, and the first coal steamer, the *Wobun*, from New Glasgow, N.S., arriving on April 9. The steamer *Iona*, from Middlesboro, with a general cargo, for Quebec and Montreal, arrived in port on April 25, being the first vessel this season from Europe. The steamer *Athenia*, from Glasgow, arrived on April 26, being the first passenger ocean vessel. The *Athenia* brought out 270 cabin, and 350 steerage passengers; she also brought 103 horses, one pony and fifty-one prize cattle. The Richelieu and Ontario Company's steamer *Quebec*, the first passenger boat from Montreal, arrived at Quebec on April

15. Two new ferry boats for the Levis Ferry Company, Limited, were successfully launched during the latter part of the month. They were constructed during the past winter at the shipyards of Messrs. G. T. Davis & Sons, at Lauzon, Levis. All the buoys in the south channel, below Quebec, were placed in position this season, on April 5; this is believed to be the earliest on record. The new Post Office, St. Roch, was completed and will be in service in the first week in May.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Farmers were quiet, very little work having as yet been done in the fields.

Lumbering.—The cut of lumber will about equal that of last year. The drive was at its height, the men receiving the same rates as last year.

Manufacturing.—A new rubber factory is to be started in Limoulou, the recently annexed suburb.

Railway construction.—The new road on the North shore was being pushed forward rapidly. The Quebec Municipal Council will take action to have the Canadian Northern Railway to rebuild its workshops in Quebec.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Bricklayers, stonecutters and builders' labourers were active; the other building trades were busy, with the exception of plumbers, who were quiet. Blacksmiths were active, but electric workers and linemen were quiet; the other metal trades were busy. Bookbinders were active and printers and pressmen very busy. Boot and shoe workers were active, journeymen tailors and garment workers were busy; glove makers were quiet. The food and tobacco preparation, and the leather trades, with the exception of tanners and curriers, who were active, were quiet. Railroad and street employés were quiet, as were also cab drivers and carters. Steamboat men were busy, but teamsters and expressmen were dull. The supply of unskilled labour was in excess of the demand, but if all the contemplated improvements are carried out there will be a large amount of labour required by the city this summer.

SHERBROOKE, QUE., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. H. Logie, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Labour during April was in good demand, more so than in any corresponding month of the previous year. This was due to the fact that the season was about one month ahead, so that building and farm work was proceeded with, and there was an active demand for men. Building operations have started, and several large contracts have been let. On the main street of the city, J. S. Mitchell & Company broke ground for a large business block. It will be three storeys high, in which a large wholesale and retail business will be carried on. A new hotel has just been completed, and work has been begun on a large addition to another hotel. The building trade will be busy throughout the season, for, in addition to several extensions in the business centre, several of the industries that located here but a short time ago have decided to extend their shops. The newly organized Street Railway Company has given out the statement that the contracts for the development of power, and for the extension of the line of railway will be awarded during the first week in May. Taken as a whole, there should be no idle men, skilled or unskilled, around Sherbrooke during the season of 1910.

The machine shops are running full time. In some instances, more men are being taken on, as there is a rush to get out machinery. At the Jenckes Machine works, one of the largest crushers ever built in the world, is under way. The casting came out all right, and the machine men are now getting it ready for shipment.

One of the largest lumber deals in the Eastern Townships was concluded

on the last day of the month, by which the Brompton Pulp and Paper Company took over the timber limits and mills of the Champoux Company, in the Central Quebec district. They extend to about 18,000 acres, besides the mill properties. The actual price will be decided by two arbitrators who are now at work. $200,000 was paid over, and the balance will be paid when the final report is made. This Company gives employment to a large number of men at Brompton and East Angus. At the latter place, ground has just been broken for a new ground pulp mill, which, it is expected, will be finished and in operation this fall.

Wholesale houses, who have men out in the west and east report business exceptionally good. Orders have been coming in so that the staff of employés has had to be augmented. Retailers report business as good. As showing the value of real estate, a small property changed hands at the price in the neighbourhood of $15,000. Twelve months ago it went for between $9,000 and $10,000. There are some real estate owners in the city, to-day, who transferred the same building for $3,000.

There has been no change in wages or hours during the month.

Agriculture.—Work is well advanced, and in the majority of cases crops are in the ground much earlier than usual.

Lumbering.—The various drives have been secured in good season and without much loss. The sawmills, dependent upon the logs coming down are running to the limit.

Mining concerns are fully engaged. The properties that have to close down during the winter are again starting up, and there is much activity in this direction.

Railroad construction and employment.—The Canadian Pacific Railway has started a large gang here and work on the new buildings has started.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

The building trade is busy and will be so for some time to come. Moulders, machinists, and all classes of labour in machine shops are busy, and each department is running full time. Electrical workers, linemen, and blacksmiths are active. Jewellery workers are busy. Woodworkers and all allied trades are busy. Carriage and wagon builders are busy. The printing and allied trades are active. Journeymen tailors are busy, and in demand. Garment workers are busy. Bakers and confectioners are active, while cigar makers are more so than for some time past, the orders from the West being heavier than for some time past. The miscellaneous trades have had a good month. Railroad men are more in demand, and as extra trains are being put on there is considerable more activity. Unskilled labour is busy, and in good demand.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Danville.—The Chair and Specialty Company is running its sawmill department day and night, in order to cut the hard wood before the warm weather comes on. About 25,000 feet of lumber are being sawn daily.

Magog.—Meetings are being held for the purpose of discussing the establishing of a co-operation grocery store.

Coaticook.—When many are complaining of the dullness of trade, the Coaticook Woollen Mills Company is working to full capacity and buying all the wool that can be secured.

THREE RIVERS, QUE., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Joseph J. Ryan, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Conditions during April compared favourably with those of March, and were better than the corresponding month of last year. The factories were busy. The building trades are showing signs of activity. The last week saw the arrival of the first steamer, loaded with a cargo of bituminous coal, and the loading of canal boats with pulp-wood for exportation.

Commercial activity showed an improvement over March, both in wholesale and retail circles. Rates of wages and hours of labour remain the same. No strikes or lockouts were reported.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Farmers were busy plowing and sowing.

Fishing.—Very little fishing was done in April.

Lumbering.—Lumber firms are getting their mills in working form for the sawing season, and are expecting the logs soon.

Manufacturing.—Factories were busy this month.

Railroad construction.—Railroad construction was rather quiet, except on the St. Maurice Valley Railroad between Shawinigan and Grand Mere.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Bricklayers, masons, carpenters, joiners, lathers and plasterers, were fairly employed. The painting, decorating and paperhanging trades were becoming active at the close of the month. Plumbers were fairly busy on repair work, but stonecutters and builders' labourers were quiet. Iron moulders, workers and helpers were dull. Machinists, engineers, electrical workers and linemen were fairly busy. Blacksmiths were active. Horseshoers had a fair month. Bicycle workers were very active. Woodworkers were active. Carriage and wagon makers were busy, but pattern makers were quiet. Printers reported steady and fairly active conditions. Journeymen tailors and garment workers were active; glove makers also; and boot and shoe workers were fairly employed. Bakers were active. Butchers and meat cutters had a quiet month. Cigar makers and tobacco workers were active. Leather trades were rather dull. Barbers were active. Clerks and stenographers were steady, Hotel, restaurant and theatre employés were busy. Laundry workers were active. Freight and passenger traffic are both becoming more active. Freight handlers were busy, and teamsters and expressmen were fairly employed. The demand for unskilled labour is still light but is up to the average for this season of the year.

DISTRICT NOTES

Shawinigan Falls will have a cotton factory. Work has started on an extensive factory building.

ST. HYACINTHE, QUE., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Victor Phaneuf, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The condition of the labour market in April was favourable. Building trades were still quiet, in spite of a more active season than in 1909, there being more buildings planned and several under way. The supply of labour, however, was equal to the demand. Woodworking establishments were active, and the metal trades had a good month. There was a little less activity in the boot and shoe industry than in March; stock-taking will commence about the middle of May, and manufacturers are trying to fill orders on hand. Activity continued in the leather industry, and the prospect is good. Woollen mills and corset and ladies' wear factories had an active month. Wholesale and retail dealers had a fair month. Banks reported a good month. There was no change in the hours of labour, or rate of wages, and cordial relations continued to exist between employers and employés. A new factory is to be established, a bonus to that effect having been voted.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—The main occupation in April was the marketing of farm products. The price of meat has increased, and that of dairy products has shown a tendency to rise. The maple sugar season was very fair. Farm work has become active, but the demand for farm labourers has been limited.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Painters were in great demand. Plumbers and stonecutters had fair employment. Active conditions were reported among iron workers, iron moulders, machinists, engineers, boilermakers, blacksmiths and horseshoers. Woodworkers had an active month. Active conditions prevailed among printers. Journeymen tailors and garment workers had a satisfactory month. Boot and shoe workers were dull. Butchers, bakers, confectioners and ice handlers were active. Active conditions were reported among the leather trades. Miscellaneous trades had a busy month.

Railroad employés, carters and draymen had a good month. Unskilled labourers had a good month, work being plentiful. The supply, however, was equal to the demand.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Sorel.—Great activity prevails in the harbour of Sorel, where the hundreds of vessels which wintered there are receiving the finishing touches. Almost three thousand sailors from all parts of the country will be placed on the various vessels. A stone lifter, built at the Government yards during the winter was successfully launched. The hull is built of steel, and has a length of 125 feet; it is provided with machinery to crush the rock in the bed of the river. Dredge No. 19, which wintered in the St. Joseph navy-yard, has been launched. Important changes were made to the hull as well as to the machinery. The vessel will be used on the lower St. Lawrence.

ST. JOHNS AND IBERVILLE, QUE., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. A. D. Pepin, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

On account of the early spring, work is active in all branches. The prospect is that the season of navigation will be more active than last year. Several canal boats from the United States have already arrived, some of them unloading in the harbour. The dredging fleet has commenced deepening the Richelieu. Work has been resumed on the Canadian Pacific Railway bridge, having been suspended for some time, on account of the high water. Active preparations are being made to build the new iron bridge for teams and pedestrians, which will be free to the public, both municipalities having made arrangements with the Government to that effect.

The new works of the steel pipe company are almost completed, and machinery is being installed. Factories are all working steadily, and several have taken on additional hands. Wholesale trade is firm, while retail trade is fairly active. Bank clearings show an increase. There has been more money deposited in the banks than during the same month last year.

There has been no change in the rate of wages or hours of labour. Harmony prevailed between capital and labour.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Farmers are very busy seeding, and farm labourers are in good demand. Farm products are getting scarce in the market.

Fishing.—The price of fish has gone up. Richelieu river fish is in great demand on the American market.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Bricklayers and masons were fairly well employed. Carpenters and joiners were very active, in consequence of the great amount of building going on. Lathers and plasterers reported a fair month. Painters and decorators were active and in good demand. Plumbers and steamfitters were in good demand. Stone cutters were active. Builders' labourers reported a good month. Iron moulders, iron workers and helpers, coremakers, machinists, engineers and mechanical engineers reported a good month. Electrical workers and linemen

reported a good month. Tinsmiths, tool sharpeners, horseshoers and jewellers all had a good month. Upholsterers, varnishers and polishers, wood carvers, were all well employed. Carriage and wagon makers, car builders, pattern makers and coopers reported a good month. Printers, pressmen, electrotypers and bookbinders had a good month. Journeymen tailors, garment workers and hat and glove makers were fairly active. Bakers and confectioners, butchers and meat cutters, and ice cutters and drivers reported a good month. Barbers, clerks, stenographers, delivery clerks, furriers, hotel, restaurant, theatre and laundry employés were active. Railroad conductors, engineers, firemen, telegraph operators and trainmen were well employed. Switchmen freight handlers, steamboat men, ship labourers and longshoremen were all well employed. Cab drivers, hackmen, carters, draymen, teamsters and expressmen reported a good month. Unskilled labour was well employed.

MAISONNEUVE, QUE. AND DISTRICT.

Mr. J. F. Girard, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Compared with the preceding year and with the corresponding month a year ago, there was a great improvement in the condition of workingmen, especially in the building trades. The supply, however, is amply sufficient to meet the demand, though the number of unemployed is rapidly decreasing. Building operations will be exceptionally busy this year.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—There are hardly any farmers in Maisonneuve, but those who follow that business are prosperous, and are well advanced in their preparations for seeding.

Manufacturing.—All the mills and factories are in full operation and from active to very active.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Bricklayers, masons, and all the building trades are commencing to be busy. The number of unemployed in that branch is rapidly decreasing, Some trades, such as painters and decorators, are in demand. The metal trades, were a little more active than in March. Woodworkers were busy, with upholsterers active, varnishers and polishers in demand, wood carvers quiet, carriage and wagon makers in demand, car builders very active, pattern makers fair, and coopers busy. Almost all the men in the printing and allied trades were in demand, and getting fair wages. Journeymen tailors were in demand, garment workers fair, hat and glove makers fair, and boot and shoe workers very active. Bakers were active, confectioners a little more active than during the month before. Butchers and meat cutters were well employed. Ice handlers were a little more employed. Cigar makers and tobacco workers were fairly active; they were in demand in some factories, without this having the effect of increasing wages. The leather trades were fairly active. Barbers were very much in demand. The other miscellaneous trades were from fair to good. Transportation trades have been more busy since the opening of navigation. Good cab drivers are in demand. Street railway employés were very busy and have received a voluntary increase of one cent per hour in their wages. Unskilled labour is beginning to be fairly active. There are still, however, many unemployed.

MONTREAL, QUE., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. G. Audet, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Building operations in Montreal are rapidly increasing in activity, and the year promises to be prosperous. There were in April, 100 more permits taken out than in the same month last year, and the amount represented was

$676,804, or almost double that of April, 1909. Customs receipts were nearly $20,000 more than during the same month, last year. Bank clearings continued to show a steady increase.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—There was much activity on preliminary work.

Manufacturing was active during the month.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Bricklayers and masons, painters, decorators and paperhangers, and gas and steamfitters were active. Carpenters and joiners, lathers and plasterers, plumbers and stone cutters were busy. Builders' labourers were quiet. Iron moulders, iron workers and helpers, machinists and engineers, metal polishers, buffers, platers, brass workers, sheet metal workers, blacksmiths, boilermakers, iron shipbuilders, jewellers and watch case makers were busy. Steam engineers, electrical workers, linemen and horseshoers were active. Shipbuilders, shipwrights, caulkers and tool sharpeners were quiet. Woodworkers, upholsterers, varnishers and polishers, wood carvers, carriage and wagon makers, car builders, pattern makers and gilders were busy. The printing and allied trades were busy. Journeymen tailors, garment workers, hat and glove makers were active. Boot and shoe workers were busy. Bakers and confectioners, butchers and meat cutters were active. Ice cutters and drivers were quiet. Cigar makers and tobacco workers were busy. Tanners and curriers, leather workers and saddlers were busy; trunk and bag makers were active. Barbers, clerks, stenographers, delivery employés and furriers were busy. Hotel, restaurant and theatre employés and laundry workers were active.

Railroad employés were active, as well as street railway employés. Steamboat men and steamboat firemen, ship labourers and longshoremen were quiet. Cab drivers, hackmen, carters and draymen were busy. Teamsters and expressmen were active. Unskilled labour was busy.

HULL, QUE., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. E. E. Cinq-Mars, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Fairly good conditions prevailed in the labour market during April, and although the approach of the active season has brought to Hull an influx of population, demands for mill hands and unskilled labour were very brisk. All lumber, pulp and paper mills have been running steadily for a couple of weeks. Fraser's sawmill at Aylmer, has the same number of hands at work as last year. The MacLarens, of Buckingham, Que., have sold their business to a syndicate, and it is expected that the latter will lose no time in further developing the industry. The cement works were busier than in March; orders are plentiful and prospects encouraging for the employés. The rumours circulated that the merger was going to close up the Hull plant applied to the business which was in Ottawa; its closing does not affect the Hull works. There was no question of change in the wages. Those engaged on blue fleet of the Ottawa Forwarding Company have applied for a readjustment of their scale, allowed for the purchase of food. Those at present employed in the completion of the sewer, from Lake Flora to the Ottawa river will have work all summer. The building trades were active, the scale of wages being the same as last year.

OTTAWA, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. W. Gilchrist, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The opportunities for employment of unskilled labour were increased in April, this year, as compared with other seasons, by the starting of sawmills in the Ottawa Valley from two to three weeks earlier. Wages are practically the same as last year, ranging from $1.50 to $2 per day for

ordinary hands. The building permits for April, promise to exceed those for the same month in 1909. Statistics for March, show a gain of thirty-four per cent., totalling $220,000. The corporation is giving work to 100 carters, forty of these being an extra spring gang for scavenging. Business activity is evidenced by the enlargement of several of the leading stores. Rents have advanced in the centre of the city owing to the demand for desirable quarters. Freight shipments are heavier than a year ago, and wholesale trade brisk. Hotels and restaurants are confronted with a difficult problem in the high prices for foods. Advances in the wages paid in several branches of labour indicate the trades that are busiest. The city of Ottawa increased the pay of carters from $2.25 to $2.50 per day, for men with horses and carts. Men with teams received an increase from $4.32 per day to $4.50. There are 100 carters and thirty-five teams at present employed. The Ottawa Gas Company increased the wages of fourteen stokers from $15 to $16 per week. A staff of sixteen waitresses and helpers in a restaurant received an advance of from $12 to $16 per month (board and lodging additional). An agreement covering five years was entered into between forty-eight pressmen and some eighty assistants with the master printers, establishing a scale of wages better by from $2.50 per week upwards, than the one previously in existence. Owing to the fact that nearly all the printing pressmen were paid in excess of the old scale, the new scale increases wages only in some isolated cases. Cylinder pressmen, and pressmen on one cylinder and three platens for the year starting April 18, 1910, are insured a minimum of $17.50 per week. The wage rises gradually to $19 per week at the end of five years. Platen pressmen run from $15 to $16.50 in the five years; cylinder feeders from $9 to $10; pony feeders from $7 to $8. A clause requires that feeders, cylinder and platen pressmen apprentices must have served four years to be entitled to the wage stated. The newspaper proprietors agreed with the pressmen on a five-year scale, working up from $17.50 to $20 per week. First assistants grade up from $11 to $13, and second assistants, from $7 to $9, during the five years. The old scale called for a fifty-four hour week. The forty-eight hour week came in some time ago, and it is provided for in the new agreement.

There is some unrest among the conductors and motormen of the Ottawa Electric Railway who have requested a nine-hour day and twenty-five cents an hour. The Company has offered an increase, but no settlement has yet been reached. The building trades appear to be satisfied with agreements which maintain the rates of wages paid last season.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Farm work in the Ottawa Valley is a few weeks ahead of the average season on account of the early break-up. Heavy, warm rains advanced the pastures, but dairy products remained scarce due to the small herds of cattle kept by farmers, who, in years when meat was cheap, would have many more cows. Farmers are benefiting from the high rates for eggs, pork, beef and butter.

Lumbering.—Lumbermen started sawing three weeks earlier than last year. The demand for the best qualities of white pine stock has sent prices $8 or $10 above those of last year. Manufacturers expect a good year.

Manufacturing.—Paper making is helped by abundant water power. Brick manufacturing is very brisk and several yards are sold out.

Railroad construction.—Incorporators of the Kingston, Smith's Falls and Ottawa Railway Company, and promoters of the Ottawa, Rideau Valley and Brockville Railway propose to start operations soon. The Grand Trunk Railway Company plans to have its new station in Ottawa finished in October, and the new hotel, next April. The Ottawa Electric Railway Company has given an order to the Ottawa Car Company for eight new cars.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

A brisk demand prevailed for builders of all trades. Paper hanging, painting and decorating contracts were delayed by scarcity of help. Stone cutters are least

affected by the building activity. The Ottawa Electric Company and the Municipal Electric Commission report briskness among linemen and electrical hands. Bicycle workers, carriage makers and car builders were very busy. Engineering and metal trades were all active. Wood workers on house furnishings and upholsterers were busy. Linotype operators and pressmen were in demand. Harness shops have many orders ahead and expert hands on piece work are sought. Dairy and bakery employés, and butchers were steadily employed. Express and railway hands were rushed and, in some quarters, had exceptionally active employment, for the season. Unskilled workmen, though proportionately more plentiful than most of the other branches of labour, were well employed. The early opening of the sawmills helped this class. The demand for unskilled female help in garment factories, hotels and restaurants was unusually active. There is an extreme scarcity of domestic help.

KINGSTON, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. William Kelly, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Activity characterized every department of the labour market during the month of April. While from special causes there were a few cases of idleness, the opportunities for employment were abundant. The number of building permits issued to date indicates a heavy season's work for the various lines in the building trades. The new building being erected by the Kingston Shipbuilding Company made rapid progress during the month and is nearing completion. The new building at Queen's University, the corner stone of which was laid by Sir James P. Whitney, on the twenty-seventh, is being rushed along rapidly. Many other important buildings were started during the month. No serious difficulties have arisen between the various contractors and their men. A copy of the plans for the addition tothe Kingston post office have been received. On April 20, excavation was started for the first concrete walk. This is a month earlier than usual. In the federal supplementary estimates provision is also made for an expenditure of $10,000 for additional dormitory accommodation for the cadets at the Royal Military College.

The amounts of the various tenders for the new metallurgy building at Queen's totalled nearly $60,000, whereas only $40,000 is at the disposal of the governors. As it is deemed unwise to erect a smaller building than the one specified, an effort will be made to secure the additional amount required. The annual meetingof the subscribers of the School of Mining was held on the twenty-fifth. Reports were presented showing that there were 321 students registered for the enginering courses, and 344 in the other courses, making a total of 665 students.

During the month a new livery stable was opened. Local railway offices report that a large number of people from Kingston and district have left for the West. Notwithstanding the fact that over 100 new dwellings were erected last year, there has been a general increase in rents this spring. Houses that formerly rented at $13 are now rented at $15. Increased cost of labour and material, as well as a slight increase in taxes for local improvements, etc., are assigned as the cause.

There were no strikes or lock-outs, or changes in the rates of wages, or hours of labour reported during the month. Several important meetings conducted by the Trades and Labour Council, were addressed by prominent labour leaders. As the result of a collision between a Kingston and Pembroke railway train and an electric railway car at the diamond crossing on Montreal street, on Friday, April 22, a conference was held by representatives of the Kingston and Pembroke Railway Company and the Street Railway Company, on April 23. The object of the meeting was to devise means of preventing another mishap, and to adopt some contrivance to make the lines absolutely safe for the travelling public at all times, on both lines.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Farmers in this district report very active conditions, and farm

help is in great demand. Everything is making fine progress, and prospects are good.

Fishing, lumbering, manufacturing, mining, railroad construction and other industries had an active month.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

All branches of the building, metal, engineering, shipbuilding and woodworking trades reported an active month.

Printers, clothiers, bakers, butchers, ice cutters and drivers, cigar makers, tanners, curriers, barbers, broom makers, clerks, delivery employés, furriers, hotel, restaurant, theatre and laundry workers, unskilled labourers, as well as all branches of the transportation business were active.

BELLEVILLE, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. H. C. MacDiarmid, correspondent, reported as follows;—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Labour generally, has been well employed, although there were not so many men employed in building operations this month as during the same month last year. Manufacturing industries, however, were very active, a number of factories having to work overtime. During the latter part of the month, labourers were in good demand, and from now on work will be plentiful in nearly all trades. Tenders were given out for a sewerage system, which will give employment to a large number of men, and by next month several other works will be under way. The Canada Cement mill is running night and day, with about 500 men employed. The extension to the county buildings, at a cost of $40,000 was concluded this month, as well as the new power transmission building for the Trenton Electric and Power Company, which has put the price of power to $20 per horse-power. The Belleville Iron and Horseshoe Company has added a number of skilled men, and is now running to full capacity. The local Brass and Steel Goods Company started a $15,000 addition to its new factory, while the Belleville Hardware Company can barely keep up with orders. Canadian Northern Railway engineers have been busy all month taking different surveys of the proposed line with this city. The Canadian Pacific Railway engineers are surveying a branch line to connect with Belleville. Retail and wholesale merchants reported business excellent, despite the fact that the farmers are very busy. There was no sign of any labour disturbance.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Most of the cheese factories in the district started operations this month and prospects for a busy season are bright. All grain crops look well and fruit is promising. Much ploughing and seeding was done.

Fishing.—Fishing was active, only rough fish being caught.

Lumbering was very active in the northern part of the county.

Manufacturing was active.

Mining promises to be very active this year.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Members of the various building trades, with the exception of painters, paperhangers and decorators were not as busy as a year ago, but prospects for next month are very bright. Many new dwellings will be erected in May. Iron moulders, iron workers and helpers, machinists, engineers, electrical workers, linemen, brass workers, lockmakers, blacksmiths, boiler makers, and horseshoers had an active month. A number of shipwrights and caulkers were employed. Woodworkers, upholsterers, polishers, carriage and wagon makers, coopers, cheese box makers, report a busy month. Car builders at Deseronto were active. Job printers were very active. Machine men and pressmen had a busy month. Bookbinders were all busy. Journeymen tailors had an active month. Bakers and confectioners, butchers and meat cutters, and cigar makers were all active. Harness

makers, saddlers and leather workers generally were well employed. Barbers, clerks, stenographers, delivery employés, hotel, restaurant, theatre and laundry employés all report a busy month. Railway employés in all branches had an active month, this place now being a divisional point for the Grand Trunk Railway. Steamboat men were also busy. Sailors were in big demand, owing to the early opening of navigation. Longshoremen were fairly active. Cabdrivers, hackmen, carters, draymen and teamsters were all busy. Unksilled labour was in fair demand.

PETERBOROUGH, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. J. Arthur Sharp, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Industrial conditions are steadily improving and at the present time are satisfactory. There is considerable activity in the building trades. The Quaker Oats Company will build an $80,000 warehouse, also an elevator of 600,000 bushel capacity. The elevator will cost in the neighbourhood of $125,000. The Canadian General Electric Company, owing to its increasing business, will erect additional buildings and plant, and will have to obtain more electric power for the operation of the same. They have arranged with the Water Commissioners, who are willing to dispose of the surplus waterpower at the new dam for a term of twenty years, for the sum of $2,000 a year, the Electric Company to build the power house, put in the wheels and plant, and at the end of twenty years to turn it over to the city free of cost. The corner stone for a new church was laid, to cost in the neighbourhood of $25,000 and to have a seating capacity of 900. Wholesale and retail trade was active. The pattern makers received an increase in wages of twenty-five cents per day.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Conditions were generally active. Farmers were very busy; seeding is well advanced.

Lumbering.—There is pronounced activity in the lumbering business. The mills are starting three weeks earlier than usual. Bradley and Son have built a new mill at Lovisich; they have a large contract to fill for the new dam which is being built at Burleigh Falls.

Manufacturing.—All local manufacturing concerns were running full time, and in some cases were working overtime.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

All branches of the building trades were actively employed and wages were well maintained. The metal trades continue active. The woodworking and furnishing trades were more or less active. The printing and allied trades had a good month. Journeymen tailors were very busy. Bakers and confectioners had a good month, also butchers. Cigar makers reported trade fair. Leather workers were active. Railway employés were well employed. Unskilled labour was in good demand and good wages were being paid.

TORONTO, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Phillips Thompson, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Labour, both skilled and unskilled, was well employed during April, the unusually early opening of spring having stimulated business and industry. The building trade has been very active and promises to continue so throughout the season, provided no serious difficulties occur over the demands for increaesd wages made by several unions. The situation at present appears favourable to a peaceful settlement of all matters in dispute.

The number of building permits issued for March, was 643, representing an approximate value of $1,583,165, as compared with 637, representing $1,703,840, for March, 1909. The number issued for the three months, January-March, this year was 782, representing a value of $3,125,693, as against 776 permits, representing a value of $2,936,900 for the corresponding three months of 1909.

On the ninth instant the ratepayers adopted by large majorities, by-laws authorizing the grant of a further sum of $250,000, towards the cost of the new General Hospital; and the issue of debentures to raise $279,539 for the extension of water mains.

The estimated expenditure of the city of Toronto, for the current year, as passed by the City Council on the twenty-first, is $6,871,755. The revenue from taxation was estimated at $4,645,-610, and from ordinary and special sources of revenue at $2,226,145. The tax rate was fixed at seventeen and a half mills on the dollar. The City Treasurer's report showed that the assessment was $269,966,219, an increase of about $34,-000,000. It is estimated that there were 72,000 persons employed in factories in 1909, as compared with 68,500 in 1908, and 50,000 in 1904. The invested capital in the factories is $82,-000,000, and the annual payroll amounts to about $36,000,000. During the past year $740,000 was invested in new factories, and $159,310 in additions to factories already in operation.

Manufacturers have for some time been complaining of a scarcity of female help in the lighter manufacturing industries. One cause assigned is the difficulty of girls coming alone to the city in obtaining suitable boarding house accommodation at reasonable prices. At a luncheon held by a number of manufacturers, on the nineteenth, it was proposed to meet this requirement by forming a company, with a capital of $50,000, to build and equip a home for 100 girls, to be managed by a committee selected from the shareholders and the Young Women's Christian Association. It is proposed to give board and rooms for about $3 per week, firms subscribing to the company to have the privilege of sending girls to the home, in proportion to their stock. An organization committee was appointed, consisting of George Gale, Chairman; Thomas Roden, R. Fairbairn, G. F. Beer, W. R. Johnston, Jr., S. B. Brush, R. Parker, J. S. King and Alfred Jephcott. A number of firms have taken up shares.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Farmers have been busy ploughing and seeding. The heavy rains which fell during the latter part of the month have been very favourable to pasturage and vegetation. The fall wheat generally, came through the winter in good condition and promised well.

Manufacturing.—Great activity continues to prevail in nearly all lines and many plants find it difficult to overtake orders. The western trade is very brisk, there being a great demand for agricultural implements and gasoline traction engines. The installation of water works systems in many western towns has caused extensive demands for water towers, piping and pumping equipments. Many additions to plants are being made or are in contemplation. In consequence of the great expansion in production some manufacturers are unable to obtain all the skilled help they require at current wages.

The Polson Iron Works has several important contracts on hand and is now employing 500 men, having increased their force by about 250 this year.

The Ontario Wind Engine and Pump Company have increased their capital from $250,000 to $750,000, and are extending their distributing facilities in the West.

Henry Disston & Sons, saw manufacturers, are erecting an addition to their new plant, 260 x 60 feet, to cost $25,000, which will double their present capacity.

S. F. Bowser & Co., manufacturers of oil storage systems, will increase the capacity of their plant, by the erection of an additional storey and an extension 50 x 180 feet.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Nearly all the building trades were active, with the exception of plumbers, steam and gas fitters who were fair. The carpenters have been offered an increase of wages to thirty-five cents an hour after May 1. Many carpenters are among the immigrants arriving from England. The employing printers have agreed to advance the minimum rate of wages to thirty cents per hour. The lathers have asked that the old scale of wages, reduced last year, be restored, viz., $3.50 per day for first-class men, $3 for second class, and $2.50 for third-class. The iron and shipbuilding trades were busy. The sheet metal workers have secured an increase of wages, outside workers receiving thirty-three cents, and inside men thirty-one and one-half cents per hour. Brass workers, jewelers and silversmiths have plenty of work. Woodworkers were all busy, especially cabinet makers. Upholsterers have effected a settlement of the dispute with their employers on the basis of a ten per cent. increase in wages, giving them a minimum rate of thirty-five cents per hour. Piano workers were active. Printers, bookbinders and allied trades had a good month. Custom tailors, garment workers, boot and shoe workers, and hat and cap workers were well employed. The provision trades and cigar makers had continuous work. Leather workers were active. Hotel and restaurant employés, laundry workers and barbers had steady work. Railway and street railway employés, teamsters and expressmen had a busy month. Navigation opened considerably earlier than usual and sailors, longshoremen and others were well employed towards the end of the month. Unskilled labour was generally well employed.

NIAGARA FALLS, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Hewlett Green, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

April was a busy month for every class and the outlook continued to be good. Fine weather prevailed and out-of-door work was advanced by several weeks as compared with other springs. Agricultural and building operations profited most by this favourable condition. Municipal work was giving some employment. No extensive paving or sewer construction will be undertaken this year. A new calcium carbide company, with a capital of $600,000 was incorporated.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Agricultural operations are said to be a month in advance of last year. Grain and meadows were in good condition and all orchards and small fruits wintered well and promised large crops. No damage was done by late frosts. Tobacco growing will occupy a much larger acreage than heretofore.

Manufacturing.—Manufacturing concerns were all busy and employing full staffs. The works of the Ontario Power Company were pushed forward with all possible speed. A great force of labourers and many men skilled in concrete work, steam engineers, hoist runners, carpenters, teamsters, civil engineers and office men were employed.

Railroad construction.—Further surveys for new steam and electric railways were made but no further construction was undertaken.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

The building trades were all busy. A feature of the present season is the general use of metal lath. Old-time lathers find less demand for their services. In the metal working trades there was continued activity. Linemen were in demand and the enamelled can factory was rushed with work. In the clothing trades special activity was reported by the employés of the suspender, neckwear and linen factories. Journeymen tailors were active. Bakers and butchers and icemen were expecting a busy summer. Barbers were busy. Sales people and employés of hotels and restaurants will be more active after May 15, when the tourist season opens. Transportation employés of all classes were active. Rail traffic was good and navigation opened on April 15. Lines

of passenger steamboats will not give full services till June. Electric railways were busy for the season. Teamsters were very busy. Unskilled labour was in demand.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Fort Erie.—Contracts were left for the new waterworks system. An addition of seventy-five rooms was being made to a summer hotel.

Niagara-on-the-Lake.—The militia training camp will open on June 7. Navigation and the fruit season will commence a little earlier. A busy summer is expected.

Port Colborne.—Work went forward on the new flour mill. The section of the mill now being built will have the largest capacity of any mill in Canada, with one exception. It will turn out 6,000 barrels of flour per day, grinding 30,000 bushels of wheat. The storage capacity will be 250,000 bags of flour, and the elevator will hold a million bushels of wheat. Provision is made in the foundations for doubling the capacity of the mill.

Welland.—The Dain agricultural implement works commenced work with sixty employés. A rail-joint shop was added to the Ontario Iron & Steel Company's plant. A large number of foreign labourers arrived for employment in different works. Building trades were active, many dwellings being in course of erection.

Dunnville.—The ratepayers voted on three by-laws:—To loan $30,000 to the promoters of an industry for the manufacture of auto parts, furnaces, shovels, and other articles; to grant a fixed assessment of $25,000 and free water for ten years, to the Dominion Hammock Manufacturing Company, and to spend $30,000 for a new high school building. All three were carried by large majorities.

ST. CATHARINES, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Jas. A. Wiley, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Increased activity in the labour market continues with the advance of spring. Building operations are increasing in volume, with plenty of work ahead. Street pavement and other civic improvement work was started during the month; the work planned for the season will give employment to a large number of men.

The three factory by-laws: (1) *re* the Crocker-Wheeler Company, manufacturers of electrical machinery, to employ not less than 100 hands and pay out in wages, annually, $50,000, to be granted a fixed assessment of $10,000 for ten years; (2) *re* the Monarch Knitting Company, to employ not less than fifty hands (exclusive of office help) and pay out annually not less than $15,000, to be granted a fixed assessment of $5,000 for ten years; and (3) *re* the St. Catharines' Woollen Mills Company, employing forty hands, to be granted a fixed assessment of $2,000 for ten years; were all voted on and carried by the ratepayers, on April 22.

A new factory for the preparation of chicle from its raw state for manufacturers of chewing gum, will be established here. The factory will employ fifteen hands to start with.

The Canadian Haircloth Company has decided to enlarge its plant by an addition in order to meet its rapidly increasing business.

St. Catharines will be the centre of the new Phanton Coil system of telephoning to be installed by the Bell Telephone Company between Niagara Falls and Hamilton. The new system will enable six lines between Niagara Falls and St. Catharines to do the work now done by nine.

All factories and mills are busy. Business generally is reported fair. Navigation on the Welland Canal opened April 15, traffic being light, but increasing in volume by the end of the month.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Farmers and fruit growers are busy with their spring work. The prospects are good for crops. The trees, bushes and plants have wintered well and weather conditions are favourable for a heavy fruit yield. The fruit growers are petitioning Parliament to retain the duty on imported fruits and green goods.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

The building trades are busy, with prospects good. All lines of the metal and engineering trades were active. The woodworking and furnishing trades were well employed with conditions favourable. The allied printing trades were active, with conditions of employment good. Journeymen tailors were active. Boot and shoe workers busy. Bakers and confectioners, butchers and meat cutters, cigar makers and tobacco workers were active. Tanners and curriers, leather workers, saddlers, trunk and bag makers were active. Barbers, clerks, stenographers, delivery employés, hotel and restaurant employés, and laundry workers were active. All lines of transportation were active, with the volume of trade on the increase. Unskilled labour was active, with conditions of employment better than for last month.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Port Dalhousie.—Labour was well employed during the month.

Merritton.—All the mills and factories were running full time, with conditions of employment good.

Thorold.—Favourable conditions prevailed in the labour market. The supply and demand being about equal. Thorold will have a new pulp and paper factory. The factory will be in operation in July or August.

HAMILTON, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. P. Obermeyer, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The month was an exceptionally busy one in manufacturing establishments, in some cases overtime having to be resorted to to keep up with orders. The building trades were favoured with good weather the first part of the month, and good progress was made on the unusually large volume of work in hand. The latter part of the month was very wet, which hampered outside operations considerably.

The Street Railway Company expected to resume the reconstruction of its roadbed April 15, but was delayed by the non-delivery of rails, about ten days. The work was in progress during the last week. Owing to the wet weather, only a small force was employed.

The disturbed conditions in the United States bituminous coal districts was felt here by manufacturers, through decreased supplies of that fuel, and much anxiety was experienced in consequence. The supply, while much curtailed, was sufficient to prevent any shut downs, and conditions in this respect improved towards the end of the month.

Real estate transactions were very active. There is a scarcity of houses for rental at from $12 to $18 per month, and this has stimulated building operations. Building permits for the month, totalled about $385,000, the great bulk of which was for dwellings. The permits issued in April, 1909, totalled $225,000. Real estate prices are increasing rapidly.

Clearing house reports continue to show large increases, over the corresponding weeks of last year, the increases ranging from $200,000 to $500,000 per week.

Increased opportunities for employment, consequent on the general activity, resulted in several demands by labourers for increases in wages. On April 1, about 500 foreign labourers at the works of the Hamilton Iron and Steel Company struck for a rate of twenty cents per hour. The Company had announced a raise in the rate from fifteen cents to sixteen cents, to take effect April 1. The strikers also complained that they had to pay foremen and sub-foremen various sums per week to hold their jobs. After being out several days they returned to work on the promise of an investigation of their grievances. On April 12, an agreement was announced providing for increases ranging from five to ten per cent., and the posting of a regulation providing for the summary dismissal of any foremen, sub-foreman or other employé exacting any payment from labourers. T. H. & B. freight handlers made a demand April 11, for a rate of twenty cents per hour. Seven men quit work, and their places were filled. Subsequently, the Company an-

nounced an increase of one cent per hour. About twenty employés of the city waterworks department quit work, because of a change of foreman, and notice that more work was expected of them. Wet weather suspended operations, but no settlement has been announced. All of these workmen were unorganized.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Reports from the farmers, fruit growers and market gardeners are to the effect that crops have come through the month satisfactorily. Everything points to a record-breaking fruit crop. Berries are so well advanced that the fruit will be on the market much earlier than usual.

Manufacturing. — The International Harvester Company has a large force of men engaged on the extensions to the Company's works. Those in hand are stated to total in value about $250,000. The Company has recently taken over the business of a Paris implement firm, and will likely bring it here. The works are full of western orders.

The Otis-Fensom Elevator Company will further extend its works this summer.

The Hamilton Bridge Company has been buying more property, in view of an enlargement of its works, and is erecting a large office building.

The Dunham Company, of Marshalltown, Iowa, which manufactures heating appliances on the vapor vacuum principle, will locate its Canadian factory here.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

The building trades are all busy, and lots of work is in prospect. Carpenters are asking for a rate of thirty-seven and one-half cents per hour, and a working agreement with employers. Last year the rate varied from thirty-two cents to thirty-five cents, but no wage agreement existed. Sheet metal workers are asking an advance of the wage rate from thirty cents to thirty-five cents. So far, neither has been acceded. to The trades are uniformly busy, cigar makers, custom tailors and garment workers exceptionally so. The railroads have been handling a large quantity of general freight, but the slack-off in the receipts of coal made matters rather quiet among the railroad men. Unskilled labour found lots to do; in some of the factories, it was stated during the month, they were short of labourers, and experienced builders' labourers were scarce.

BRANTFORD, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. J. C. Watt, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Labour was well employed for the season of the year. The month was more active than the preceding one or the corresponding one of last year. Building operations started earlier than usual indications pointing to a busy season. All branches of manufacturing are busy, the pressure of increasing trade making it difficult to proceed with additions and extensions which are urgently needed. The outlook at present is the brightest in many years. There has been a demand for semi-skilled labour in several factories; while it seems impossible to secure the number of female operatives wanted. Steady employment and perfect sanitary conditions are offered at the Penman mills here and in Paris. Civic improvement work is employing a large force of men in the construction of sewers, walks and pavements, and the Street Railway Company is employing a large force in the work of reconstructing tracks and roadbed. In a case before His Honour Judge Hardy recently, a painter was given judgement for $170 against his employer for injuries received from a fall while in his employ. Merchants had a fair month.

The License Commissioners have refused licenses to seven hotels, reducing the number of licensed hotels to nine. Electrical wirers, five in number, received an increase in wages from twenty-two and a half cents to twenty-five cents per hour.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Farmers and market gardeners were very busy. There is a demand for men in some localities.

Manufacturing. — Manufacturers continue to be very busy. Several factories working overtime. The Crown Electric Company, of Illinois, will erect a factory here at once, to manufacture gas and electric fixtures. It will commence with seventy-five men. The Brantford Cordage Company is erecting a large addition, which will increase the output sixty per cent. The foreign trade of several of the factories necessitates large additions. In the iron trades there has been a demand for intelligent unskilled labour.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Bricklayers, masons, carpenters and joiners were nearly all busy. Lathers and plasterers were slack. Painters, decorators and paper hangers were very busy. Plumbers, gas and steamfitters were active. Iron moulders, coremakers, machinists, blacksmiths, boilermakers and linemen were very busy. Electrical workers and sheet metal workers and stove mounters were active. Metal polishers, buffers and platers in most cases, were very busy. Horseshoers were active. Woodworkers generally, were busy. Carriage and wagon makers and pattern makers were very busy. Coopers were from active to busy. The printing and allied trades were busy. Tailors and tailoresses were busy, and boot and shoe workers were very busy, some working overtime. Bakers and confectioners were busy. Cigar makers and tobacco workers were active. Leather workers and saddlers were busy. Barbers, clerks, delivery employés, hotel and restaurant employés were steadily employed. Laundry workers were busy. Railroad trackmen were busy, with freight handlers very busy. Street railway employés were steadily employed. Teamsters and draymen were busy. Hack drivers were active. There were a few unskilled labourers unemployed, although there was a demand from the factories for more men.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Paris.—The International Harvester Company has acquired the works formerly occupied by the Paris Plough Company. Work commenced on the first of the month with a large force of men. The factories and mills are all very busy. There is a demand for male and female labour. Numbers of operatives are being brought out from Great Britain, so great is the demand for help.

GUELPH, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Wm. Drever, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Labour generally, was well employed during April, being more active than during the same month a year ago. This is attributable to the fine weather. There was a good demand for unskilled labour. All local industries, with the exception of the Standard Valve and Fitting Company, were running full time and with full staffs. The starting of civic work gave employment to a large number of men and teams which will continue for the season, as a number of streets are to be macadamized. Banks reported business good, while wholesale and retail merchants had an active month. The starting of several new buildings gave work to nearly all branches of the building trades. Work has also been commenced on temporary buildings for the new Provincial Reformatory and a number of local men have been employed thereon.

The City Council has agreed to advance the pay of labourers from seventeen and a half cents to twenty cents per hour.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Farmers report a very busy month. Owing to the fine weather seeding is about finished in this district, being a month in advance of last season. Fall wheat has wintered well. The supply of farm labour is equal to the demand.

Manufacturing.—Local industries have been well employed. The J. B. Armstrong Company, which has been running only eight hours a day, is now working full time and taking on additional men. Messrs. Stratton and Taylor have purchased property in the city and will erect a first-class cheese and butter factory.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Bricklayers, masons, carpenters and joiners had a very active month, with lathers and plasterers fair. Painters, decorators and paper hangers were well employed, as were plumbers, steamfitters and builders' labourers. Tube mill workers, iron moulders, helpers and coremakers were active. Electrical workers and linemen were well employed getting ready for Niagara power. Blacksmiths had a good month. Stove mounters were very busy, taking on additional men. Horseshoers were well employed. Sash and door workers report a good month, also piano makers. Carriage makers were fair, also coopers and pattern makers. Printers and allied trades were very active, also journeymen tailors and garment workers. Bakers and confectioners report a good month. Cigar makers fair. Carters, draymen, teamsters and expressmen were active. Unskilled labour was well employed, with the supply equal to the demand.

BERLIN, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. R. F. Gofton, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Labour of all classes was well employed during April, especially factory labour. Good progress was made on the Weber blocks. The excavation on the new public school building has been completed and the foundation is being put down. There were twenty-seven building permits issued during the month, valued at $74,630, one of the permits being for Tippert & Company's new furniture factory and another for an addition to the J. Kaufman planing mill, door and sash factory, to be 40 x 100 feet and four stories high, of concrete. Shipments and bank clearings were heavy. Business, both wholesale and retail, was favourable. The employés of the Waterloo Manufacturing Company had their wages increased one cent per hour to the number of 160; this was granted voluntarily by the firm. The Ahern Shoe Company gave notice, on the ninth of April, that hereafter employés must give two weeks' notice before leaving or forfeit two weeks' wages. The employés disapproved and went on strike on the eleventh. On the twelfth, the firm proposed to make the period one week. After being out ten days the men accepted the proposition and went back to work on the twenty-first.

There was a slight demand for unskilled labour towards the close of the month. Experienced shoemakers were wanted at the Kaufman Rubber Company, and girls were wanted by the Ahern Shoe Company and by the Hagen Shirt and Collar Company. Also a number of machine hands and a bench hand wanted at the P. W. Gardiner Door Factory, Galt, Ont.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Farmers were busy, plowing and seeding. The weather has been fine during April, and the fall wheat and grass are looking well.

Manufacturing establishments were busy, some of them running overtime.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

The various skilled trades were from active to busy, with unskilled labour well employed.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Waterloo.—All classes of labour were well employed, with manufacturing establishments working overtime. The building trade is progressing. Good progress has been made on the new Mutual Life Company's building, the foundation walls being nearly completed. The build-

ing is to cost about $200,000 when completed. The excavation for the new market building has been completed. Part of the old woollen mill is being remodeled for Mrs. F. Dering & Company's new trunk factory. Girls are wanted at the Wm. A. Green cuff and collar factory, experienced hands preferred.

WOODSTOCK, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. J. Markey, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The reports of business prosperity and industrial activity continue. There are no complaints of want of employment. On the contrary, some of the factories find difficulty in securing all the labour they require, both skilled and unskilled. A notable feature is the scarcity of unskilled labour. The call of the West, and the opening up of spring work on the farms account in some measure for this condition. Farmers report some difficulty in securing sufficient help. They are looking forward to the coming season and are anxious to secure capable men. Wages run from $25 to $30 a month, board and lodging included, on eight-month terms, and about $25 a month by the year. Some of the factories are looking for skilled help—moulders, painters, woodworkers. The Stewart Stove Works are running five days a week, which is full time for them, and it is probable that before long the men will be asked to work every other Saturday. Business prospects were never brighter in this line. There is room for a few more moulders.

Hay & Company are looking for both skilled woodworkers and labourers. The manufacturers of musical instruments report business excellent. The same report is received from the furniture and wagon manufacturers. The Woodstock Wagon Company could employ a few more woodworkers, blacksmiths and labourers. The knitting factory, which employs 150 girls, has all the help it needs at present, but before long there will be employment for from thirty-five to fifty more. An indication of the improvement of industrial conditions is afforded by the report of the Karn-Morris Company, organ and piano manufacturers, that their output for this year, so far, is $45,000 in excess of the output for the same period last year. The improvement in business, generally, is indicated by the fact that the Customs returns for the port of Woodstock, for the last fiscal year, were $20,000 in excess of the previous year. The revival is spreading. The Board of Trade is renewing its activity, and the City Council has decided to avail itself of the services of an Industrial Commissioner to assist in securing additional industries. The building season has not yet fairly opened, but it is expected that there will be a fairly good year.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Farmers are busy putting in their crops and many of them would be glad of additional help.

Manufacturing.—The reports from various sources might be summarized in the expression "Conditions and prospects were never brighter."

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

The season has not yet fairly opened; but the coming year promises to be a fairly good one for the building trades.

Meantime, bricklayers and masons, carpenters, plasterers, etc., have no difficulty in finding work. Labourers are all employed, and the demand is outrunning the supply. Moulders, machine hands, stove mounters, blacksmiths, are all well employed, and there is some demand for both blacksmiths and moulders. Woodworkers of all kinds, upholsterers, wood carvers, carriage and wagon makers are busy. The printing business is reported to be excellent. The Sentinel Review is in need of competent pressmen, hand compositors and linotype operators. The clothing trade is active. Merchant tailors are behind with their orders, and there is a demand for garment makers. Bakers, butchers and cigar makers are busy; but no complaint is heard of lack of help.

STRATFORD, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Joseph T. Carlin, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The general condition of the labour market during the month was active, especially in the building trades and among outdoor workers. A number of men and teams were engaged in excavating for two new business blocks. The excavating for the addition to the McLagan furniture factory is completed; the addition will be 160 x 60feet. The brick work will be finished by the end of June.

A by-law to raise the sum of $85,000 to provide for a distribution plant for Niagara power was carried April 14.

Full time has been worked in all the factories and foundries.

The new steel bridge on Waterloo street, which has given employment to a number of men for some months, is finished. The Dufton Woollen Mills, which gave employment to about thirty hands, was badly damaged by fire; temporary repairs have been made, and work resumed with half a staff.

Wholesale and retail merchants reported trade active. No change in the rates of wages or hours of labour, and no trouble in the labour market was reported.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Farmers were busy seeding and preparing for the root crop. Market prices were:—

Butter, 25c. per lb.
Eggs, 20c. per dozen.
Potatoes, 50c. to 60c. a bag.
Apples, 70c. to 75c. a bag.
Hay, $10 per ton.
Bran, $22 per ton.
Shorts, $25 per ton.
Wheat, $1 a bushel.
Oats, 35c. per bushel.
Peas, 70c. per bushel.
Barley, 45c. per bushel.
Flour, $2.95 per cwt.
Hogs, $8.50 to $8.65 per cwt.

Manufacturing.—All factories were running full time.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Bricklayers, masons, carpenters, lathers, plasterer, painters, paperhangers, plumbers and all the building trades had steady work the latter part of the month. Iron moulders, workers, helpers and machinists were busy. Electrical workers were active. Blacksmiths and boilermakers were busy. Woodworkers, carriage and wagon makers were doing a good business. Coopers were busy. Printers were steadily employed. Journeymen tailors were very busy. Garment workers and milliners were in their busy season. Bakers, confectioners and butchers were busy. Harness makers reported trade very good. Barbers, clerks and delivery employés were busy. Hotel, restaurant and laundry workers were active; there is a demand for girl help in hotels and private houses. Railroad conductors, engineers and firemen were active, and trainmen, trackmen, switchmen and freight handlers were very busy. Cab drivers, draymen and teamsters were busy. Unskilled labour was very busy.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Mitchell.—A number of telephone linemen are in town installing new poles and extending the service; about 130 new subscribers have been added in this district.

St. Marys.—The stone quarry owners report a large number of orders ahead. The prospect is that the season will be a very busy one.

LONDON, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. A. Woonton, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

There is no lack of applicants for vacant positions, which shows that the supply is greater than the demand, especially amongst unskilled workers. The outlook is not as hopeful as earlier in the year. The London Bolt and Hinge Works,

which closed on March 1, is to be sold by public auction on May 2, and is expected to open again shortly after. On the first of April, the Sen Sen Chiclet Company moved its plant to Toronto, and the local factory was reorganized under the name of the Somerville Paper Box and Printing Company, which has retained all the former employés. The Customs returns for the month of March, were, $79,716, the second greatest return that London has ever had, and being $16,184 over the same month last year.

The continued increase in the price of domestic supplies and other commodities has caused decided unrest among the workers, and, in many cases, a doubling up of families has taken place; while large numbers have left the city, especially for the Canadian West. In almost any block in the city vacant houses can be seen, and rents are being reduced.

A number of increases were given to the employés of the city hall, to go into effect at the first of the month. Grand Trunk Railway operators and dispatchers, on March 1, received increases of from $5 to $10 a month, in their salaries. On the street railway, increases went into effect as follows: First year and spare men, sixteen cents per hour, as formerly; second year men, increased from sixteen cents to eighteen cents per hour; third year men, from seventeen cents to nineteen cents; and fourth year or over, from eighteen to twenty cents per hour. Under the revised scale, they work nine and one-half hours per day, instead of ten hours.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Bricklayers and carpenters are all working, but trade conditions are not very bright. Lathers are not as busy as in former years. Plasterers are busy. Painters are all working. Moulders are busy, as are also machinists. The work of stringing wire for Niagara power has given a lot of extra work to linemen, and they are very busy. Metal polishers, stove mounters and brass workers are busy. Carriage and wagon workers are busy. At the Grand Trunk Railway car shops a great number of changes are taking place, old hands quitting and new ones taking their places. Coopers are busy. Printers, with other tradesmen, are undergoing a period of unrest, and a number left lately for the West, necessitating a search for others to take their places. Pressmen are busy. Bookbinders report trade fair. Paper box makers are very busy. Journeymen tailors report trade very good. Garment workers are exceptionally busy, and are continually looking for female help. Boot and shoe workers are very busy. Bakers and confectioners are busy. Cigar makers report trade fair, and about thirty have left this city to work for the Tuckett Company in Hamilton. Tanners and leather workers are very busy, with considerable overtime being worked. Broom makers are busy. Furriers report trade good. This has been a dull month on the railroads, the quantity of freight moving being small, and the summer passenger traffic not yet commenced. The local cartage agencies have requested the wholesale houses to have their shipments ready by 3:00 P.M., so as to allow the freight shed employés to get away from their work earlier, it having been after 7:00 P.M. when they have been able to get their work done. Teamsters and expressmen are very busy. The demand for unskilled labour is not as great as in former years, and there are a number out of employment.

ST. THOMAS, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. J. A. Killingsworth, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The general condition of the labour market during April, was, in some respects, more satisfactory than during the corresponding month of the previous year. The prospects are bright for a busy season in the building trades, a number of large contracts being in sight, in addition to a large number of residential contracts for which permits have been issued. All hands are, at present, well employed, and there need be no idle men, as the demand is good for all classes of labour.

The feature of the month was the passage of the two by-laws whereby substantial loans will be given to Norsworthy & Company and the Medcalf Shoe Company. Work will be commenced at an early date on the construction of the new shoe factory and the enlargement of the present Norsworthy factory property. These two factories will add considerably to the industrial progress of the city.

On the railways and in the railway shops the month has been characterized by a general increase in pay and reduction in the working hours to some of the skilled workers.

The Pere Marquette machinists have an offer from the Company under consideration, which will, if accepted, give them an increase of one and one-half cents per hour. At present, machinists employed by that Company are being paid thirty cents per hour with full time. The boilermakers have been given an increase of one and one-half cents per hour, which gives them thirty-one and one-half cents per hour. In addition to the increases, other concessions have been granted the men, which are specially in the interest of men entering the service. During the corresponding month of last year a reduction of thirty-five to forty men was made in the Pere Marquette shops. The officials report the present month an active one, with plenty of work on hand.

In the Michigan Central shops a general increase was granted to all employés, amounting to from one to two cents per hour. In the case of boilermakers, who were being paid thirty cents per hour, an increase of one and one-half cents was granted, with a reduction in the number of hours to constitute the working day. In future, the working day will consist of eight hours, with overtime of time and one-half, thereafter.

A general increase in wages was granted to the Michigan Central Railroad sectionmen, and the section gangs increased. Labourers who were formerly receiving $1.45 per day have been advanced to $1.60 per day, and foremen have been granted an increase of $2.50 per month.

Sunday service was inaugurated on the South Western Traction lines from London to Port Stanley, on Sunday, April 24. The cars were well patronized, notwithstanding that the weather was anything but favourable for outings.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—The dry spell was broken by heavy showers, and, as a result, the danger of injury to growth by drought was averted. Fruit looks well in this district.

Manufacturing.—The few local manufacturies were operating under normal conditions, demand and supply being well balanced.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Men employed in the building trades were busy during April. Employés in the machine shops and allied trades were busy. Journeymen tailors and garment workers were busy. Railway employés were well employed. For unskilled labour the demand was slightly in excess of the supply.

CHATHAM, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Alex. Gregory, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The outlook for work in the various building trades is very bright. During the past month activity prevailed in every department in the building trade. There were a large number of buildings started, but a number were brought to a standstill owing to the scarcity of brick, the supply having been exhausted by the large demand.

The Swift Motor Car Company, a new industry, has arranged for a large addition, and is installing $22,000 worth of new machinery. The Anhut Motor Car Company is engaging more men every day. In a few days, the new plant for the Modern Malleable Range Company will be completed; it is expected the number of skilled men will be doubled.

The building permits for April, show a large gain over the same month for 1909. Carpenters are scarce, a number having

left for the Canadian North-west, and good mechanics are hard to secure.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture. — Crops throughout the district are reported in excellent condition. The recent rains were a great benefit.

Railroad construction.—There was not much activity, but efforts are being made to have the C. W. & L. E. Electric railroad Company extend the road to Eneau, to connect with a boat rnuning from Cleveland.

Manufacturing.—Every branch seems to be running to fullest capacity, and very few men are idle. For the first time in two years, the Chatham Navigation Company will put a boat on the Chatham and Detroit route.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Bricklayers and masons were quiet, but carpenters and joiners were busy, while lathers and plasterers were very busy, mostly on small contracts. In painting and decorating there was not much activity until towards the end of the month. Plumbers, gas and steamfitters, and builders' labourers were well employed. Machinists and engineers were busy. Electrical workers and linemen were very busy, in a number of instances working overtime. Metal polishers, buffers, platers and brass workers had an excellent month. Blacksmiths, boiler makers and sheet metal workers were fairly active. Horseshoers were quiet. Woodworkers, upholsterers, carriage and wagon makers reported an excelllent month. Printers, pressmen and bookbinders were busy. Journeymen tailors, garment workers and boot and shoe workers had a good month. Bakers and confectioners, cigar makers and tobacco workers were very busy. Barbers, clerks, stenographers and laundry workers were steadily employed. Unskilled labour had a good month.

WINDSOR, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. D. Mitchell, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Labour, both skilled and unskilled, was well employed during the month. There is a demand for men, both skilled and unskilled. Manufacturers have notices posted on their buildings: "Help wanted". There is also a heavy demand for female help. The building trade is very brisk and the prospects are fine for a good summer. The Regal Motor Company has purchased three and one-half acres of land from the city and will build a large plant and give employment to a large number of hands. There is a scarcity of houses to rent from $12 to $15 per month; it is almost impossible to get one. The Collector of Customs reports that collections for the month of March, were the largest in the history of the port of Windsor; duty to the amount of $176,060.51 was collected, as against $92,291.65 for March, last year. Total collections for the fiscal year just closed showed an increase of nearly forty per cent. over the year 1909.

The wholesale and retail merchants report trade good. There has been a general raise in wages from six to eight per cent. in most all the principal industries in the city. There were two small strikes, one on the Grand Trunk Railway, and one at the gas works.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Reports from the fruit growers in this vicinity, are that the late frosts have done no damage, the blossoms not being sufficiently advanced to be affected. The steady fine weather has enabled farmers to sow oats, barley and peas. They are now preparing the ground for tobacco and corn.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

The building trade is active and there is a demand for men in all branches, especially for carpenters. The metal, en-

gineering and shipbuilding trades are very busy. Printers and pressmen are all fully employed. Journeymen tailors and garment workers are working overtime. Food and tobacco workers can find plenty of employment. Leather workers and saddlers are busy. Barbers report trade fair. Clerks, delivery employés, hotel and laundry workers are in demand. Railroad and steamboat men are all employed. Teamsters and unskilled labour are well employed.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Walkerville.—Real estate transfers and building operations have been very active in the last month, and prospects are for a busy season. Manufacturers are very busy and are advertising for help every day. The Kerr Engine Company is building a large addition to its plant.

SAULT STE. MARIE, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. F. A. Denman, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The month was a busy one, labour being well employed throughout. Navigation opened much earlier than usual this year, the date being April 12, whereas the usual date is about April 25, Many complaints are heard concerning the high cost of living. The outlook for a good season's business in all lines was never brighter. The demand for unskilled labour and for machinists and building trade mechanics was brisk, the supply being below the demand. Contractors report the best season's business in sight than in several years.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—There was little activity, it being too early in the season.

Fishing.—Conditions were normal.

Lumbering.—Lumbering operations are over for the season, except the drive. This was delayed for a couple of weeks, owing to lack of rain in the early part of the month; this difficulty disappeared later in the month.

Manufacturing.—The Lake Superior Corporation is pushing construction work on the enlargement of the various plants, including docks, coke ovens, blast furnaces, rolling mills for structural shapes, etc. Other manufacturing plants were operating full time with full staffs.

Railroad construction.—Activity in railroad construction had not yet begun, The Algoma Central Railway Company is advertising for tenders for extensions.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Busy conditions were reported in the building and metal trades, there being a great demand for carpenters and machinists. The printing trades were normal. Unskilled labour was in active demand.

PORT ARTHUR AND FORT WILLIAM, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. F. Urry, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Labour was pretty fully employed in this district and more men were engaged than last month. The season is considerably earlier than last year.

Industrial activity commences in earnest at the opening of navigation. Navigation opened with Duluth on the last day of March, and the first boat to arrive at Fort William, from the East, was here on April 14.

Everything points to an exceptionally busy building season, and many foundations are already being put in and important buildings started. The Western Dry Docks Company have begun excavating for building operations, and expected to have a great deal of the work completed by end of October. The Masonic building, Port Arthur, has been started this month, and the contract is also let for the new Young Men's Christian Association building, which is to be erected at a cost of $35,000, raised by public subscription.

Commercial activity began with the opening of navigation, and very heavy consignments of package freight have been landed here, so that work at the docks has been brisk for the first month of navigation, though heavy storms on the lakes have delayed boats.

There has been no change in wages, and no strikes or lock-outs during the month.

An employment agent from Winnipeg engaged some two hundred Greek and Italian dock labourers to go West on Canadian Pacific Railway construction work; their places at the docks will be filled by new immigrant arrivals.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—The small farmers in the vicinity are all busy, clearing, burning and breaking.

Railroad construction.—It is reported that the Canadian Pacific Railway Company will make extensive additions to its work shop accommodation at Fort William, and that the Canadian Northern Railway Company intends increasing its round house and dock accommodation at Port Arthur. The employment agents have shipped many men out of the cities for railway construction work at points on the Grand Trunk Pacific and the Canadian Pacific Railway.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

The bricklayers and masons are not fully employed. Carpenters and joiners are more fully employed, but buildings are not sufficiently advanced yet for other branches, such as plasterers, lathers, painters, plumbers, steamfitters, stone cutters and labourers. Electrical workers and linemen on street railway work and extensions have been busy. The local sawmills are expected to be in full operation in a few days. Lumber yards are busy. When the mills are in full operation many men will be employed. The blast furnace is getting ready for an early start.

An important move has been made in the newspaper world by a combination of forces which will tend towards greater unity and cohesion. The Port Arthur *Evening Chronicle* is issued in both cities as an evening paper, and the Fort William *Herald* in both cities as an morning paper. Subscribers to either paper are now to be supplied with both papers at the same charge as formerly asked for one paper. The Port Arthur *Daily News* will also be issued as a morning paper in both cities, and the Fort William *Times-Journal* as the evening paper, on the same terms as the *Chronicle* and *Herald.*

The miscellaneous trades are quiet. Owing to the absence of large lumber camps in the vicinity this winter, there has not been the spring rush that was depended upon by the retail merchants and others, two or three years ago.

All transport workers are gradually working up to full time as the freight trade increases, and will likely be fully employed during the coming month.

The supply of unskilled labour, at present, is in excess of the demand, but, with the building trades busy everyone will shortly be working. In both cities, large numbers of labourers will be needed for the projected city improvements During the last week in April, some 300 men were engaged in developing new roads in Port Arthur alone. In Fort William and West Fort improvements are being made

WINNIPEG, MAN., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. John Appleton, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

During April, there was a large immigration of workmen seeing employment in unskilled occupations. The market was kept well supplied. Normally, there is a large surplus of labour at this season of the year. A feature of the labour situation, at the present time, is the demand for skilled assistants in stores and garment factories. Competent stenographers are also in keen demand. Generally speaking the factories of the city are busy, and there is a continuation of activity in the garment factories. The bank clearings for the month of April, totalled $70,546,417, an increase over the corresponding month of last year of 29.6 per cent. For this period of the

year this rate of gain is considered by business men to be exceptionally large. Generally speaking, wholesale traders are very busy, and it is estimated that the general business is thirty per cent. higher in volume than at the corresponding period of last year. Dominion Express Company receipts at western points and in Winnipeg continue to exceed largely those of the previous year. Permits for new buildings are being issued in greater volume, and incurring a larger estimated cost, than heretofore in the city's history.

Two serious fires occurred during the month. The most serious was that in connection with the wholesale warehouse of Foley Brothers & Larson. The total loss will aggregate $125,000, and sixty hands were thrown out of employment. Another fire occurred in connection with the brewery plant of Blackwood Brothers. The bottling factory was destroyed, involving a serious loss which as yet has not been estimated. About forty workpeople will be thrown out of employment.

Early in April about 400 tailors went out on strike and after negotiations which lasted a week, they returned to work.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—During April, the weather has been variable, but on the whole, favourable to seeding operations, but not for growth. The season is still early however. No official figures have as yet been issued with regard to the acreage in crop, but some of the oldest and most experienced of the grain traders who have studied the situation give it as their opinion that the increased acreage in crop will be approximately thirty-five per cent.

Railroad construction.—The contractors so far have not found any great difficulty in procuring the number of hands they require, but they have to take into their gangs more men unaccustomed to construction work than they care to. There has been a fairly good supply of experienced men but not in proportion to the extra work that will be done during the present summer.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building.—The following report for the month of April, with comparative figures, has been given out by the city building inspector, E. H. Rodgers:

	Permits.	Bldgs.	Cost.
April, 1910	501	621	$2,211,000
April, 1909	252	279	1,064,200
April, 1906	489	579	2,072,400

Comparative figures for first four months of each year:

	Permits.	Bldgs.	Cost.
1910.....	924	1,166	$5,673,000
1909.....	526	631	2,134,200
1906.....	857	1,084	3,222,700

The year 1906 is used in the comparative statement, as up to the present year it had furnished the highest recorded figures. It will be seen that 1910 is away ahead at every point, and especially in the aggregate cost of buildings for the first four months of the year.

Clothing.—On April sixth, 400 employés from forty tailoring establishments went out on strike demanding an advance of ten per cent. in their piecework prices. After some negotiations, lasting about a week, a compromise was arranged by which the men agreed to return to work on a scale eight per cent. higher than the one it displaced. Approximately ninety per cent. of the work is done by piece. The balance is done by day men who under the old scale received $17 per week, and under the new one, will receive $18.25. The hours of labour for day men are nine per day without any change on Saturdays. In regard to time there is no change as a result of the strike. On an average piece hand's work nine hours, but they are irregular.

All the hands involved in the tailors' strike returned to work on April 13th.

BRANDON, MAN., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. E. Fulcher, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Owing to the exceptionally fine weather, the general condition of the

labour market shows a marked improvement on the preceding month, and is a great deal better than the corresponding month of last year. The warm weather has allowed building operations to be started fully a month earlier than usual. Many large buildings are now under way, including a five-storey office building a seven-storey warehouse and offices, an implement warehouse, a convent for the Sisters of St. Michael and an apartment block. The majority of building trades are working, and on the whole the prospects are for a busy season.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—The exceptionally fine spring has enabled the farmers to do all their seeding early this year, the majority having completed seeding. Some wheat is already two inches above ground.

Railroad construction was active.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

The building, transport and metal trades were busy, with other skilled lines active. Unskilled labour was very active.

REGINA, SASK., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. W. B. McNeil, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The labour market was active during April, having slightly improved over the preceding month, but having shown a marked improvement over the corresponding period of last year. In all the building trades, the supply just meets the demand of labour. A new cigar making establishment has opened up here, and trade is reported as improving. Commercial activity has advanced so as to necessitate the building of more spacious freight sheds to handle the increased traffic; a new cold storage building of large dimensions has also been completed.

The Painters and Paperhangers' agreement which came in force on April first, affords an increase from thirty cents to thirty-five cents per hour for competent mechanics, and a reduction of hours from sixty to fifty-five hours. The Master Painters have formed a branch of the Master Painters' Association.

The value of building permits for the first three months of 1910, over those of 1909, shows an increase of 386 per cent. Building permits for the month of March, amounted to $329,650.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Farmers have taken advantage of the early spring weather, and reports from all quarters are that seeding operations are nearing completion.

Manufacturing.—Owing to the increased demand, the Young-Thomas Soap Company found it necessary to add to their present structure, an additional two-storey and basement, 50x75 building, costing in the neighbourhood of $12,500. Haug Brothers-Nellermoe Company have moved their head office for Canada, from Winnipeg to Regina, having bought lots for the immediate erection of an $8,000 warehouse. This firm has the agency for the Avery Manufacturing Company and deals in separators, feeders, weighers, wind stackers and steam plow outfits.

Railroad construction is active; already three carloads of scrappers, graders and horses accompanied by grading gangs of the Y. D. McArthur Company have arrived. It is the intention of the Company to start immediately on the Grand Trunk Pacific, extension to Weyburn.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Bricklayers and masons were very active and carpenters and joiners were fairly busy. Lathers and plasterers were dull but have improved over the preceding month. Painters, paperhangers and decorators were very active, the demand being greater than the supply. Plumbers, steamfitters and stone cutters had a very good month, as did builders' labourers. Machinists and engineers were

busy and electrical workers active. Bicycle workers were active, reporting a decided increase of business over the preceding month. Upholsterers were active, also soap makers. Telegraph operators were busy and were in demand. Printers had an active month. Pressmen, electrotypers and bookbinders were in demand. Journeymen tailors and garment workers were fairly busy, and the bakers and butchers had a good month. The cigar makers have been very dull, but slightly improved the latter part of the month. Barbers have been fairly busy, and clerks and stenographers were in demand. Delivery employés, as well as hotel and restaurant workers were active. Laundry workers in general, were well employed, trade having increased to such an extent, as to render it necessary for the steam laundry to add another storey. Freight handlers were much in demand. Teamsters and expressmen had a good month. Unskilled labour was well employed.

MOOSE JAW, SASK., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. T. Backus, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The labour market has been very active during the past month, more so than in this particular period during many seasons. The springlike weather has given an impetus to trade generally, and labour, in almost all branches, has been in brisk demand.

As previously forecasted the season will assuredly be one of unwonted activity for all engaged in the building trades. New business blocks, and residences in all parts of the city are already in course of erection. Among the more important buildings to be erected this season, are a new telephone exchange, land titles offices, extensions to the post office, Dominion Bank building, and the Natham-Hopkins block.

Unskilled labour will also be in great demand this summer, and wages are expected to rule high. The city itself has started on an extensive programme of improvements, which includes sidewalk construction, street paving, sewer and water connections, and boulevarding.

Another milestone in the city's history was passed when the citizens carried a by-law authorizing the Council to grant a franchise to a syndicate of Ottawa capitalists, for the construction and operation of a street railway. The franchise is a term of twenty years, and by its provisions three miles of railway are to be in operation this fall, and three more by the fall of 1911.

Business generally has been active throughout April, and all branches of both the wholesale and retail trade report conditions excellent.

The master builders and contractors of the city have organized a builders' exchange, to be affiliated with the exchange at Winnipeg.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—The weather conditions during the past month have been distinctly favourable for agriculture in this district. In fact, the general opinion among farmers is that the season has been the best for a good many years. A considerable number of farmers have all their wheat sown, and with a continuation of the present fine weather, seeding should be finished, in this district, in about two weeks' time. The seed bed is reported as in splendid condition, with sufficient moisture at present, although, owing to the fact that the snowfall, during tbe past winter was light, considerable rain will be needed as the season advances. Agricultural labour, especially around harvest time will probably be in keen demand this year. So far the farmers appear to be fairly well supplied.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

There has been no demand for bricklayers or masons during April, but a very busy season is expected and conditions will quickly improve. Carpenters and joiners, on the other hand, have made an early start, and labour has been in fairly brisk demand. Lathers and plas-

terers have been rather quiet but their season will soon open. Painters and decorators have been fairly busy. Plumbers and gasfitters were fairly active. Iron workers, moulders, machinists and engineers were all fairly active. Electrical workers and linemen were rather quiet, but with good prospects. Blacksmiths, boilermakers, horseshoers, jewellers were busy. Printers and allied trades were very busy.

CALGARY, ALTA., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Edwin Howell, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Labour in general has been more active than during the previous month, and much more so than during the corresponding month of last year. Carpenters and lathers had a very busy month and were in demand. Masons, bricklayers and stonecutters experienced a dull month, owing to the shortness of material. A shortage in lumber is also making itself felt, and it is expected to become more acute.

Work on the Canadian Pacific Railway Company's freight yards, in East Calgary, has been commenced. The water mains for the suburbs of Hilhurst and Sunnyside are being rushed to completion. Street grading has been commenced at Bankview, as a preliminary to extensive operations in street grading, in various parts of the City. Fifteen miles of sewer pipe have been ordered; this will necessitate the building of 150 manholes beside the necessary catch basins. Excavating for a ten-storey block (stores and offices) has been commenced, to be constructed of reinforced concrete. Contractors are commencing work on the subway, under the Canadian Pacific Railway's tracks. A gang of men has been started on the trunk sewer extension. A by-law will again be submitted to the ratepayers, asking for $125,747 to complete the City Hall. The carpenters and painters' schedules are under consideration by the employers. A conference is to be held of the leather workers and employers of the Great West Saddlery Company to endeavour to settle without an arbitration the demands made by the men.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Bricklayers and masons had a quiet month. Carpenters and joiners were busy with lathers very busy. Plasterers and painters, plumbers, gas and steamfitters were active. Stonecutters and building labourers had a quiet month. Iron moulders, iron workers and helpers had a good month. Machinists, engineers, electrical workers and linemen were busy, with a demand for electrical workers. Blacksmiths, boilermakers and sheet metal workers were actively employed. Printers, pressmen and bookbinders were busy. Tailors were fully employed. Butchers, bakers and confectioners had a busy month. Leather workers were very busy. Laundry workers were active. Hotel and restaurant employés were in demand. All grades of railway and transport employés had a busy month. Teamsters and expressmen were very active. Unskilled labour was well employed.

NELSON, B.C., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. A. B. Docksteader, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The general condition of the labour market throughout Kootenay district, during the month of April, has been about normal in so far as mining was concerned, the surplus miners of the winter months having scattered to various districts. The lumber mills of the district are now operating, though in a few cases, short of mill men. Harmonious relations exist between employers and employés.

The new street railway company has an extension under construction; the length of the extension is nearly one and a half miles. The pole line is completed and part of the route graded, the steel rails are on hand, and the new cars are about to be shipped from Toronto.

The Company expects to have cars running about June 1.

The foundations for the "Annable Block," a brick structure three stories in height, with a frontage of 120 feet, are being laid. The estimated cost of the building is $60,000.

Many of the fruit trees are now in bloom throughout this district, and a considerable number of young trees have been set out this spring by the fruit growers.

In the War Eagle mine at Rossland, recently, a large body of high grade ore was struck.

The Blue-Bell mine on Kootenay Lake closed down temporarily about April 1, awaiting further and more complete equipment. About fifty men went out of employment, a few of whom went to Alberta to take up farms, while the others have found employment at the surrounding mines.

NEW WESTMINSTER, B.C., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. J. P. McMurphy, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The condition of the labour market has greatly improved since last month, likewise over the corresponding month of last year. Owing to the many avenues of employment being opened up there are not many idle men here at present, and what few there are will be placed in a few days if the present fine weather continues. The City Council is considering the advisability of appointing a building inspector, and introducing a building by-law. The plumbers and steamfitters of this city have secured an increase of wages, with the same number of hours per day as heretofore.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Farmers are busy plowing, seeding, etc. The weekly market was well attended; the following are the quotations:—

Beef, hindquarters, per lb., 9 to 10c.
Beef, forequarters, per lb., 7 to 8c.
Lamb, per lb., 15c.
Mutton, per lb., 14c.
Veal, large, 9 to 10c.
Veal, medium, 11½c. to 12½c.
Pork medium, per lb., 12½c.
Eggs, wholesale, dozen, 25c.
Eggs, retail, dozen, 30c.
Butter, wholesale, per lb., 30c.
Butter, retail, per lb., 35c.
Fowl, per doz., live, $10 to $12.
Chickens, per dozen, live $8 to $9
Broilers, per dozen, $4 to $6.
Ducks, per dozen, $15.
Potatoes, per ton, $18.
Onions, per sack, $1.50.
Turnips, per sack, 50c.
Carrots, per sack, 75c.
Beets, per sack, $1.
Parsnips, per sack, 75c.
Apples, per box, $1.25 to $1.75

Fishing.—Very few salmon are being caught in the Fraser just now, the retail trade being barely supplied.

Lumbering.—This industry has been very active, all the mills running full time. One of the largest transfers that ever took place in Canada happened here a few days ago, when the Canada Western Lumber Company acquired possession of the holdings and interests of the Fraser River Lumber Company.

Railway construction.—The British Columbia Electric Street Railway Company is pushing the construction of its line to Chilliwack, and will in a few days call for tenders for the erection of a large depot in this city.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Printers, pressmen, carpenters, plumbers, bricklayers, plasterers, lathers, car builders, barbers, bakers, butchers, and in fact all tradesmen are busy at the present time. Steamboat employés are active. Street railway employés are all working; as are teamsters and expressmen. Cigar makers, stenographers, and clerks are active. Hotel and restaurant employés are active, but the supply is equal to the demand.

VANCOUVER, B.C., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Geo Bartley, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Activity prevailed in all branches of industry, especially the building trades.

Job printers notified the Printers' Board of Trade that, after July 1, the scale will be $4.50 for eight hours, instead of the prevailing $4.00.

The Street Railway Employés Union are negotiating a new wage schedule.

The Ministerial Association was allowed to send delegates to the Trades and Labour Council, upon the same basis as the trades unions. Thirteen trades unions will request the recognition of the working card system on May 2.

The steamship companies reported a dearth of coast seamen. The rapid increase in the number of ships in service was the cause.

The following is the schedule of the Vancouver Shinglers' Union:—

Roofs, plain, per M, $1.00.
Roofs, over half pitch, $1.25.
Re-shingling, plain, per sq. $1.75 up.
Hips, ridges, valleys and freize 3c. per lineal foot, extra.
Fancy Hips and Ridges, Flashed Valleys extra.
Shed Dormers, extra, 50c.
Tight sheeted roofs 25c. per M., extra.
Side shingling to be done by the square, openings to be measured in as solid $1.75 per square.
For using paper on roof or sides 10c. extra.
Openings between columns to be measured as two separate walls.
Fancy shingling towers and circular work by the hour.
Returns No. 2 Shingles—Bay window tops, etc., extra.
All day work, 75c. per hour.
Roofs over 27 ft. to eaves 10c. per M. extra.
Nails over 1½ in. 5c. extra.

Wholesale business continued good, and increased in volume. Prices in all lines of provisions were firm, with a rising tendency. Eggs rose five cents a dozen; butter remained firm. Large supplies of Australian apples arrived. New potatoes arrived from California.

Large tramway extensions will be made by the British Columbia Electric Railway Company.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Stewart, B.C.—Since the new strike of pay ore on Portland Canal, there has been a rush of miners and prospectors from Prince Rupert, California, interior British Columbia and other mining places. About three miles on the American side from Stewart, a new settlement, to be called Portland City, has been started, and is over-crowded.

Fort George, B.C.—The town is already booming, there being already a bank, livery stable, two butcher shops, two real estate offices, two restaurants and a newspaper. Messrs. Blair & Company are building a large general store, six cottages are being built, a school house is being erected, and very shortly a sawmill is to be erected, that will employ 200 men. The townsite was started last year.

Prince Rupert.—A Builders' Exchange was organized. A new daily paper will appear shortly.

NANAIMO, B.C., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. A. E. H. Spencer, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The condition of the labour market in this district, outside of the mines, has shown an improvement over last month. Outside work has started up, but while there has been a lot of work going on there has been no compliant of any scarcity of men, though there are not as many idle men around as during the last month.

Transportation has been active, both passenger and freight, during the month. Business men report trade as in a healthy state, with fair prospects. There have been no changes in rates of wages or hours of labour.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Farmers are well in advance with their spring work, with no shortage of help.

Fishing.—Outside of the supplying of local markets, there was little activity among the fishermen in this locality. The whaling station on the Gulf is active, as the stations on the outside coast have not started up as yet.

Lumbering.—The sawmills in the district are very busy, the demand being steady for dressed lumber. The logging camps have nearly all started; there are several new camps starting this spring.

Mining.—The coal mines of the district have not been quite as active as last month, some of the new mines having stopped the three shifts and are working only one shift a day. The mine in this city has been idle for a little over a week

owing to a little heating up which has been successfully handled.

Railroad construction on the extension of the railroad is being pushed. The clearing of land by the Canadian Pacific Railway for settlement is also going ahead. There is a considerable area of cleared land on the market.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Bricklayers and masons report work active. Carpenters and joiners are active, there being more new building of a good style contracted for than in years past. Painters and paperhangers are very active. Plumbers and builders' labourers are fairly well employed, with blacksmiths and carriage makers active.

Printers have been fairly active during the month. Cigar makers report work as steady. Teamsters and expressmen are active. Unskilled labour has been fairly well employed at clearing for building, and other spring work.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Work is active at *Alberni*, and the business outlook good. The extension of the Eastern and Northern Railway is expected to reach there by the end of the year.

BUILDING OPERATIONS IN CANADA DURING 1909.

A DETAILED statistical return is presented herewith relating to building operations in the leading industrial centres throughout Canada, during the calendar year 1909. The return is similar in general scope and form to those previously issued by the Department with reference to building operations in the years 1905, 1906, 1907 and 1908.

The article is intended to afford an index to the nature and extent of building activity during the period mentioned, and to throw light thereby, not only on the amount of employment rendered available to workingmen in the building trades and in the manufacture of building material, but on the general character of industrial development in Canada during the period covered.

The statistics were collected by the Department during the months of January, February and March, information being sought of the number of permits issued in municipalities having a population of 5,000 and upwards and of the declared valuation of the buildings erected therein, the returns being further classified according as the work was in connection with new buildings or repairs. In municipalities in which no system of issuing permits is in use returns based on estimates prepared by local architects, building contractors, assessment commissioners or others in a position to furnish reliable information were secured.

The statistical information collected in this way is presented in full in the accompanying tabular statement, details being added where such were available for the preceding year. A description in detail is given below with reference to the more important features characterizing the operations of the year in the several localities.

The General Result.

It will be seen that detailed information was obtained by the Department with reference to operations in eighty-two localities throughout the Dominion, compared with seventy-three localities in 1908, and fifty-one in 1907, an estimate of the total value of the buildings being obtained in each case. The total value of the buildings erected in the above localities was $85,133,077. Of this total, Toronto, Ont., contributed $18,139,247, being, as in 1908, 1907 and 1906, the locality in which building was most active during the year. The city of Winnipeg, Man., with $9,226,325, stood second; the city of Montreal, with $7,783,621, stood third; the city of Vancouver, B.C., with $7,258,565, stood fourth; and the city of Ottawa, Ont., with $4,527,590, stood fifth.

The following statement shows the localities in Canada, other than above mentioned, where an expenditure of $500,000 or over in building operations, took place:—

TABLE SHOWING EXTENT OF BUILDING OPERATIONS IN CANADIAN MUNICIPALITIES, 1909.

	New buildings.		Alterations and repairs.		Totals.			
					Number*.		Value.	
	No.*	Value.	No.*	Value.	1908	1909	1908	1909
Nova Scotia—								
Sydney	90	160,470	.....	.....	38	90	65,615	160,470
Sydney Mines	41	65,000	.....	.....	.....	41	60,000	65,000
Westville	.....	18,000	.....	2,000	.....	.....	20,000	20,000
Halifax	140	501,880	407	128,870	639	547	857,271	630,380
Amherst	25	49,000	.....	16,000	49	25	225,000	65,000
Truro	10	30,600	21	3,645	.....	31	.....	34,245
Joggins' Mine	.....	60,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	60,000
River Hebert	.....	10,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,000
Prince Edward Island—								
Charlottetown and District	.....	37,980	.....	23,775	12	.....	80,000	61,755
New Brunswick—								
Moncton and suburbs	116	230,110	19	9,500	129	135	236,200	239,610
Fredericton	16	68,500	48	33,860	.....	64	.....	102,360
Newcastle and District	.....	157,000	.....	38,800	.....	.....	365,000	195,800
St. John	136*	375,300	.....	.....	101	136	270,150	375,300
St. Andrews	8	176,000	.....	.....	9	8	65,000	176,000
Quebec—								
Quebec	119	686,790	85	24,729	172	204	546,248	711,519
Sherbrooke	.....	234,000*	.....	.....	.....	.....	345,000	234,000
Three Rivers	146	969,900	17	10,450	105	163	581,900	980,350
St. Hyacinthe	19	249,400	43	22,800	10	62	126,000	272,200
Montreal and Suburbs—								
Montreal, proper	1707	6,829,927	724	953,694	1,796	2,431	5,062,326	7,783,621
Maisonneuve	.....	1,200,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,200,500
Ville St. Louis	.....	2,100,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,100,000
Westmount	.....	1,417,600	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,417,600
Outremont	.....	918,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	918,500
Verdun	.....	722,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	722,000
Notre Dame de Grace	.....	345,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	345,000
Ville St. Paul	.....	248,300	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	248,300
Delorimier	.....	236,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	236,500
Lachine	78	259,385	9	4,180	.....	87	211,740	263,565
Valleyfield	.....	50,000	.....	10,000	.....	.....	45,000	60,000
St. Johns	9	27,250	22	37,965	.....	31	.....	65,215
Hull	128	114,100	.....	.....	.....	128	150,000	114,100
Ontario—								
Ottawa	683	4,527,590	.....	.....	507	683	1,794,075	4,527,590
Cornwall	7	25,500	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	25,500
Smith's Falls	36	83,400	.....	4,500	45	36	88,250	87,900
Kingston	875*	500,000	.....	.....	397	875	170,600	500,000
Belleville	.....	160,000	.....	40,000	.....	.....	178,000	200,000
Peterborough	228	343,489	.....	.....	249	228	238,963	343,489
Lindsay	24	38,000	.....	.....	20	24	36,700	38,000
Toronto	7,184	18,139,247	.....	.....	5,276	7,184	11,795,436	18,139,247
Collingwood	59	79,625	.....	.....	60	59	84,275	79,625
Niagara Falls	.....	500,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	690,000	500,000
Welland	.....	703,600	.....	.....	150	.....	525,000	703,600
St. Catharines	81	188,900	80	49,350	160	161	403,705	238,250
" (District)	25	1,545,000	.....	.....	75	25	172,000	1,545,000
Hamilton	730	1,547,425	.....	.....	623	730	1,331,182	1,547,425
Brantford	211	370,800	96	68,535	324	307	308,155	439,335
Guelph	73	127,625	.....	.....	.....	73	331,770	127,625
Berlin	90	232,365	.....	.....	93	90	265,000	232,365
Waterloo	30*	79,400	.....	.....	20	30	58,850	79,400

[1] In addition to cost of elevators.

* In cities in which a system of issuing building permits exists, the returns under this heading relate to the number of permits issued; elsewhere the reference is to the estimated number of buildings erected or altered.

TABLE SHOWING EXTENT OF BUILDING OPERATIONS IN CANADIAN MUNICIPALITIES 1909.

	New buildings.		Alterations and repairs.		Totals.			
					Number*.		Value.	
	No.*	Value.	No.*	Value.	1908	1909	1908	1909
Preston	20*	85,950	.....	.....	31	20	71,000	85,950
Galt	42*	172,500	.....	.....	94	42	157,500	172,500
Elmira	16*	33,200	.....	.....	.....	16	31,000	33,200
Woodstock	.....	165,300	.....	.....	.....	.....	102,450	165,300
Stratford	61	139,675	107	19,289	213	168	163,607	158,964
London	684	850,134	.....	.....	233	684	464,180	850,134
Strathroy	.....	28,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28,500
St. Thomas	128	256,375	15	5,225	139	143	219,300	261,600
Chatham	40	88,332.50	11	22,288	.....	51	57,905	110,610.50
Windsor	178	423,485	20	7,575	121	198	350,000	431,060
Port Arthur	.....	500,000	101	293,000	.....	101	293,000	500,000
Fort William	729	2,970,365	.....	.....	380	729	1,560,865	2,970,365
Sault Ste. Marie	36	18,000	6	30,000	13	42	69,200	48,000
Manitoba—								
Winnipeg	2,942	9,226,325	.....	.....	1,769	2,942	5,513,700	9,226,325
Brandon	141	350,120	.....	.....	134	141	293,047	350,120
Portage la Prairie	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	120,000	195,000
Saskatchewan—								
Regina	278	744,479	.....	.....	253	278	516,656	744,479
Moose Jaw	30	1,007,500	.....	.....	59	30	500,000	1,007,500
Saskatoon	275	947,905	.....	.....	72	275	115,625	947,905
Alberta—								
Edmonton	958	2,128,161	.....	.....	689	958	2,549,847	2,128,161
Calgary	777	2,420,450	.....	.....	423	777	1,004,520	2,420,450
Medicine Hat	108	228,168	.....	.....	88	108	138,072	228,168
Red Deer	.....	50,000	.....	.....	40	.....	40,000	50,000
Innisfail	.....	20,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20,000
Fort Saskatchewan	.....	36,330	.....	.....	14	.....	18,100	36,330
Strathcona	60	573,000	.....	.....	.....	60	.....	573,000
Daysland	.....	75,300	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	75,300
Lethbridge	.....	1,268,215	.....	.....	116	.....	369,145	1,268,215
British Columbia—								
Fernie	.....	1,374,700	.....	.....	.....	.....	250,000	1,374,700
Nelson	31	175,000	.....	.....	35	31	440,000	175,000
Vancouver	2,052	7,258,565	.....	.....	1,697	2,052	5,950,893	7,258,565
Victoria	573	1,773,420	.....	.....	570	573	1,130,740	1,773,420
" (District)	.....	243,025	.....	.....	.....	.....	190,000	243,025

[1]In addition to cost of elevators.

* In cities in which a system of issuing building permits exists, the returns under this heading relate to the number of permits issued; elsewhere the reference is to the estimated number of buildings erected or altered.

Localities.	Amount of Expenditure.
Fort William, Ont	$2,970,365
Calgary, Alta	2,420,450
Edmonton, Alta	2,128,161
Ville St. Louis, Que	2,100,000
Victoria, B.C	1,773,420
Hamilton, Ont	1,547,425
St. Catharines district, Ont.	1,545,000
Westmount, Que	1,417,600
Fernie, B.C	1,374,700
Maisonneuve, Que	1,200,000
Moose Jaw, Sask	1,007,500
Three Rivers, Que	980,350
Saskatoon	947,905
Verdun, Que	918,500
London, Ont	850,134
Regina, Sask	744,479
Notre Dame de Grâces, Que.	722,000
Quebec, Que	711,519
Welland, Ont	703,600
Halifax, N.S	630,380
Strathcona, Alta	573,000
Kingston, Ont	500,000
Niagara Falls, Ont	500,000
Port Arthur, Ont	500,000

Comparative returns relating to the value of buildings in 1909 and 1908, were obtained in the case of sixty-four localities. These included all the larger centres. In these localities the total value of buildings erected in 1908, was $51,929,763, and in 1909, $76,979,007. The increase of building in these localities in 1909, was, therefore, $25,049,234, or approximately fifty per cent. as compared with 1908. The year 1908, it will be remembered, showed a decrease of building in forty-four localities, of $5,853,554, as compared with the year 1907, and 1907 in turn showed a decrease in the principal cities, compared with 1906, of $2,309,381.50.

The localities from which returns were received to the effect that the year was less active than in 1908, were, Halifax and Amherst, N.S.; Charlottetown, P.E.I.; Newcastle, N.B.; Sherbrooke and Hull, Que.; Smith's Falls, Collingwood, Niagara Falls, St. Catharines, Guelph, Berlin, Stratford and Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.; Edmonton, Alta.; and Nelson, B.C., but in none of the above mentioned localities did the decrease amount to $500,000, whereas in 1908, there were nine such decreases.

There was an increase in the amount of building during the year at Sydney and Sydney Mines, N.S.; St. John and St. Andrews, N.B.; Quebec, Montreal, Three Rivers, St. Hyacinthe and Lachine, Que.; Ottawa, Kingston, Belleville, Peterborough, Lindsay, Toronto, Welland, St. Catharines district, Hamilton, Brantford, Waterloo, Preston, Galt, Elmira, Woodstock, London, St. Thomas, Chatham, Windsor, Port Arthur, and Fort William, Ont.; Winnipeg, Brandon and Portage la Prairie, Man.; Regina, Moose Jaw and Saskatoon, Sask.; Medicine Hat, Red Deer, Fort Saskatchewan, Lethbridge and Calgary, Alta.; Fernie, Vancouver and Victoria, B.C.

Nature and Extent of Building by Localities.

The following is a brief statement showing the general nature and extent of building operations in 1909, in the more important centres of population throughout Canada:—

Nova Scotia.

Sydney.—Ninety permits were issued for new buildings and repairs amounting in value to $160,470, compared with a total of $65,615 in 1908, of $87,175 in 1907, and of $118,000 in 1906 and in 1905.

Sydney Mines.—Buildings to the approximate value of $65,000 were erected during 1909. The estimated value of buildings in 1908, was $60,000. No system of issuing permits is in practice.

Westville.—The building operations in Westville, during 1909, were valued at $20,000, being similar in amount to those of 1908.

Halifax.—One hundred and forty permits for new buildings valued at $501,880, and 407 permits for repairs valued at $128,870, were issued, making a total of $630,380, compared with a total of $857,271 in 1908, of $626,000 in 1907, and of $688,000 in 1906. Much of the work done during 1909, was on residential buildings; construction work was also proceeded with on the Technical College, and the engine house and laboratory (brick) in the rear of the college.

Amherst.—The total value of buildings erected during the year, and of repair work done was $65,000, compared with $225,000 in 1908. There is no permit system in use here.

Joggins' Mine.—About $60,000 were expended on building in 1909.

Truro.—Ten permits for new buildings valued at $30,600, and twenty-one permits for repairs, valued at $3,545, were issued. Building operations showed more activity than in 1908.

River Hebert.—About $10,000 were spent on building during 1909.

Prince Edward Island.

Charlottetown.—A list of building operations, repairs, etc., for Charlottetown and the adjacent districts, during 1909, is as follows:—

LIST OF BUILDING OPERATIONS, REPAIRS, ETC.

Repairs:	
Lowden property	$ 300
B. Stewart, residence	700
Ross & Matthews, office	150
Hegan residence	300
Queen's County Jail	350
Mrs. Bourke, residence	75
T. Handrahan, residence	50
Experimental Farm property	3,500
Bank Montreal, residence	1,000
" building	325
H. Lewis, residence	700
Dominion Building	1,400
Bank Nova Scotia	600
H. Hewitt, residence	300
Mrs. Essery, residence	200
Miss Butler, residence	75
R. M. Johnson, store	650
Geo. Auld, residence	750
H. J. Palmer, residence	200
Queen's Hotel	1,000
C. Smallwood, residence	100
City Club	100
Government Militia Bldg	600
Curtis Estate	100
St. Paul's Church	250
Pork Package Building	10,000
	$23,775
New work:	
Private residence	2,700
"	29,80
"	2,000
"	3,000
Bank of Montreal	27,000
Cattle shed	300
	$37,980

New Brunswick.

Moncton.—Eighty-eight permits for new buildings valued at $180,610, and nineteen for repairs valued at $9,500 were issued in Moncton proper, during 1909. The eighty-eight permits issued for new buildings were as follows:—

Class of Building.	Number of permits.
Bank	1
Stores	2
Single and double tenements	70
Shops, warehouses and barns	15
	88

In addition to the above, thirty buildings valued at $49,500 were erected in the suburbs of Moncton, comprising Georgetown, Sunny Brae, Humphreys, Lewisville and Legère Corner. Thus sum added to that expended in Moncton proper, shows the total building operations of Moncton and suburbs during 1909, to have been $239,610. The total value in 1908, was $236,200; in 1907, $157,800, and in 1906, $118,600.

St. John.—The number and value of buildings erected in 1909, were as follows:

No.	Brick Buildings.	Value.
2	Stores	$32,000
6	Dwellings	40,000
2	Hotels	41,000
1	School	10,000
1	Coffee plant	1,000
2	Warehouses	4,600
1	Bank	30,000
1	Stable	400
2	Picture shows	3,500
1	Garage	5,500
1	Foundry	1,000
1	Hospital	6,000
1	Printing office	2,500
2	Offices	2,000
24		$179,500

No.	Wooden Buildings.	Value.
86	Dwellings	$152,900
6	Warehouses	6,200
4	Stores and dwellings	3,700
6	Barns	3,600
2	Stables	1,600
3	Tenements	13,500
2	Coal sheds	7,200
1	Office	100
2	Factories	7,000
112		$195,800

RECAPITULATION.

24	Brick	$179,500
112	Wood.	195,800
136		$375,300

The record for 1909, shows an increase in the value of building operations of $105,150 over 1908.

Fredericton.—Sixteen new buildings valued at $68,500, and repairs amounting to $33,860, were completed in 1909.

Newcastle.—An estimate of the amount of building done throughout this district in 1909, is as follows:—

Locality.	New Buildings.	Repairs.
Newcastle	$66,000	$ 4,000
Chatham	65,000	20,000
Nelson	8,000	10,000
Millerton	11,500	
North and South Esk		3,200
Doaktown & Blackville	6,500	1,600
	$157,000	$38,800

Making a total expenditure of $195,800, compared with an expenditure of $365-000, in 1908, or a decrease of $169,200.

Quebec.

Quebec.—One hundred and nineteen permits for new buildings valued at $686,790, and eighty-five for repairs valued at $24,729, making a total of $711,519, were issued. The total value of building operations in 1908, was $546,248.

Sherbrooke.—Building operations in Sherbrooke during 1909, approximated $234,000 in value, as against $345,000 in 1908. The prospects for 1910, are about the same as for 1909. There is no system of permits.

Several industrial and business firms erected new buildings. They are, McKinnon and Holmes, structural steel establishment, $10,000; Olds Gas Power Company, $2,000; A. Ames & Sons, cold storage warehouse (addition), $7,000; Hovey Packing Company (addition), $5,000; repairs to Stadium, $3,000; Wilson & Sons, new block, $15,000; new amusement building and stores, $12,000; new hotel, $20,000. The Canadian Pacific Railway Company extended its yards and finished a new round house and coal shoots. Alterations were made in several other establishments, but it is difficult to secure figures, although they must have amounted to several thousands of dollars. The dwelling houses erected during the past year were chiefly for mechanics and those of moderate means. Some sixty-four such houses were erected, being eight in the Centre ward; ten in the north; thirty in the south ward, and sixteen in the east ward. These houses would average about $2,500 each in cost.

So far as new work is concerned the prospects are about the same as last year. The Canadian Pacific Railway Company will erect a new station and other buildings; a new Roman Catholic church will go up in the south ward; the Fairbanks Company will extend, as will also the Sherbrooke Machinery Company; J. S. Mitchell will erect a new block, and the Sherbrooke Street Railway will spend $250,000 on an extension of the system, according to an agreement with the city. So far, the prospects are, according to contractors, that as many, if not more dwelling houses will go up as last year.

In connection with buildings in outside towns the report is that the building trade was never so brisk as last year, and that more dwelling houses were erected than usual.

Three Rivers.—One hundred and forty-six permits for new buildings, representing a value of $969,900, and seventeen for repairs valued at $10,450, were issued in 1909, making a total of $980,350, compared with a total of $581,900 in 1908. Buildings erected during 1909, for which permits have not as yet been issued included one church, one public market, one convent, one school, one presbytery, and some business places and residences; the value of these is included in the estimate above given.

St. Hyacinthe.—Nineteen new buildings valued at $249,400 were completed, and repairs to the value of $22,800 were carried out, making a total expenditure of $272,200 in 1909, compared with a total of $126,000 in 1908, or an increase for 1909 of over 100 per cent.

Montreal.—The total number of permits issued for new buildings in the city of Montreal, proper, in 1909, was 1,707, and for repairs 724, the former being valued at $6,829,927, and of the latter at $953,694, a total of $7,783,621, or over fifty per cent. greater than the total of 1908, which was $5,062,326.

The following is a list of the expenditures on building operations during 1909, in the suburbs of Montreal.

Ville St. Louis	$ 2,100,000
Westmount	1,417,600
Maisonneuve	1,200,500
Outremont	918,500
Verdun	722,000
Notre Dame de Grace	345,000
Ville St. Paul	248,300
Delorimier	236,500
(Greater Montreal)	14,972,021

Lachine.—Seventy-eight permits for new buildings, valued at $259,385, and nine permits for repairs, estimated at $4,180, making a total of $263,565, were issued in Lachine during 1909. In 1908, the value of building operations was $211,740.

Valleyfield.—New factories to the value of $50,000, and repairs to the value of $10,000, making a total of $60,000, were carried out. The total for 1908, was $45,000.

St. Johns.—Nine permits for new buildings valued at $27,250, and twenty-two permits for repairs valued at $37,965, making a total of $65,215, were issued in 1909. The Department has no returns for 1908.

Hull.—It is estimated by the civic authorities that about 128 new buildings, at a cost of $114,500 were erected during 1909. The total value of new buildings in 1908, was $150,000.

Ontario.

Ottawa.—The following table shows the number of building permits granted during each month in 1909, and the value of the buildings covered by the same.

BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED DURING 1909, AT OTTAWA.

FOR NEW BUILDINGS.

Month.	Number.	Value.
January	12	$ 23,900
February	28	66,940
March	59	144,125
April	101	359,600
May	79	628,075
June	71	1,400,775
July	63	760,100
August	56	321,600
September	42	172,100
October	72	341,150
November	69	205,100
December	31	104,125
	683	$4,527,590

In the year 1908, there were 507 permits, and the value was $1,794,075. The building inspector in his report on the last season's building operations stated that the value of building permits issued was increased by the several exceptionally large structures authorized. Examples given by him are: Grand Trunk Railway hotel ($850,000), Grand Trunk Railway station and annex, J. R. Booth's power house, Carling business block, Canada Life business block, Rideau club addition, Sacred Heart church, Woods building and the City Tuberculosis Hospital. He added that many departmental and residential houses of a first-class type were erected.

There were 176 more permits than in 1908, and 328 more than in 1907. Several of the large buildings are far from being completed, and their construction will add to the activity of the 1910 building season. The most noticeable of these are the Grand Trunk Railway station and hotel. The demand for houses renting at from $15 to $20 per month attracted considerable investment into that class of building, and many tenements containing two, three, or four dewllings were started and are still proceeding. An evidence that the present year will be active in building operations is shown in the issue of permits for January, amounting to $57,650, an increase of 137 per cent. over the corresponding month of 1909.

The value of solid brick or stone buildings in 1909 was $2,763,400; brick veneer, $1,253,840; concrete, $352,075; iron clad, $18,700; wood or frame, $139,575. The comparative small number of frame houses is partially due to the fire by-law which prohibits this material in many areas. The western side of the city is growing fastest and there was consequently a large increase in the number of dwellings of small cost erected in Dalhousie, Wellington and Victoria wards.

Outside of Ottawa, along the Britannia electric railway line, houses are being built, ranging in value from $600 to $4,000, at a rapid rate. Many Ottawans have summer houses along the river beaches and mechanics and labourers

take advantage of instalment schemes offered them to own homes.

Cornwall.—The following new buildings have been constructed during the year 1909:—

One (brick and wood)	$ 3,000
Two (brick, 5,000-3,000)	8,000
One (brick, double tenement)	5,000
Two (concrete blocks)	7,500
One (wood)	2,000
	$ 25,500

All of these are dwellings, with the exception of one industrial establishment of concrete ($3,500).

Smith's Falls.—Thirty-six new buildings were completed during 1909, at an estimated cost of $83,400, and repairs were carried on costing $4,500, or a total expenditure of $87,900 for building. The total outlay for this purpose in 1908, was $88,250.

Kingston.—Information furnished by the city engineer's department showed that the total number of permits for new buildings in 1909, was 875, and the approximate value of the same, $500,000. Building operations in 1908, amounted to $170,600.

Toronto.—The following is a copy of the official classified list of buildings erected in Toronto during 1909:—

LIST OF BUILDINGS ERECTED IN TORONTO, 1909.

Permits.	Buildings.	Value.
3,049	Brick dwellings	$ 8,899,315
265	" Alt. & Add.	301,040
240	Roughcast dwellings	215,625
563	" Alt. & Add	124,375
555	" Brick fronts	808,895
102	Brick veneer dwellings	154,550
118	Frame dwellings	120,045
37	" Alt. & Add.	12,545
548	Stores and offices	2,591,175
305	" Alt. & Add.	295,875
448	Verandahs	58,747
40	Factories	740,200
56	" Alt. & Add.	159,510
43	Storehouses	74,240
23	Warehouses	437,300
18	" Alt. & Add.	75,780
173	Stables	119,565
26	" Alt. & Add.	25,640
207	Sheds	41,700
44	Workshops	60,268
154	Garages	91,915
9	Greenhouses	4,055
19	Theatres and Moving Picture Shows	350,800
11	Churches	372,000
12	" Alt. & Add.	38,610
6	Grandstands	49,100
13	Schools	559,000
7	Banks	302,000
5	" Alt. & Add.	13,700
3	Hospitals	262,000
2	Laundries	3,250
7	Tanks	8,200
2	Libraries	94,000
1	Transportation Building—Exhibition	87,000
44	Signs	4,032
2	University of Toronto Alt. & Add.	335,000
1	Kiln	1,000
2	Hotels	17,500
12	" Alt. & Add.	15,795
3	Foundries	23,100
3	" Alt. & Add.	23,000
1	Roundhouse	14,000
1	Transformer Station	37,000
1	Fire Hall	25,000
1	Figure Eight—Island	45,000
1	House of Industry Alt. & Add.	12,000
1	Palm House—Allan Gardens	35,000
7,184	Total	$18,139,247

Belleville.—During 1909, approximately $160,000 worth of new buildings, and $40,000 worth of repairs, were completed, forming a total of $200,000, compared with a total of $178,000 in the preceding year. No system of permits prevails.

Peterborough.—Two hundred and twenty-eight permits for new buildings and repairs, valued at $343,489, were issued during 1909; the total value the previous year was $238,963. No separate account of permits for repairs is kept, but a permit is not issued for repairs costing less than $100.

Lindsay.—The record for 1909, was twenty-four permits, for buildings valued at $38,000; in 1908, the expenditure was $36,700.

It will be seen that the total number of permits was 7,184 , and that the total valuation of new buildings was, $18,-139, 247. In 1908, the total number of permits was, 5,056; and the total valuation, $11,795,436. Last year's total exceeds that of the preceding twelve months by nearly $6,500,000. Many of the new buildings were of a very substantial character.

Collingwood.—In 1909, fifty-nine permits for buildings valued at $76,625 were issued, as against a total valuation of $84,275 for 1908.

Niagara Falls.—Building operations in 1909, were extensive, and the total value of new buildings and improvements to other buildings was about $500,000. This is a decrease of $190,000 from the estimate for 1908, but an increase of $40,000 over that for 1907. One factory was erected at a cost of $37,000, and the electric power companies spent probably $100,000 on new buildings and extensions of others (not including cost of machinery, &c.) A hotel to cost $30,000 was nearly completed. Dwellings erected were numerous and of good class, the total expenditure being about $310,-000. Repairs to the amount of $15,000 and small factories, storehouses and stables account for the balance of expenditure. The outlook for 1910, is excellent, the chief works planned being those of the power companies.

Welland.—The total expenditure for building in 1909, was $703,600, compared with $525,000 in 1908, $403,000 in 1907, and $450,000 in 1906.

St. Catharines.—Eighty-one permits for new buildings valued at $188,900, and eighty permits for repairs valued at $49,350 were issued during 1909, in St. Catharines, proper, making a total expenditure of $238,250 as against a total of $403,705 in 1908. The above includes about thirty workingmen's residences, and two schools valued at $28,000 and $40,000 respectively. In the district surrounding St. Catharines approximately twenty-five new buildings, the valuation of which would be $1,545,000 were erected. Included among these is the New Lincoln paper mill at Merritton and a new pulp mill at Thorold.

Hamilton.—The report of the Building Inspector of Hamilton for the year ended October 31, 1909, showed that 566 permits were issued during the year, representing a total value of $1,547,425, being an increase of $216,243 over 1908. The classification of the buildings is as follows:—

	No.	Value.
Brick dwellings	400	$ 722,200
Frame dwellings	118	110,700
Alterations to dwellings	59	30,805
Stores and office buildings	52	144,700
Churches and schools	9	88,700
Theatres and halls, etc	2	73,000
Warehouses	13	90,100
Factories and additions	38	192,850
Car barns	2	65,000
Cement buildings	6	7,800
Stables and other buildings	31	21,570
Total	730	$1,547,425

The number and value of permits from month to month were as follows:—

Year.	Month.	No.	Value.
1908	November	38	$106,075
1908	December	33	53,400
1909	January	8	12,850
1909	February	9	10,700
1909	March	64	172,350
1909	April	92	225,380
1909	May	42	84,195
1909	June	64	144,945
1909	July	61	205,475
1909	August	47	102,755
1909	September	52	181,950
1909	October	56	247,350
Total		566	$1,547,425

For the calendar year 1909, 587 permits were issued for new work and repairs, valued at $1,623,100. The classification of this work was as follows:

	No.	Value.
Brick dwellings	433	$788,200
Frame dwellings	118	110,700
Alterations to dwellings	59	30,805
Stores and office buildings	52	144,700
Churches and schools	9	88,700
Theatres and halls, etc.	2	73,000
Warehouses	13	90,100
Factories and additions	39	202,525
Car barns	2	65,000
Cement buildings	6	7,800
Stables and other buildings	31	21,570
Total	764	$1,623,100

Brantford.—The value of new buildings erected in 1909 was $370,800, and of repairs carried out $68,535. The number of permits issued in the former connection was 211, and in the latter case, ninety-seven. On new churches and alterations the sum of $24,775 was expended; on new stores and repairs, $39,250; on new factories and extensions, $43,200; on the Collegiate Institute, $100,000 and 155 new houses were erected costing from $900 to $7,000 each. In 1908, the aggregate was $308,155, in 1907, $510,000 and in 1906, $409,675, compared with $439,335, the total for 1909. The outlook for 1910, is bright.

Guelph.—According to information obtained from the city engineer, seventy-three new buildings were erected at an estimated value of $127,625, compared with an aggregate of $331,770 last year. The sum of $82,330 was expended on local improvements.

Berlin.—Seventy-nine new building and eleven repair permits were issued of an aggregate value of $232,365, compared with a value of $250,000 in the previous year.

Waterloo.—The record of the year was as follows:—

Class of Buildings.	Value.
24 Residences	$ 45,600
1 School house	15,000
1 Business block	4,000
1 Warehouse	3,500
1 Addition to factory	3,500
1 Office building	3,000
1 Cold storage building	3,000
Alterations and repairs	1,800
	$79,400

The aggregate value for 1908, was $58,850.

Preston. — Fifteen new residences valued at $32,000; two business blocks valued at $16,500; one hydro-electric station, valued at $19,000; one Carnegie library building valued at $8,000; one Pullman car, a coach building and alterations and repairs valued at $3,450, making a total of $85,950 were completed in 1909, compared with an expenditure of $71,000 in 1908.

Galt.—An aggregate sum of $172,500 was expended on new buildings and repairs, classified as follows:—

Class of Buildings.	Value.
1 Addition to a school	20,000
4 Business blocks	30,000
2 Factories	25,000
35 Residences	87,500
Alterations and repairs	10,000
Total	$172,500

The record in 1908 was $157,500.

Elmira.—During 1909, fifteen residences were built at a cost of $27,000; one factory building at a cost of $5,000 and alterations and repairs at a cost of $1,200, or a total value of $33,200, compared with $31,000 in 1908.

Hespeler.—There were built in 1909, one church valued at $30,000; five dwelling houses valued at $7,100; one addition to a factory valued at $20,000; and repairs valued at $1,300; making a total of $58,400.

The total sums expended in Berlin and district in building operations during 1909, were as follows:

Locality.	Aggregate amount.
Berlin	$232,365
Waterloo	79,400
Preston	85,950
Galt	172,500
Elmira	33,200
Hespeler	58,400
Total for district	$661,815

Woodstock.—The building operations of the year amounted to $165,300. This total includes $25,000 for a knitting factory, $18,000 for the Tobin Arms Company's factory, the balance being principally for residences. The aggregate expenditure in 1908, was $102,450.

Stratford.—Sixty-one permits for new buildings and 107 for alterations and re-

pairs, making a total of 168 permits for an aggregate sum of $158,964, were issued in 1909. The total value spent in building in 1908, was $163,607. Contractors report that business looks bright for the building trades during 1910.

London.—There were issued in 1909, 684 building permits covering the expenditure of $850,134, as against an aggregate value of $464,180 in 1908, or a gain of 83.14 per cent.

Strathroy.—The sum of $28,500 was expended in building operations, including a new furniture factory, new store fronts and repairs and alterations to dwelling houses.

St. Thomas.—One hundred and twenty-eight permits for new buildings aggregating $256,375 and fifteen permits for repairs estimated at $5,225, forming a grand expenditure of $261,600, were issued during 1909; the aggregate for 1908, $219,300. Prospects for the coming season are good. The Michigan Central Railway Company contemplates extensive changes in their building, which should give employment to many, and contractors are of the opinion that several new residences will be erected during the season of 1910.

Chatham.—During 1909, forty permits for new buildings costing $88,332.50, and eleven permits for repairs costing $22,288, forming an aggregate of $110,600, compared with $57,902 in 1908, were issued, showing an increase of over forty-five per cent. The class of buildings erected in 1909, consisted of the Ursuline Academy, $27,000; addition to High School, $17,500; hotel, $5,000; addition to gas company's premises, $4,500, the balance being expended for ordinary residences averaging from $2,000 to $3,000 each. The year throughout the district was a quiet one, though Thamesville, with a population of 900, expended in buildings $14,000, which included a bank and a few residences.

Windsor.—One hundred and ninety-eight permits for new buildings and repairs, approximating $431,060 were issued. In 1908, the estimate was $350,000.

Sault Ste. Marie.—The approximate value of building operations in 1909, was $48,000, compared with $69,200 in 1908.

Fort William.—A total of $2,970,365 covered by 729 permits was the record of Fort William for 1909. In 1908, the total was $1,560,865, thus showing a gain for 1909, of 90.1 per cent.

Port Arthur.—Building operations to the extent of $500,000 were carried on during 1909, compared with an expenditure of $293,000.

Manitoba.

Winnipeg.—Altogether there were 2,497 permits issued covering 2,942 buildings erected at a total cost of $9,226,325, compared with an expenditure of $5,513,700 in 1908, of $6,455,350 in 1907, of $12,760,450 in 1906, and of $10,840,150 in 1905. The activity in building operations in 1909, was, therefore, 67.33 per cent. greater than in the preceding year.

Brandon.—One hundred and forty-one permits for new buildings and repairs, aggregating in value $350,120, were issued in 1909. The aggregate value of building in 1908, was $293,000.

Portage la Prairie.—The sum of $195,000 was expended on buildings in 1909; in 1908, the amount spent was $120,000.

Saskatchewan.

Regina.—Permits covering an expenditure of $744,479 were issued in 1909. The above total showed an increase of fifty-six per cent. over the previous year.

To this amount should be added progress estimates paid on the Provincial Parliament Buildings during the year, the amount totaling, $505,887, this bringing the total up to $1,250,366. In addition to this there were some residences built just outisde the city limits, and additions to factories which would total, at a conservative estimate another $25,000.

Among the permits issued during the past season were no exceptionally large buildings, with the single exception of the City Hospital ($103,000), but a feature of the building for the past year has been the large number of first-class residences that have been erected.

Moose Jaw.—The year 1909, goes on record as the most active building year in Moose Jaw's history. The total expenditure on buildings, estimated from information recorded at the City Hall, together with that furnished by local architects and contractors was $1,007,500. This is an increase of slightly over 100 per cent. over last year, when the total figures were $500,000. The following are the most important expenditures on buildings:

Class of Buildings.	Value.
Collegiate Institute (completed)	$130,000
South Hill School	25,000
Y.M.C.A. (completed)	40,000
Anglican Church	35,000
Niel McMillan, store, 50 x 96	80,000
Simington extension 32 x 54	12,000
Mathews, Ferguson store 27 x 70	10,000
Rat Portage Lumber Company's warehouse	2,500
Elson's tenement, six houses	15,000
J. F. Lindsay, Imperial Bank, and new store 100 feet frontage	35,000
T. W. Robinson Co., extension of stores	20,000
Mitchell, Hembroff, Maybee Ltd., extension	10,000
Mitchell, Hembroff, Maybee, Ltd., warehouse	2,000
John Grayson, store 27 x 110	15,000
Moose Jaw Hardware, new store 27 x 54	8,000
Kent, "Brown Ltd., extension	8,000
Bellamy, 3 stores	2,500
Bogues, new store, 25 x 80	10,000
Manley, Loney Company, office	1,000
New coal sheds	2,500
Immigration Hall	3,000
Foundry	1,000
Alex. MacDonald, wholesale grocery Co., 50 x 100 feet	25,000
New Fire Hall	35,000
Extensions to Saskatchewan Flour Mills	40,000
Exhibition Buildings	4,000
Wing to Hospital	5,000
Basement to Apartment Block	10,000
Enlargement of Stores	10,000
New Bridge on Main Street (leading South)	60,000
Total	$607,500
Estimated Expenditure on private residences	500,000
Total	$1,007,500

The building prospects for 1910 are for an even greater amount of construction; while the number of new residences will, no doubt, equal this year, the amount expended on larger buildings will be much greater. There are already in sight a Lands' Title Office, an Armoury, a new post office and two banks, with several warehouses in prospect.

Saskatoon.—This locality records the greatest proportional increase in building activity in the Dominion, building operations in 1909, aggregating $1,002,905, compared with $115,625, or an increase of 767 per cent.

Alberta.

Edmonton and District.—New buildings were erected and repairs carried out during 1909, valued at $2,128,161. In 1908, the aggregate was $2,549,847. The following is a list showing the class of buildings and value:—

Class of Buildings.	No.	Value.
Residences	461	$ 662,335
Stores	39	497,108
Schools	4	116,200
Churches	4	83,950
Convent	1	25,000
Hotel and Apartment Houses	4	376,300
Factories	3	15,200
Curling rinks	2	5,000
City power plants	3	76,820
G.T.R. round house	1	60,800
Foundries and machine shops	3	41,500
Stables	80	30,990
Excavations	2	900
Warehouses	20	48,090
Additions and alterations	233	87,968
Total		$2,128,161

The following list shows the extent of building operations of several localities in the Edmonton district:—

	1909.		1908.	
Locality.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.
Red Deer	....	$ 50,000	40	$ 40,000
Innisfail	....	20,000		No returns.
Fort Saskatchewan	....	36,330	14	18,100
Strathcona	60	573,000		No returns.
Daysland	....	75,300		No returns.

Medicine Hat.—The record for 1909 was 108 buildings, valued at $228,168. The aggregate value in 1908, was $138,072.

Calgary.—Seven hundred and seventy-seven permits representing a value of $2,420,450 were issued in 1909, as against an aggregate value of $1,004,520. The following is a classified list of the buildings erected in 1909, with values thereof.

Class of Buildings.	No.	Value.
Warehouses	15	$ 278,640
Schools	4	148,800
Elevators and grain tanks	5	178,400
Private residences	617	1,033,350

For 1910, there is every indication of an increase in building over 1909. During the past few months a number of sites have been procured by large business firms, who state they will erect upon them large business premises and warehouses.

Lethbridge.—Building operations aggregating in value $1,268,215 were erected last year, compared with $369,145 in 1908, or an increase of over 243 per cent. The year 1909, was the most active building year in the history of Lethbridge far outstripping the year 1908.

British Columbia.

Fernie.—Building activity was very pronounced in Fernie during 1909, amounting to an aggregate total of $1,374,700, as compared with a sum of $250,000 in 1908, or an increase of 450 per cent.

Nelson.—The following estimate obtained from contractors shows the class of buildings erected in Nelson during 1909, together with their value:—

Class of Buildings.	No.	Value.
New brick buildings	3	$75,000
New frame buildings, business	3	20,000
Frame dwellings	25	50,000
Alterations and repairs	....	30,000
		$175,000

In 1908, the aggregate value of buildings was $440,000. The outlook for 1910, at present may be said to be normal or about the same as last year.

Vancouver.—The building total for Vancouver for the year 1909, as announced by the Building Inspector, stands at $7,258,565, an advance over the record of 1908 ($5,950,893) of $1,307,672, or twenty-two per cent. There were 2,052 applications for permits made, as against 1,698 for the year previous.

Victoria and district.—The past year has broken all records of the city in building, the aggregate amount spent in buildings within the limits of the city during the past twelve months being $1,773,420, as compared with $1,314,740 in 1908. The increase during the year was about thirty-five per cent, in value. The activity in building operations has been shown all over the city in handsome residences, business blocks and additions to the industrial plants. Some of the larger buildings for which permits were issued during 1909, were: the six-storey Pemberton block, a new wing on St. Ann's Convent, two new large public schools, the Royal Bank, two new business blocks built by wealthy Chinese merchants. Bannerman & Horn's new block, and seven other blocks of stores and office buildings.

The year 1910, has opened with very bright prospects, and it is fully anticipated that last year's record will be equalled if not passed; already permits have been taken out for some large buildings, amongst which are the "Times" five or six-storey building, the McCallum block, and the Calbert building.

The following is a copy of the official classified list of buildings erected in Victoria during 1909:

WOODEN BUILDINGS.

	Cost.
214 One-storey dwellings	$ 276,005
152 One and a half storey dwellings	373,560
30 Two-storey dwellings	113,850
1 Two and a half storey dwelling	9,000
1 Three-storey dwelling	12,000
1 Three-storey private hotel	10,000
2 Greenhouses	1,500
26 Barns, garages, etc	11,970
2 Churches	7,300
2 Boathouses	600
Plumbing shop	1,250
Brewery	9,000
Stores, etc	12,400
Additions to dwellings and stores	33,695
Total	$ 872,130

CONCRETE AND BRICK BUILDINGS.

	Cost.
14 Stores and offices, two storeys	$ 155,750
8 Stores and offices, three storeys	142,550
2 Stores and offices, four storeys	38,000
1 Convent, etc., four storeys	60,000
1 Store and office building, six storeys	250,000
1 Dwelling, one storey	5,000
2 Schools	103,000
2 Theatres	8,500
2 Cabin buildings	4,700
Pump house	3,850
Additions to stores and churches	17,640
Engine house and blacksmith shop	1,200
Work shops, store rooms, etc	6,850
Stable and smoke house	750
Carriage shop	3,500
Total	$ 801,290

RECAPITULATION,

Total wood buildings	$ 872,130
Total brick and concrete buildings	801,290
Sundry repairs, etc., not included in above	100,000
Total for the year	$1,773,420

The Building Inspector concludes his report with the following remarks:

"The total amount of building operations for the year is the largest in the history of the city for any one year, and from present indications, I believe we may safely expect that the coming year will be better still.

AN ACT TO PROVIDE FOR THE INVESTIGATION OF COMBINES, MONOPOLIES, TRUSTS AND MERGERS.

ON May 3, the Royal assent was given to the Bill entitled: "An Act to provide for the Investigation of Combines, Monopolies, Trusts and Mergers".

The measure in question was introduced by the Minister of Labour, in the House of Commons, on January 18, on which occasion a short statement in explanation of its purpose and of the procedure thereunder, was made by the Minister, to which reference has already been made in the February number of the *Labour Gazette*.[1]

In his speech on the second reading, on April 12, the Minister dealt with the reasons which had prompted the introduction of this legislation at the present time, the object which it was hoped that the measure would serve, and the spirit in which it had been brought before Parliament. The Minister discussed, also, the trust problem as it had been viewed by public men, and by leading economists in other countries, and in this connection reviewed briefly the legislative measures which had been adopted in Canada, in the United States, in various European countries, and in Australia, for the protection of the public against the abuse of the privilege of industrial and commercial combination.

The ensuing debate on the Bill, in the House of Commons, was participated in by the following Members[2]: Messrs. E. N. Lewis (West Huron); Michael Clark (Red Deer); John Haggart (South Lanark); M. Y. McLean (South Huron); Richard Blain (Peel); F. F. Pardee (West Lambton); J. A. Currie (North Simcoe); T. S. Sproule (East Grey); William Wright (Muskoka); and Morley Currie (Prince Edward County). On the same day, the Bill was considered in Committee of the Whole.

On April 25, the Bill was further considered in Committee of the Whole, and was reported with certain amendments. One of these amendments was designed to make clearer the intention that the proposed law should be equally applicable to the investigation of combines operating to the detriment of producers as to the case of combines which were believed to be injurious to consumers. In the interpretation Section (No. 2 of the Bill), the definition of a combine for the purposes of the proposed law was amended by adding the words, "to the detriment of consumers or producers of such article of trade or commerce", so as to read as follows:—

"(*c*) 'combine' means any contract, agreement, arrangement or combination which has, or is designed to have, the effect of increasing or fixing the price or rental of any article of trade or commerce, or the cost of the storage or transportation thereof, or of the restricting competition in or of controlling the production, manufacture, transportation, storage, sale or supply thereof, to the detriment of consumers or producers of such article of trade or commerce, and includes the acquisition, leasing or otherwise taking over, or obtaining by any person to the end aforesaid, of any control over or interest in the business, or any portion of the business, of any other person, and also includes what is known as a trust, monopoly or merger."

In Section 5, dealing with applications for the establishment of Boards of Investigation under the Act, an amendment was made to provide that applications must bear the signatures of not fewer than six persons, "British subjects, resident in Canada, and of full age". An amendment was made, also, in Sub-section 4, of Section 5, respecting the form of statutory declaration to be furnished by each person whose name is appended to an application under the Act. As amended, it will be necessary for each of the applicants to

declare that "the alleged combine operates to the detriment of the declarant as a consumer or producer."

An amendment was also made to Section 15, containing the form of oath which must be taken by members of Boards before entering upon the exercise of the functions of their office, by adding the words: "That I am not immediately connected in business with any of the parties applying for this investigation, and am not acting in collusion with any person herein".

On motion of the Minister, a new section (No. 48) was added to the Bill, in the following terms:

"48. This Act shall not be construed to repeal, amend or in any way affect *The Trade Unions Act*, chapter 125 of the Revised Statutes, 1906."

To make plain the purpose of this section, the Minister communicated to Parliament, the terms of a letter which had been received from the Dominion Trades and Labour Congress, in the following terms, the Minister observing that the request contained in this letter appeared to be a perfectly reasonable one.

"OTTAWA, ONT., March 14th, 1910.

"HON. W. L. MACKENZIE KING, C.M.G.,
Minister of Labour,
House of Commons,
OTTAWA.

"DEAR SIR:—

"Regarding Bill (No. 101) of this session, the Combines Investigation Act, introduced by you on January 18, we, the Executive Council of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, representing various trade and labour organizations throughout Canada in *re* legislative enactments, have had the said Bill under careful consideration.

"From the title of the Bill we gather that it is intended to apply only to such combines, monopolies and mergers as may enhance prices or restrict competition to the detriment of consumers. As the working classes compose the largest body of consumers, we believe that they, more than any other class in the community, are likely to suffer the most through the enhancement of prices or anything that may prove of general detriment to consumers, and consequently they may be expected to view with favour any legislation which may result in the betterment of their conditions.

"We realize that trusts and monopolies may become not merely a serious menace to consumers through the methods which they have sometimes employed to enhance prices, but that these powerful aggregations of capital may also become a serious menace to labour, by their power where they have control of industrial establishments, to force unfavourable conditions upon workingmen, as well as producers and consumers, through the closing up of establishments or by other arbitrary methods of procedure, and we, therefore, feel that any measure which will secure publicity where such unfair methods are resorted to, cannot be other than of service to all classes in the community.

"We are most anxious, therefore, that any legislation calculated to improve the condition of the working classes of this country should receive the support of Parliament. At the same time, we feel it most important that care should be taken to see that any rights and privileges secured to the working classes by past legislation should in no way be impaired. The Trades Union Act of 1872, which forms chapter 135 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, was passed to secure to workingmen certain rights as members of trade unions. We do not think it is the intention of your Bill to, in any way, take away any rights already secured to labour by legislation. As, however, some doubt has been expressed on the possible effect of the measure in this respect, we think the intention of Parliament, in this particular, should be made plain, and would, therefore, suggest the insertion of the following clause:—

"This Act shall not be construed to repeal, amend, or in any way affect chapter 125 of the Revised Statutes, 1906, intituled: 'An Act respecting Trade Unions.'

You will see that the insertion of such a clause gives to trade unions now, no rights or privileges, but merely guarantees to them the enjoyment of rights which they have had by statute for some thirty-eight years.

"Similarly, we will say that we do not think your Bill contemplates depriving organizations of capital of any rights which they may enjoy by statute, at the present time, nor do we think it should. Labour does not ask more than it is prepared to give.

"Should, therefore, Parliament see well to insert the safeguard herein suggested, we do not hesitate to say that the Bill would have the hearty endorsation of the organizations which we represent, and which are some 628 in number, and have a total membership of 40,738.

"Yours very respectfully,

"(*Sgd.*) WM. GLOCKLING,
" "GUS. FRANCQ,
" "P. M. DRAPER,
Executive Council,
Trades and Labour Congress of Canada."

Experience had shown that the legislation of 1889, had not been effective in dealing with the evil of trusts and combines, but that, on the contrary, its real effect had been to prevent the investigation which might otherwise have taken place. The necessity which it involved of branding as criminals any body of men joined together for commercial purposes, before finding out whether or not they had been guilty of any criminal offence, was a step which very many persons would hesitate to take. There was no doubt that this necessity had prevented many an investigation which would have been in the public interest. Therefore, the present measure did not propose to place persons accused of being concerned in an unlawful combine, in the position which defendants would occupy in a criminal court, but rather would treat them as persons whose business, for the time being, was examined into to ascertain whether or not it was being carried on in a fair and proper manner.

In 1897, an amendment was made to the Customs Tariff Act by which it was provided that if the Governor-in-Council had reason to believe that a trust, combine or association existed among manufacturers, which was unduly enhancing prices, an investigation should be ordered into the operations of the alleged combine, and that, if upon such inquiry, it was found that an injurious combine existed which was benefited by the Customs tariff, the tariff might be either reduced or abolished on the articles affected, so as to afford to consumers the redress to which they were entitled.

"*Office of Secretary-Treasurer,*
"*Trades and Labour Congress of Canada.*

For purposes of convenience in the procedure under the Act, a schedule was also added, containing: (1) the form of application for an order directing an investigation under the Act; and (2) the form of order by a judge, directing an investigation under the Act.

On April 26, the Bill was read a third time and passed by the House of Commons, under the title of "An Act to provide for the investigation of Combines, Monopolies, Trusts and Mergers".

The Bill was read a first time in the Senate, on April 27, and a second time on the following day. It was considered by the Senate in Committee of the Whole, on May 2, and reported therefrom without amendment. On motion for a third reading, the word "unduly," where it appeared before the words "to restrain or injure trade or commerce," was stricken out of Sections 22 and 23, so as to make the same conform with Section 498 of the Criminal Code. An amendment was also made to Section 32 by adding the words, "from any part of Canada", so as to make it quite clear that Boards under the Act should have the power to enforce the attendance of witnesses from any part of Canada.

On the same day, May 3, the House of Commons concurred in the foregoing amendments, and on May 4, as above mentioned, the Bill was assented to by Hi Excellency the Governor General, and passed into law.

In his speech on the second reading of the Bill, the Minister of Labour dealt, in opening, with the very serious rise in prices, and in the cost of living in Canada and in the United States which had occurred within the past few years, and which was attracting so much attention at the present time. This increase in the cost of living had not been confined to any one

class of the population, but was a serious matter to rich and poor alike, and especially to the wage-earning classes, and to persons of limited or fixed income. In the popular mind the increased cost of living was associated with another phenomenon, namely, that of the trusts and mergers which had been a conspicuous feature of the industrial and commercial development of recent years. The rise in prices, the growth in trusts mergers constituting the two outstanding phenomena, the one a matter of daily experience, the other of daily observation, the public had come to believe that in some way or to some degree the one had been the cause of the other. The Minister was of opinion that this conclusion might be justified in some particular cases, but that the full explanation of the increased cost of living of to-day was not to be found in this cause alone. Whilst trusts and mergers might have increased prices in some instances, they had not always had that effect, and he would like the House to understand that in introducing the present legislation no attempt was being made to legislate against combines, mergers and trusts as such. The intention, rather, was to place some restraint on these large aggregations of capital so that the advantages accruing from them might be, in some measure, secured to the public who had granted these large combinations the wide powers which they enjoyed.

An investigation conducted by the Department of Labour of Canada had shown that the prices of various farm and field products in this country had increased during the past ten years, from 30 to 40 per cent. over the average prices for the years 1890 to 1899 inclusive. In manufactured articles the increase had not been as marked, although during the past ten years there had been a very perceptible upward tendency in many lines of manufactures.

Two or three years ago an investigation with respect to the increase in the cost of living had been made in connection with the Royal Commission appointed to inquire into conditions in the Civil Service. Referring to this inquiry, he found that for families living in Ottawa, on fixed incomes varying from $600 to $900, the cost of living in the decade between 1897 and 1907, had increased between thirty per cent. and thirty-five per cent. Of course, the rate of increase in the cost of living was more considerable to people on smaller incomes. The rates, as shown by this inquiry, were:—

Amount of Income.	Rate of Increase.
$ 300	34%
1,200	30%
2,000	25%

A special report, based on the results of this investigation into wholesale prices in Canada, was now in course of preparation, and would, he believed, prove one of the best reports on prices ever produced on this continent. From this inquiry, it would appear that on certain classes of commodities, the classes on which the masses of the people mainly depend,—grains, fodders, animals and meats, dairy produce and foods, hides, leathers, boots and shoes, and the like,—the increase had been very much higher than the average, and had ranged anywhere from thirty per cent. to fifty per cent. These figures were borne out by investigations made in other countries. In the United States a special inquiry under federal authority into the causes of the increased cost of food and other products had shown that prices in that country had increased during the past decade from twenty-five to fifty and seventy per cent. In Great Britain prices had also risen materially, although not to the same extent as in the United States and in Canada.

Trusts and Mergers.

Continuing, the Minister quoted from Nelson's Encyclopedia of 1909, and also from Mr. John Moody's work, entitled "The Truth about the Trusts," statistics showing the remarkable growth of the trust movement in the United States in recent years. The number and the immense capitalization of these corporations should, he thought, impress on every one the tremendous power which had thereby been placed in the hands of a few men, and point out the necessity for

some form of state control so that the powers of combinations might not be exercised to the detriment of individuals. No exception could be taken to a trust doing all that was justifiable to further the interests of those whose capital was invested therein, but the business should be carried on with due regard to the interests of the large body of consumers who make up society. While this rapid growth of trusts and mergers had occurred in the United States a similar movement, although not on so large a scale, had manifested itself in this country. It had been asserted by the "Monetary Times", that the formation of consolidations and mergers in 1909 had constituted an outstanding feature of the industrial and financial situation in Canada during that year. Since the beginning of the present year scarcely a day had passed that mention was not made in the press of some new consolidation or merger. The fact that the formation of these large corporations had coincided with such a remarkable increase in prices had created in the minds of the Canadian people an impression that the two were intimately associated with one another, and the people were accordingly demanding some form of legislation which would enable them to say whether they were right or wrong in this conclusion.

The question was: How could the public secure for itself some of the benefits to be derived from the advantages of large combinations, without suffering from the possible evils which appeared to be more or less incident to the increasing power of large capitalistic organizations

The Minister referred to the principal Canadian mergers and consolidations which had taken place in 1909, and also to those which were engaging attention at the present time. In this connection reference was made to an article in the "Montreal Star" of March 14, of the present year, relating to an alleged combine among various ocean steamship companies in respect of trans-Atlantic freight rates on westbound traffic to Canada, and to a proposed increase in the rates of ocean freights by all lines comprising the Canadian North Atlantic Westbound Freight Conference. In this article Mr. Richard Grigg, British Trade Commissioner in Canada, was quoted as having stated that "it was alleged, and very generally believed, that an understanding exists between the Canadian North Atlantic Westbound Freight Conference and lines of steamers from Great Britain and the Continent to New York, Boston, and Portland, and that these are, therefore, regulated by combination." It was further asserted in this article that the natural result of such a condition would be to lessen the value of the British preference, while United States exports to Canada, being carried by rail and therefore not subject to the same increased charges, would profit by the handicap to British trade.

It was noteworthy in connection with the discussion of the problem of trusts and mergers that the largest industrial combinations in this country had escaped criticism altogether, namely, the railway companies. The latter, however, were already subject to the authority of a body known as the Board of Railway Commissioners which was vested with authority to enquire into their rates and methods of management.

The Minister believed that if the present Bill were passed into law that a great deal of the agitation in Canada, against industrial and commercial combinations as such would cease altogether, because the public would then realise that a means was provided of protecting the public against any combination which used its powers in a manner detrimental to the public interest.

Causes of Increased Prices.

Referring to the increased cost of food and other products, the Minister observed "In so far as the rise is due to the discovery of new sources of wealth, to the increased investment of foreign capital in the Dominion, to the opening of new areas to cultivation, to larger and wider markets, to increased settlement of hitherto unsettled parts, to the increased number of people who have to be fed, to increased transportation, storing and refrigerating facilities, to the prevention of waste, to improved methods of pro-

duction and distribution, the rise is to be welcomed as an actual increase in the wealth of the world, and as reflecting the increased prosperity of our time, a prosperity in which the farmer, the mechanic, the business and professional man have all shared to a greater or less degree." In the study of the history of the movement of prices in Canada it would, he thought, be seen that the causes above mentioned had operated to a very considerable degree. There were, however, other causes contributing to the rise in prices, among which the Minister specified the extravagance of the wealthy classes, and the improvement in the standard of living which had occurred within recent years among all classes in North America, the immense increase which had taken place in the world's production of gold, the very large increase of population in Canada, and the unprecedented expenditures on public works, and undertakings incidental to the industrial and commercial expansion of the country within recent years. The increased prices had made the working classes feel the necessity for increased wages, and, on the other hand, the increased wages had resulted in increased prices. High wages in the centres of population had led many to forsake the farms for the centres of population, which, in turn, accounted, at least in part, for the increased prices of farm produce. Another element in the situation was the increased demand for Canadian produce in foreign countries, due to improved methods of transportation, the efforts of commercial agencies abroad, and the Government's policy of trade development. Expenditures during the past decade on wars and warlike preparations by other nations had diverted a large amount of capital which might otherwise have gone into productive industry.

The Customs Tariff and the Combines.

Two other contributing causes remained—the Customs tariff and the combines. The tariff, undoubtedly, had the effect of excluding foreign competition up to a certain point, with a possible resultant where industries combined to gain full advantage of the protection afforded of an increase in the prices of some of the commodities, which are produced within the tariff wall. It did not follow that a tariff was necessarily injurious in the long run. The effect of a tariff might be to stimulate industry generally, so that in the long run the people would be better off. It was not, the Minister said, his intention to argue at the moment the advantages, pro and con, of tariff, but simply to point out that in the United States and Canada prices ranged at a much higher level than they did in a free trade country like Great Britain, and that the differences while not wholly attributable to their respective tariff policies, might be in part due thereto. Where competition was limited from without, and industry was carried on within by only a limited number of producers, a very strong inducement was put in the way of the domestic producers to unite their forces and gain for themselves the full benefit of the incidental protection which the tariff afforded. The object of the present measure was to see that where an advantage was given to any industry through the tariff, that the whole of such advantage should not necessarily accrue to those who were engaged in the manufacture but that some of it should be conserved for the general public in whose interests, as a whole, the tariff was framed. Another point which the Minister emphasized was that trusts and combines are not necessarily injurious but that on the contrary they might be of distinct advantage if their operations were subjected to effective control. The advantages of combinations were set forth from time to time in newspaper advertisements, and were expressed also in the writings of leading economists. In this connection the Minister referred to Professor J. W. Jenks' work, entitled "The Trust Problem," and to a work by Mr. Wm. E. Collier, entitled "The Trusts—What can we do with them? what can they do for us?" The advantages of large combinations of capital were so obvious that if these organizations had regard to the public interest as well as to the private interest of their share-

holders, there would be no need of any legislation to control their operations. Unfortunately human nature, being what it is, these organizations did not consider primarily the good of the nation as a whole, and it was, therefore, the business of the Government to see that no private interest was allowed to operate against the public good.

Having thus referred to the advantages of combination, the Minister quoted, also, from a pamphlet written by Mr. Wm. W. Cook, of New York, and from Mr. Jenks' work, regarding the evils incident to industrial and commercial consolidation to investors, consumers, producers, wage-earners, political organizations, and to the mental and moral tone of the business community. It was apparent that no single law could hope to cope with all these possible evils. In the present legislation it was the interest of the consumer and producer rather than the interest of the investor which it was hoped to protect. It was sufficiently shown that through large consolidations of capital enormous power had been concentrated in the hands of a few men. At the same time these consolidations of power had lessened the individual responsibility for the proper exercise of the power which these trusts and mergers possessed; and the sense of personal obligation to the community became submerged in vast corporate entities. The possible resulting abuses called for some restraint to take the place of personal obligation. Government supervision and publicity must be that substitute.

There was an additional reason for Government supervision and publicity at the instance of the state. The form of organization which enabled wealth to become concentrated in the hands of a few, and secured great commercial powers to these few, was itself rendered possible only through conditions created by society, of whose interests the state was the guardian and by the direct agencies of government itself.

All organization on a large scale was alone rendered possible by the peace and security which the State assured, and in the maintenance of which the heaviest expenditures of governments were incurred. Without the concessions made by the public, and guaranteed by the State, the agencies of transportation and communication, the railway, the telegraph and telephone, the postal service, could not exist for a day, and constituting as they did, the transmitting and distributing agencies of all great and industrial organizations, the possibility of effective organization on a large scale would vanish with their withdrawal. Then there were the banking and currency systems, with all the sensitive mechanism of that vast superstructure of credit without which the creation of great capitalistic concerns would be an impossibility. What would become of this if the state representing the people as a whole were to withdraw its sustaining and regulating powers? What, too, of international trade, with all that it implied of diplomatic and consular service, of treaty rights and privileges secured by the state and maintained by good will, by concession or by power? And lastly, what scope for organizing intelligence could there be, what values of lands or goods to reckon with, without the powers of this great army of producers, the needs of this great army of consumers, without the thousand and one conditions which arise out of multitudes of human beings scattered the length and breadth of the land, congregated at centres interdependent in a thousand and one ways, all going to make up modern society as we know it, each contributing his part, albeit unconsciously to the weal or the woe of the whole.

Clearly the opportunities which the state, itself, had created the state had a right to see should not be used against itself, but more, if society as at present constituted made possible great economies, great savings, through organization on a large scale, society had the right to expect that some of these advantages should be conserved to itself. This double purpose it was hoped this legislation might serve.

Much of the legislation on the subject of trusts and combines had started from the wrong point of view. It had started

from the conception that combines were necessarily an evil, and should be legislated against as such. Such legislation saw only the possible evils, but did not consider the advantages to be derived from organization on a large scale. It made a most fatal error, it ignored altogether the outstanding feature of present day development, the strongest tendency of our times, which was all in the direction of concentration and consolidation. It was control, not prohibition that was required, and while leaving individuals to the enjoyment of their rights and not hampering them in their initiative, would conserve to the public some of the advantages which the public itself had helped to create.

Continuing, the Minister referred to representations which had been received by the Government from various quarters to the effect that combines had operated in Canada in a manner detrimental to the public interest, referring especially to a representative deputation on this subject which was received by the Minister of Finance and the Minister of Trade and Commerce on February 26, 1909.

The Minister explained that in the present Bill the Government had sought to avoid the limitations which experience had disclosed in the legislation in other countries on the same question.

Anti-Combines Legislation Elsewhere.

The United States, after twenty years' experience of the Sherman Anti-Trust law, had now come to the conclusion that the only way to deal with large combinations, where there was any reasonable ground for suspicion that they had been organized in violation of the anti-trust law, was to investigate and find out whether or not, as the result of such investigation, the suspicion was well founded. In England trusts were held to be illegal only where competition was shown to have been wholly removed or prices excessively raised. But while the law in England and on the continent left the development of trusts to be shaped by economic conditions, it had guarded more and more closely the incorporation and supervision of corporations.

Anti-Combines Legislation in Canada.

At this point in his address the Minister reviewed the existing legislation in Canada in respect of combines, trusts, etc., referring in this connection to sections 496, 497 and 498 of the Criminal Code, which were based on a law adopted in 1889, and subsequently amended in 1899 and 1900; the Anti-Combines clause of the Customs Tariff Act adopted in 1897 and amended in 1907; and the amendment which was made to the Inland Revenue Act, in 1904, empowering the Minister of Inland Revenue to withhold licenses from manufacturers who sought to impose upon their customers any monopolistic form of contract in articles for the sale of which a license from the Inland Revenue Department was required.

Many members of the House would recall the inquiry which was conducted by a special committee of the House of Commons in the session of 1888, appointed to investigate and report upon alleged combinations in manufacture, trade and insurance in Canada. Although it had sat for only two and a half months, it had been able, during that short time, to disclose to the country the existence of some thirteen combines, and no stronger evidence in support of the measure now before Parliament could possibly be had than was to be found in the results of this inquiry of twenty-two years ago. Moreover, the advantages of investigation had been shown by the fact that whilst this committee was at work certain combinations, which were believed to be operating to the detriment of consumers, ceased their operations in order to avoid the publicity which an examination before this committee would entail. It had also been shown by the late Mr. Clarke Wallace, the chairman of the committee, that as a consequence of the inquiry, a combine which had unduly enhanced prices, saw fit to reduce the latter. It is to be noted that these results were brought about simply through the force which this inquiry and the report of the special committee had had upon public opinion. The anti-combines legislation of 1889, which had come down as a part of the Criminal

Code, was merely declaratory of the common law on the subject.

Under this feature of the tariff law complaint had been made by the Canadian Press Association that there existed among the paper manufacturers and dealers in this country, a combine which had unduly enhanced the price of paper. This complaint was brought to the attention of the Governor-in-Council, on May 18, 1900. The late Mr. Justice Taschereau had been appointed a Commissioner to ascertain the facts in question, and as a result of his findings, relief had been afforded to consumers of paper, by the reduction of the duty on news printing paper, from twenty-six per cent. to ten per cent.

Continuing, the Minister alluded to various grounds of objection which had been urged against the measure of 1897, with the object of showing wherein the present Bill removed these objections, and made good any deficiencies which experience had revealed in that connection. Under the present Bill it was not left to the Governor-in-Council to order investigation, but it was open to any six individuals who had suffered from the exactions of any combine themselves to set the law in motion, in order that the facts might be established and punishment meted out to offenders. The Bill recognized that where it was in the public interest that an alleged combine should be inquired into, the cost of such inquiry should not fall upon a few individuals who had shown themselves patriotic enough to take up the work on behalf of the consumers as a whole. It was, therefore, provided that where a *prima facie* case was made out before any High Court Judge, showing reasonable ground for believing that a combine had been formed and that the same was unduly enhancing prices or restricting competition, to the detriment of consumers, an investigation should take place, at the cost of the state. The House would probably agree that it was indeed difficult to devise any measure which would meet every kind of abuse which might arise. But certainly the first step towards arriving at any remedy was to get at the facts. Special remedies could then be provided, in cases where the necessity for the same was shown.

Reference was made by the Minister, at this point, to the inquiry which was made in 1902, into the existence of an alleged combine in the tobacco trade, by which it was complained that the American Tobacco Company, Limited, of Canada, and the Empire Tobacco Company, Limited, had sought to impose an exclusive form of contract upon tobacco dealers, which would prevent the latter from handling the goods of other manufacturers. The inquiry into this matter was made by His Honour Judge MacTavish, of Ottawa, who found that the contract system complained of by the parties, did, in fact, exist and was in general use in the cigarette and tobacco trade in Canada; that the provisions of the contracts in question, were not illegal, either under the Dominion law or under any statutory law heretofore enacted by the Parliament of Canada, but that the manufacturers of cigarettes and the growers of tobacco in Canada, other than the American and the Empire Tobacco Companies, were at a disadvantage in the distribution of their goods, and in the prosecution of their business generally, by reason of such contract system. In 1904, an amendment was made to the Inland Revenue Act, providing for the cancellation of Inland Revenue licenses where manufacturers holding the same, sold goods under a monopolistic form of contract, designed to prevent the purchaser from buying goods from any other manufacturer or dealer. In the case of this particular combine, a Royal Commission was necessary to disclose the facts; but if the present Bill had been in force at that time, the matter could have been effectively dealt with under a Board of Investigation.

There was reason to believe, that a form of combination which had worked considerable hardship in many directions, had grown out of the unfair use of rights granted under the Patent Act. It had been alleged that in some cases, the holders of a patent which was more or less essential to an industrial process, had declined to sell such article to parties re-

quiring it in connection with the work of manufacture, unless the latter agreed to purchase all other articles required by them, either directly from or through the holder of such patent. Of this nature was the case of Brunet and others *versus* the United Shoe Machinery Company, of Canada, which had been carried to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. In this case the judgement of the Canadian courts was reversed on the appeal, on certain points of law respecting contract, but Lord Atkinson, in delivering the judgement of the Privy Council, made the following significant statement, in part:—

"If the monopoly established by the appellants, and their mode of carrying on their business, be as oppressive as is alleged (on which their lordships expressed no opinion) then the evil, if it exists, may be capable of cure by legislation or by competition, but in their view, not by litigation. It is not for them to suggest what form the legislation should take, or by what methods the necessary competition should be established. These matters may, they think, be safely left to the ingenuity and enterprise of the Canadian people."

It was claimed that the holders of patented articles, not infrequently made arrangements with dealers, binding them to sell only the goods made by the holders of such patented articles, on penalty of refusal to supply them with their goods at all. Through exactions of this kind, which were much more numerous than the public imagined, trade had been very seriously restricted. In some cases, worthy producers and manufacturers had been ruined either in part or in whole, and in all cases there had been exacted from the consuming public a toll such as appears to have had no justification whatever, especially when one considered that a patent was a special privilege granted by the public itself through a government to which the holder of the patent was responsible. The present measure proposed to deal in a special way with combinations of this kind, in the only way that was calculated to afford effective redress.

As the present measure had been before the country for over two months, ample opportunity had been afforded for full consideration of its various features, and for ascertaining through representations which had been made by correspondence, by personal interviews, by comments in the press, and by resolutions, what were the alternative courses of procedure or lines of criticism which might have suggested themselves to those who had been giving serious consideration to this measure. Omitting reference to such criticism and comments as were merely of a combative, discursive or trivial nature, the objections to the measure appeared to be based largely on the self-interest of the parties making them, rather than on general public grounds. One group said that the proposed Act went too far, the other that it did not go far enough; one that investigation was too easily obtained, the other that there was still too much difficulty in obtaining investigation. Such expressions would appear to indicate that, on the whole, a fair compromise had been reached, and that from the point of view of the public, the balances had been evenly held.

Two other plans had been proposed, which, in the Minister's judgement, were deserving of careful consideration. Each had merits of its own, but each was also subject to distinct limitations under existing conditions. The fact that the present measure stood as it were, midway between the two, combining the conditions of both, without being handicapped by the limitations of either, should help to afford a common ground for union, to the advocates of these alternative views.

In the first place it was suggested that the Government should appoint a special agent or agents, whose business it would be to make the preliminary investigation, wherever there was ground for believing that a combine injurious to trade might happen to exist. This view had been put forward by different persons. It must be perfectly apparent that if the Government were to adopt that plan, one investigator would not be sufficient, but a host of investigators would be necessary. Moreover, the objection that had been urged against giving the Governor-in-Council power to remove officials in certain cases, could be urged with even

stronger effect in this case. If the Government came down with a measure of that kind, it would probably be asserted that the officials whom they would be likely to appoint, would become mere tools of the Government, and very little confidence would be placed in their investigation. No such argument could be urged against the appointment of a High Court Judge.

The other alternative plan was to appoint a permanent commission, like the Railway Commission. There was much to commend that proposal; but the time had hardly come yet for taking such a step. In any case, the individual Boards of Investigation established under the present Bill would assist in revealing the necessity or non-necessity for the establishment of a permanent board to deal with the regulation of trusts and combines. More than that, they would reveal the best class of men to appoint on such a body, should it be found desirable to appoint a permanent board to deal with trusts and combines. The United States, from which we had copied many good things, whose Interstate Commerce Commission, the Minister thought, had suggested the idea of our Railway Commission, up to the present time had not found it desirable to appoint a permanent board to deal with trusts and combines; and we, with our limited experience, would have been hardly justified in taking that step. Rather they had taken the step of establishing first a Bureau of Corporations in connection with the Department of Commerce and Labour, for the purpose of exercising greater supervision over industrial corporations. The result of the examination of these bodies would be to show whether or not we, in this country, would be wise to proceed towards the establishment of a similar bureau of corporations, or whether it would be better to go in the direction of establishing a permanent commission.

Procedure under Combines Investigation Bill.

The present Bill aimed at providing a means whereby any six consumers in Canada, who had reason to believe that a combination existed in any branch or department of industry which had unduly enhanced prices or unfairly restricted trade to the detriment of consumers might make application before any High Court Judge for the establishment of a Board of Investigation to report upon such alleged combine. If a *prima facie* case was made out before the High Court Judge an investigation would be ordered, and carried out at the expense of the Government.

Boards of Investigation would consist of three members, one nominated on behalf of the persons who had preferred the complaint, another nominated on behalf of the persons concerned in the alleged combine, and the third, who must be a judge, chosen by the foregoing to act as chairman. In the event of failure to agree upon a chairman, the Minister of Labour would make this appointment. In this way it was hoped to fashion a Board of Investigation, composed of experts on both sides, who would have the power and the ability to examine into the facts bearing on the case, and to report the same for publication in the *Canada Gazette*. Where it was shown that a combine existed and that the same was fostered to any extent by the Customs Tariff, the Governor-in-Council was empowered to either reduce or abolish the duties on such articles, so as to give the consumers the benefit of increased competition. In the event of any combine being found guilty of unduly enhancing prices or restricting competition to the detriment of consumers, the Bill provided for a penalty of $1,000 per day, where such offence was continued after the expiration of ten days from the date of publication of the Board's report. In any case where it is shown that a patent was being used so as to restrict trade, such patent might be revoked on application to the Exchequer Court of Canada.

The work of the Board of Railway Commissioners of Canada was all in the nature of investigation, and the splendid service which had been rendered to the country as well as to the railways themselves by this body was one of the strongest arguments which could be advanced in favor of state control. Similarly,

the banking business was subject to important restrictions and regulations imposed by the state. Some of the largest corporations on this continent had found it to their interest to invite publicity.

What the Bill Seeks to Accomplish.

All the arguments that could be urged against the powers of investigation conferred by the present Act could be urged with equal strength against the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, which the present Bill followed closely in many particulars. Businesses which were carried on in a legitimate and an honourable way had nothing whatever to fear from investigation. Many a concern which today was being unfairly criticised would be protected by this very legislation, because it afforded the means of bringing before the public the true facts of the case. On the other hand, the one aim and object of this legislation was to prevent the mean man from profiting by virtue of his meanness. It was not claimed for the measure that it would by any means abolish all the evils which resulted from the operation of trusts and combines. The most that could be hoped for from any such legislation was that it constituted a step in the right direction.

Broadly viewed, it was in the machinery for investigation and for the framing and shaping of an intelligent public opinion which the measure provided, that its main features consisted. It aimed to get at the truth and to have the truth when ascertained so presented that the remedy for a wrong disclosed would be self-evident. It was framed in the belief that once in possession of the facts which were of first importance to itself, the public would find a way of seeing that any evil under which it might be wrongfully suffering would be removed and that no situation, however complicated would prove too intricate for a satisfactory solution, but to ascertain the facts, to get at the truth was the first of all essentials. It relied on the moral sense of the community as a "compelling force" when concentrated intelligently on a business wrong. Intelligent public opinion would protect honest business and condemn unfair practices.

In the publicity therefore, which the measure secured, not to the private affairs of honest business men, as might be urged by those who were interested in thwarting legislation of the kind, but to the wrongful acts of mean men, lay its strength in securing the well-being of the people, which it was its purpose to maintain. It was an honest endeavour to grapple in a fearless, practical and thorough manner with what was, undoubtedly, the most complicated, intricate and far-reaching of those problems to which our present social, industrial and commercial life had given rise, and which presented, he believed, more difficulties than any single problem in the world to-day.

AMENDMENTS TO THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT.

AMONG the enactments of the past session of the Parliament of Canada was an Act to amend the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, which was explained by the Minister of Labour, who introduced it, as being designed to simplify the procedure under this statute, in the light of experience, and to meet representations from labour organizations as to certain features of the law as it stood, which they believed to operate to their disadvantage. The amendments in question were adopted in their entirety by both Houses of Parliament without division.

In a statement to the House of Commons on the motion for the second reading of the Bill, on April 26, the Minister of Labour explained that the proposed amendments did not in any way affect the principle of the Act. The Act had, indeed, given general satisfaction during the three years of its existence, but it was claimed by the railway employés that they were at a disadvantage compared with members of other labour organiza-

tions as respects procedure under this Statute, for example, the Act required that before a Board of Investigation could be established, the applicants must take an oath that the necessary authority to declare a strike or lock-out had been obtained. Where a dispute was confined to one locality it was not difficult to have this expression of opinion, but where it extended through various provinces, it was represented, the taking of a vote under these circumstances involved great expense and inconvenience. It was proposed by Section 3 of the present Bill, that where a dispute directly affects employés in more than one Province, and such employés were members of a trade union having a general committee authorized to carry on negotiations in disputes between employers and employés, and so recognized by the employer, that the necessary statutory declaration provided for under the Act might be signed by the Chairman or President, and by the Secretary of such committee.

Continuing, the Minister explained that under the law, as it stood, at present if either of the parties changed the conditions of labour, and the other party was dissatisfied with such change, then before a strike or lock-out could take place, a Board of Investigation must be established. Experience in the working of the Act had shown that, whilst either party might change the conditions, in so far as railway employés were concerned, the onus had invariably devolved upon the latter, of making the application for a Board. It was proposed by the present Bill to effect that the onus of asking for a Board should be imposed upon the party, whether employers or employés, from whom the proposal for any change in conditions of labour emanated.

By section 4 of the Bill it was also proposed to fix at twenty dollars per day, the allowance to all members of Boards, the Chairman only having been previously remunerated at that rate, and the two other members at fifteen dollars per day. The following sections were substituted for those previously in the Act:

"(*a*) to members other than the chairman, an allowance of five dollars a day for a time not exceeding three days during which the members may be actually engaged in selecting a third member of the Board;

"(*b*) to each member of the Board, including the chairman, an allowance at at the rate of twenty dollars for each each day's sitting of the Board, and for each day necessarily engaged in travelling from or to his place of residence to attend or after attending a meeting of the Board."

The Minister explained also that the proposed amendments to the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act had already been submitted to the Parliamentary Representatives of the various railroad brotherhoods, and that the replies received from the latter, had, for the most part, expressed the opinion that the proposed changes removed the objections almost in whole, which any of these brotherhoods entertained towards the Act.

The following, reprinted from Hansard, will give the text of the communication which was sent by the Minister of Labour to the Legislative representatives of the different brotherhoods of railroad employés, and of the replies received, as read in the House.

"Department of Labour, Canada,

'OTTAWA, March 5, 1910.

'Dear Sir:

'I am inclosing a copy of proposed amendments to the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, which have been framed, after consultation with yourself and others, with a view of meeting what seem to me very reasonable requests made on behalf of the working men of this country through some of their representative labour bodies and officers, and in particular with a view of removing the possibilities of certain injustices which have been alleged on behalf of railway employés as existing, in so far as the provisions of the measure are applicable to them.

'I wish you would kindly look carefully over the amendments proposed, and let me know whether in your opinion, they are satisfactory, and whether if adopted by Parliament they would bring the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act

into a form generally satisfactory and acceptable to railway employés.

'Yours faithfully,

(Sgd.) W. L. MACKENZIE KING.''

''To this communication, I received the following reply from Mr. Calvin Lawrence, the legislative representative of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers:—

''Windsor Hotel,
'OTTAWA, March 5, 1910.

'The Hon. W. L. Mackenize King, C.M.G.,
'Minister of Labour,
'Ottawa.

'Dear Mr. King:

'I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of March 5, together with a copy of the proposed amendments to the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, and in reply, I am pleased to say, that I have very carefully looked over the suggested amendments and they appear to me to be very satisfactory and, in my opinion, if adopted by Parliament they should bring the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act of 1907 into a form generally satisfactory and acceptable to railway employés; therefore, as representing the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, I can consistently endorse the Act when so amended, believing that it will, if amended as proposed, be a benefit not only to railway employés, but also to the public generally.

'I wish to avail myself of this opportunity to express to you the appreciation of myself and those I represent for the courtesy and consideration you have extended to me during our interviews regarding railway legislation.

'I have the honour to be, Sir,
'Yours very respectfully,
'(Sgd.) CALVIN LAWRENCE,
'Legislative Representative B.L.E.

''The following communication was received from Mr. Dowell, the legislative representattive of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Engineers:—

''OTTAWA, March 10, 1910.

'W. L. Mackenzie King, Esq.,
'Minister of Labour,
'Ottawa.

'Sir:—

'I have your letter of the 9th instant with inclosed copy of proposed amendments to the Industrial Disputes' Investigation Act, 1907.

'I have gone carefully over the amendments proposed and I am of the opinion that they will be satisfactory should they become law as they are drafted. I am also of the opinion that the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, if it is amended as proposed, will bring the Act into a form that will meet with the general approval of the railway employés that I have the honour to represent.

'Thanking you for the many courtesies that you have extended to us in the past,

'I am, respectfully yours.

'(Sgd.) W. J. DOWELL,

'Legislative Representative of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen.

''From Mr. John Maloney, the legislative representative of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, I have received the following reply:—

''OTTAWA, March 10, 1910.

'Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King,
'House of Commons,
'Ottawa.

'Honourable and Dear Sir:

'I beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter of March 5, inclosing copy of the proposed amendments to the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act of 1907.

'I have carefully read over the amendments, and wish to state, as a representative of the Trainmen's Organization, I find them entirely satisfactory, and in my opinion will bring about all desired results. I also feel if proposed amendments are adopted by Parliament, will bring the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act into a form satisfactory and

acceptable to all members of the Trainmen's Organization.

'Respectfully yours,

'(Sgd.) JOHN MALONEY,
'Dominion Legislative Representative,
Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen."

"Mr. SPROULE. May I interrupt the honourable gentleman? Is there any need of risking the time of the committee with these letters when he has told us that all the letters are in approval of the legislation?

"Mr. KING. I think it important that these letters should be placed on record, as these amendments are being introduced to make the Act acceptable to the railway employés, and I think the public should know the view of the amendments taken by the representatives of the various classes of railway employés.

"Mr. SPROULE. I think the House is accepting with full confidence the statement of the honourable gentlemen that he has written to these bodies and has received replies from them in approval. I think that should be sufficient, as no person is disputing his statement.

"Mr. KING. Possibly I might abbreviate by giving the gist of what is said in one or two of the letters. The next letter is from the representative of the telegraphers:—

'*Order of Railroad Telegraphers,*
264 Rusholme Road,

TORONTO, March 14, 1910.

'The Honourable
'W. L. MACKENZIE KING, C.M.G.,
'*Minister of Labour,*
'Ottawa, Ont.

'DEAR MR. KING:—

'Replying to your favour in reference to the proposed amendments to the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, I desire to say that if these amendments can be obtained, the Act will be entirely satisfactory to our organization. In fact, we have felt the need of these amendments almost ever since the law has been enacted, and we are hopeful that Parliament will see the wisdom of them.

'Wishing you success,
'I am,
'Yours sincerely,

'(*Sgd.*) D. CAMPBELL,
'*Third Vice-President.*'

"Mr. Harvey Hall, representing one of the other branches, writes in part, as follows, under date of March 14:

'This will acknowledge yours of March 9, with a draft copy of proposed amendments to the Industrial Disputes Act attached. * * * a board. * * *

'I have gone carefully over the proposed amendments, and believe they will, to some extent, relieve the railway employés of a very serious complaint, namely, delay and expense, when they are forced to apply for a board. * * *

'I must admit that the amendments proposed, if adopted, will certainly meet the views of the railway men as far as they go.'

"Mr. HUGHES. What order does Mr. Hall represent?

"Mr. KING. I think he represents at this time, the railway conductors. Then, I have a letter, dated March 11, 1910, from Mr. A. B. Lowe, the president of the International Brotherhood of Maintenance-of-Way Employés, in which he says:

'My opinion of the Act itself has never changed, that it is one of the best pieces of legislation that has been passed to my knowledge, in the interests of industrial peace.'

"And, on March 18, he writes:

'I hope that the amendments proposed may be placed in the law.'

"The House will observe that these communications cover all the different classes of railway labour—locomotive engineers, firemen, trainmen, telegraphers, conductors and maintenance-of-way employés. I have also discussed these amendments with representatives of the railway companies, and they have stated to me ,without exception, that they think they are fair and reasonable, and I understand that no opposition will be offered to them if they are enactd by the House."

THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT, 1907—PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE ACT DURING THE MONTH OF APRIL, 1910.

DURING the month of April, an application for the establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation was received on behalf of the Canadian-American Coal and Coke Company, Limited, of Frank, Alta., in respect of matters in dispute between that Company and its employés.

Report Received.

During the month of April, the report was received of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation to which had been referred certain differences between the Alberta Coal Mining Company, Limited, of Edmonton, Alta., and its employés. The report was signed by Messrs. R. G. Duggan, Chairman; C. Stubbs, member appointed on the recommendation of the employés; and Jos. O. Hannah, member appointed on the recommendation of the employer.

The report was also received during the month of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation, to which had been referred certain differences between the various Steamship Companies doing business at the Port of Montreal, comprising the Shipping Federation of Canada, and the Syndicated Longshoremen of the Port of Montreal. This report was signed by all three members of the Board, namely: the Honourable Mr. Justice Fortin, Chairman; and Messrs. William Lyall, member appointed on the recommendation of the employers; and Gustave Francq, member appointed on the recommendation of the employés.

Other Proceedings under the Act.

On March 31, Mr. J. E. Atkinson, of Toronto, was appointed Chairman of three several Boards established under the Act, in respect of differences between the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, the Grand Trunk Railway Company, and the Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Railway Company, and employés in the train and yard service of these respective Companies. Mr. Atkinson's appointment was made by the Minister in the absence of any joint recommendation from the other members of these Boards.

In the application of the Canadian-American Coal and Coke Company, Limited, of Frank, Alta., for the establishment of a Board it was stated that the matters in dispute related to a proposal by that Company for a reduction in the price of pillar work to the amount of five cents per cubic yard, and to a demand which was made by the employés for full recognition of the United Mine Workers of America. In an affidavit from the liquidator of the Canadian-American Coal and Coke Company, Limited, accompanying the foregoing application it was stated that there had been a suspension of work by the employés of this Company, excepting some fifty-seven in number, since April 2. Messrs. Colin MacLeod, of MacLeod, Alta., and Clement Stubbs, of Bellevue, Alta., were appointed members of the Board in this matter, on the recommendation of the employer and of the employés respectively; the Board being completed by the appointment of Mr. I. S. G. VanWart, of Calgary, Alta., as Chairman. Mr. VanWart was appointed by the Minister, in the absence of any joint recommendation from the other members of the Board.

During the month of April, a Board was established by the Minister, for the adjustment of matters in dispute between the Dominion Atlantic Railway Company and its employés at Kentville, N.S., to which reference has been made in the April number of the *Labour Gazette*. Mr. Aaron A. R. Mosher, of Halifax, N.S., was appointed a member of this Board, on the recommendation of the employés. In the absence of any recommendation from the Company concerned, Mr. McCallum Grant, of Halifax, N.S., was appointed by the Minister of Labour as second member of the Board; and in the absence of any

joint recommendation from the two members above mentioned the Board was completed by the appointment, by the Minister, on April 29, of Honourable John N. Armstrong, of North Sydney, N.S., as Chairman.

In the September, 1909, number of the *Labour Gazette*, extended reference was made to certain matters in dispute between the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company and its engineers, firemen, conductors, brakemen, baggagemen and yardmen, and to the findings of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation in respect thereto. Subsequent to the receipt of the report of this Board, and to its communication to the parties concerned, a question was raised by the employés concerning the correctness of the schedules thereto attached, as a result of which the Board was reconvened and agreed to amend the report as originally received in the Department by the substitution for clause seven of such report of the following paragraph:—

"After full hearing and consideration the matters in dispute were amicably adjusted with the exception of the claim of the employés that 'road engineers will be paid for switching at terminals and turn around points at through freight rates, time to count from time engine is ordered for until switching is completed, each six minutes to count as one mile, this in addition to mileage made on trip."

The decision of the Board in this matter was promptly communicated to the Company, and was accepted by the latter.

In a communication which was received in the Department of Labour, on April 15, from Mr. Jno. V. Paul, Secretary of the Joint Committee of the engineers, firemen, conductors, brakemen, baggagemen and yardmen concerned in this matter, it was stated that a conference had been asked on behalf of the trainmen, with the management of the Company, for the purpose of effecting, if possible, an agreement on the one disputed clause of the schedule, namely, that relating to terminal switching. It was also stated by Mr. Paul, that the recommendations of the Board had been accepted by the organization representing the enginemen as a settlement of the differences referred for adjustment in so far as they were concerned.

REPORT OF BOARD IN DISPUTE BETWEEN THE ALBERTA COAL MINING COMPANY, LIMITED, OF EDMONTON, ALTA., AND ITS EMPLOYÉS.

ON April 2, the Minister of Labour received the unanimous report of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation to which had been referred certain differences between the Alberta Coal Mining Company, Limited, of Edmonton, Alta., and certain miners in its employ.

In the application of the Alberta Coal Mining Company, Limited, for the establishment of this Board, it was alleged that a number of its employés had gone on strike without notice. It was further alleged that about two months before a demand had been made for higher wages, as a result of which an application had been made by the Company for the establishment of a Board under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, but that as the men had continued working the matter was allowed to drop. On behalf of the employés it was stated that the dispute between the Company and its workmen related to proposed changes in the conditions of employment which had been requested by the employés some three months before, and that these causes of dispute still existed. It was also denied that the employés had ceased work without any demands being made. Complaint was made by the employés respecting the accuracy of the scales in use by the Company in the weighing of coal mined by its employés; and recognition was demanded for the local union of the United Mine Workers of America, to which the employés were understood to belong.

Mr. J. O. Hannah, of Taber, Alta., and Mr. Clement Stubbs, of Fernie, B.C., were appointed members of the Board on the

recommendation of the employing company and of the employés, respectively; and the Board was completed on January 17, by the appointment of Mr. R. G. Duggan, of Taber, Alta., as Chairman, on the recommendation of the other two members of the Board.

In its report the Board states that it had made several recommendations to the General Manager of the Alberta Coal Mining Company relative to changes in the method of working in the mine, which the Board believed would be adopted and which, in its opinion, would be of considerable benefit to all parties concerned. The Board also finds that two of the causes of dissension and dispute were removed by the closing down of one particular section of the mine in which the miners had had to contend with a considerable quantity of water and bone, and further by the retirement of the person who had charge of the workings at that time. Various other recommendations are made also in the report for the settlement of the differences in question.

A communication was received in the Department on April 14, from the Alberta Coal Mining Company, Limited, in which it was stated that there was nothing in the findings of the Board with which that Company could not and would not comply; and further that the differences between the parties were caused by misunderstanding and exaggerated by outside parties, and that, so far as the management of the mine was concerned, there would be no further trouble. "We are pleased" this letter concluded "to be able to refer differences to such a Board as is established under the law, for without this recourse there would have been either a strike or a lockout and the mine would have been idle during the busiest portion of the year." It was understood by the Department that the findings of the Board are regarded as acceptable also to the employés concerned.

Report of Board.

The text of the findings of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation is as follows:—

In the matter of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act 1907, and of a dispute between the Alberta Coal Mining Company (employer) and miners, mine labourers and others (employés).

We, the undersigned members of the Board, having carefully gone over the evidence submitted by both parties, and having made a thorough inspection of the mines of the Company, situated at Cardiff, Alta. make and submit to you the following findings and recommendations:

1. That the employés appoint a committee to represent them, whose duties it will be to take up all grievances arising at the mine, with the management of the coal company, and that in case of any grievance arising, that the men should continue at work pending an adjustment of these grievances, it being understood that an attempt to settle matters in dispute will be made without delay.

2. That in all cases where the men take down or remove bone that they be paid for same at a price, per lineal yard.

3. That the Company remove the water from the working places or, if the water is removed by the miner that he receive compensation for time so occupied.

4. That the Company issue pay statements to the men, if possible, at least three days prior to each pay day, showing the amount due for the different classes of work done, also giving particulars of deductions, etc.

5. That the Company arrange the dump on the tipple, so as to eliminate coal falling from the pit cars to the outside of the chute, while coal is being dumped.

6. That when conditions arise, where the use of timber sets are necessary, and the placing of same ordered by the management, that the miners receive extra pay for this class of work.

a. We, the members of the Board, have further made several recommendations to the General Manager of the Alberta Coal Mining Company relative to changes in the method of working in the mine, and which we believe will be adopted, and which in our opinion will be of considerable benefit to all parties concerned.

b. We also found, that two of the causes of dissension and dispute have been removed by the closing down of one particular section of the mine, in which the miners have had to contend with a considerable quantity of water and bone, and further by the retirement of the person who had charge of the workings at that time.

Respectfully submitted,

(Sgd.) R. G. DUGGAN,
Chairman.

C. STUBBS,
Representative employés.

JOS. O. HANNAH,
Representative employer.

EDMONTON, ALTA., March 24, 1910.

REPORT OF BOARD IN DISPUTE BETWEEN CERTAIN STEAMSHIP COMPANIES DOING BUSINESS AT MONTREAL, AND THE SYNDICATED LONGSHOREMEN OF THAT PORT.

ON April 20, the unanimous report was received of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation to which had been referred for adjustment certain differences between certain of the steamship companies doing business at the Port of Montreal, and the Syndicated Longshoremen of the Port of Montreal.

On April 26, the Department of Labour was formally advised of the acceptance of the findings of the Board by the members of the Shipping Federation of Canada on the one hand, and of the Syndicated Longshoremen of Montreal on the other, an agreement having been concluded on April 22, between the Allan Line, Donaldson Line, Thompson Line, White Star, Dominion Line, Leyland Line, Manchester Liners, Canada Line, South African Line, Mexican Line, Black Diamond Line, Head Line, and the Canadian Pacific Railway and Steamship Company, as employers, and the Syndicated Longshoremen of Montreal as employés, effective for a period of five years from January 1, 1910.

The application for a Board of Conciliation and Investigation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act in this matter was received in the Department of Labour on March 14, from the officers of the Syndicated Longshoremen's organization, and declared that, failing an adjustment of the dispute or a reference of the same for investigation under the Act, a strike would be declared, and that the necessary authority to declare the same had been obtained. The matters in dispute, which affected 1,800 employés, related to wages and conditions of labour and had already been the subject of unsuccessful negotiation between the parties directly interested.

Messrs. William Lyall and Gustave Francq, of Montreal, were appointed members of the Board on behalf of the shipping companies and of the Syndicated Longshoremen respectively, and, in the absence of any joint recommendation from the foregoing, the Board was completed on April 7, by the Minister of Labour, by the appointment of the Honourable Mr. Justice Fortin, of Montreal, as Chairman.

In the findings of the Board it is stated that, after a prolonged discussion of the matters in dispute, a unanimous conclusion was reached which they were assured would be embodied in an agreement between the parties concerned. Such agreement would be effective for five years, during which period the Syndicated Longshoremen would undertake to supply the necessary men to perform the work required of them each season. In addition to such contract the men would be required to sign individually, when commencing work each season, an undertaking to work in accordance with the above mentioned contract until the close of navigation, the men so signing to be given work in preference to others. Under the terms of the agreement a deposit was also to be made by the parties with the Royal Trust Company of Montreal, as trustees, of a sum of $2,000 each, as a guarantee for the due performance of the agreement, such sum

to be applied by the trustees to the payment of the order or judgment of any court in the Province of Quebec. The agreement would provide also for the rates of wages and hours of labour which all ocean steamships and sailing vessels entering the port would be bound to pay.

The Board recommends in its report the establishment of a permanent Board of Conciliation to settle all such possible difficulties, the members of the Board adding that from appearances this recommendation would shortly become an accomplished fact. In its report the Board has also stated that the utmost harmony prevailed throughout the proceedings, and that the parties appeared to be animated by the most conciliatory spirit.

The Canadian Pacific Railway Company, though not a party to the procedure before for the establishment of a Board in respect of this dispute participated in the proceedings before the Board and in the settlement effected.

Report of Board.

The text of the findings of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation is as follows:—

MONTREAL, 19th April, 1910.

In the matter of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, and in the matter of a dispute between the Syndicated Longshoremen of the Port of Montreal, (employés) and the Steamship companies doing business at the Port of Montreal, comprised in the Shipping Federation of Canada, viz.: The Allan Line, Donaldson Line, Thompson Line, White Star, Dominion Line, Leyland Line, Manchester Liners, Canada Line, South African Line, Mexican Line, Black Diamond Line, Head Line, and the Canadian Pacific Railway and Steamship Company, (employers);

DEAR SIR:—

The undersigned, members of the Board of Conciliation appointed in this matter, beg respectfully to report as follows:—

Their first meeting was held on the 11th inst., in the morning, and they immediately resolved, in view of the urgency of the matter, to set to work and try to carry out the purposes for which they had been appointed.

They have been in session the whole of that day, hearing the parties and their witnesses, and have kept on doing the same work until Friday, the 15th inclusive, when the investigtion proper was brought to a close. From that date they adjourned to the 18th instant, when the consideration of the whole case, as resulting from the position of the parties, the documentary and testimonial evidence produced before them, was continued.

After a prolonged discussion of the various questions raised, the Board is pleased to state that it has come to a unanimous conclusion and that their reommendation, they are assured, will be embodied in an agreement between the parties, containing the following conditions:—

1. Such agreement shall be entered into for the period of five years, from the 1st of January, 1910, and during that period the Syndicated Longshoremen will undertake to supply the necessary men to perform the work required of them during each season.

2. In addition to such contract between the parties herein, the men will be required to sign, individually, when commencing to work each season, a paper, undertaking to work in accordance with the said contract until the close of navigation; and the men signing said agreement will be given work in preference to others.

3. The parties herein agree to deposit with the Royal Trust Company, of Montreal, as Trustees, the sum of $2,000 each, as a guarantee of the due performance of the agreement to be signed by the parties. The said sum shall be applied by the said Trustees in payment, in order of priority in time, of any and all judgements or orders of any Court in the Province of Quebec. Upon the expiration of this agreement, the deposit or balance of it, with accrued interest, will be returned to each party entitled to same.

4. The working hours shall be from seven o'clock A.M. until twelve o'clock A.M., and from one o'clock P.M. until six o'clock P.M., at the rate of thirty cents

per hour for day work; and from seven o'clock P.M. until twelve o'clock P.M., and from one o'clock A.M. until six o'clock A.M., at the rate of thirty-five cents per hour.

All other hours, including Sundays, to be paid at double rate.

5. Night meal to be taken between eleven o'clock P.M. and one o'clock A.M., each man being entitled to one hour, and ship owners to supply good meals or to pay the cost of same.

6. Grain trimming to be paid at regular rates, and the running of the grain in the pipes to be stopped while the men go down in the hold to work; two men to stand on the deck of the ship during that time, if necessary.

The Board recommends that the ship owners furnish the men, if requested, the best respirators to protect them while trimming the grain.

Nitrate cargo and bulk sulphur to be paid at the rate of fifty cents per hour, day and night.

7. When the men are ordered out to work during the night and are kept waiting after the time called for, they shall receive half-pay from the time called out until disharged.

8. Fifteen men shall constitute a gang for discharging a ship, and sixteen men for loading, according to the nature of the cargo and the capacity of the ship.

9. All ocean steamships and sailing vessels coming in to the Port of Montreal, will be bound to pay the wages aforesaid.

Owing to the importance of the Harbor of Montreal, and the nature of the work to be performed by the men, and the many difficulties that may arise, from time to time, either in carrying out the above or otherwise, the Board cannot too strongly recommend to the parties the establishment of a permanent Board of Conciliation to settle all such possible difficulties, and the members of the Board feel satisfied, judging from appearances, that this recommendation will shortly become an accomplished fact.

It only remains to the Board to say that, throughout their proceedings, the utmost harmony prevailed and the parties appeared animated by the most conciliatory spirit.

The whole is respectfully submitted.

(*Sgd.*) THOMAS FORTIN,
Chairman.
WILLIAM LYALL.
GUSTAVE FRANCQ.

To the Honourable
W. L. MACKENZIE KING,
Minister of Labour
Ottawa.

REPORT OF SPECIAL COMMITTEE OF HOUSE OF COMMONS ON BILL NO. 21, AN ACT RESPECTING HOURS OF LABOUR ON PUBLIC WORKS.

ON May 3, a Special Committee of the House of Commons, to whom was referred Bill No. 21, an Act respecting Hours of Labour on Public Works, presented its fourth report, which was in the nature of a review of the comprehensive inquiry, which this Committee has made since its appointment on December 9, last.

In the course of their report it was stated that "owing to the number of persons who expressed a desire to give testimony, the Committee has been obliged to continue its sittings for the taking of evidence up to the present t me, but notwithstanding, has been unable to hear all persons who have asked to be allowed to give testimony. Owing to the volume of evidence taken, the Committee has not had opportunity of giving to the evidence, and the large number of communications which have been received, the careful consideration which their importance demands. The Committee think that the communications should be carefully classified and together with the evidence, duly printed, and rendered available for distribution, in order that the members of the House of Commons and of the Senate, and those who may be especially interested in or affected by the proposed legislation, may have an opportunity of becoming fully informed on the many important

bearings of the proposed measure." The fourth report of the Special Committee was concurred in by the House of Commons without division.

The text of the report in question is as follows:—

"Your Committee, since its appointment, on the ninth day of December, 1909, has held nineteen meetings, all of which were open to the public, and heard a large number of witnesses, representing interests specially affected by the proposed legislation. The Dominion Trades and Labour Congress, and the Canadian Manufacturers' Association were represented by their respective secretaries, each of whom presented the views of the members of these bodies, in carefully prepared and comprehensive memorials. The views of the Shipping Federation of Canada were given by its Secretary. Individual employers of labour and leading trade union officials, representing special industries and trades in different parts of Canada, gave testimony from the point of view of labour and capital respectively, whilst information of an official nature as well as expressions of opinion were obtained from the Fair Wages Officers of the Department of Labour, Ottawa, the Secretary of the Ontario Bureau of Labour, Toronto, and the Chief Factory Inspector of the Province of Quebec. An exhaustive analysis of the nature and administration of the legislation of other countries respecting the hours of labour on public works was given by Professor Skelton, of Queen's University.

"2. In addition to the evidence of witnesses, the Committee obtained by correspondence, in reply to 3,600 communications sent out, expressions of opinion from 721 different persons. Of the replies received, approximately eighty per cent. contained valuable suggestions and arguments respecting the Bill. Of these replies 304 were from officers of labour unions; 302 from manufacturers, including the Employers' Association of Toronto; sixty-five from Farmers' Institutes and the Dominion Grange; thirty-nine from Boards of Trades, and eleven from transportation companies, including the Marine Association.

"3. The evidence taken together with the proceedings of the Committee, but not including communications sent or received, covers some 400 pages of printed matter.

'4. Owing to the number of persons who expressed a desire to give testimony the Committee has been obliged to continue its sittings for the taking of evidence up to the present time, but notwithstanding, has been unable to hear all persons who have asked to be allowed to give testimony. Owing to the volume of evidence taken, the Committee has not had opportunity of giving to the evidence and the large number of communications which have been received, the careful consideration which their importance demands. The Committee think that the communications should be carefully classified and together with the evidence, duly printed, and rendered available for distribution, in order that the members of the House of Commons and of the Senate, and those who may be especially interested in or affected by the proposed legislation may have an opportunity of becoming fully informed on the many important bearings of the proposed measure.

"5. The Committee, therefore, recommends that the Clerk of the Committee be directed to classify the correspondence which has been received, and prepare an index in detail of the evidence and correspondence; also that Rule 72 of the House be suspended, and that the reports of the Committee, the proceedings, evidence and communications be printed in one volume, available for distribution to the number of 5,000 copies in English, and 1,000 copies in French.

"6. The Committee also recommends that the reports, proceedings, evidence and correspondence be printed as an appendix to the Journals."

During the month of April, sittings of the Special Committee were held as follows:—April 6, April 13, April 20, and April 28. At these sittings a number of witnesses from different parts of the Dominion were examined.

The witnesses which were heard before the Committee during the month of April, were as follows:—

On April 6:—Messrs. John H. Lauer, Secretary-Treasurer of the Montreal Builders' Exchange and of the General Association of Builders of Canada; Edward T. Nesbitt, President of the Canadian National Association of Builders and of the Builders' Exchange of Quebec; and John Tweed, of Toronto, General Organizer for the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners in Ontario; on April 13: Messrs. Wm. Watkins, of Springhill, N.S., a member of the United Mine Workers of America; Jos. Ainey, a member of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America; and Edward J. Stephenson, of Winnipeg, a member of the International Typographical Union; on April 20: Messrs. Patrick M. Draper, of Ottawa, Secretary-Treasurer of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada; and Gustave Francq, of Montreal, First Vice-President of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada; and on April 28: Professor O. Skelton, of Queens' University, Kingston; and Mr. Thomas Robb, of Montreal, representing the Shipping Federation of Canada.

PROPOSED AMENDMENT OF THE CRIMINAL CODE RELATING TO TRADE UNIONS.

ON March 17, the Honourable N. A. Belcourt introduced in the Senate a Bill entitled: "An Act to amend the Criminal Code", to provide for the insertion of the words "whose members are British subjects", after the word "union" in Section 497 of the Criminal Code, which reads as follows: "The purposes of a trade union are not, by reason merely that they are in restraint of trade, unlawful within the meaning of the preceding Section"; also to amend sub-section 2, of Section 498, of the Criminal Code, reading as follows: "Nothing in this Section shall be construed to apply to combinations of workmen or employés, for their own reasonable protection as such workmen and employés", by the insertion of the words, "who are British subjects", after the word "employés". In the Senate, on April 20, when the measure was called for second reading, the Honourable Mr. Belcourt announced that he had introduced the measure merely for the purpose of evoking discussion of this subject in Parliament, and among trade unions as well, so that with the consent and co-operation of the latter legislation might be enacted which, while not interfering with their rights, would afford Canadian labour and Canadian capital, the protection to which they are entitled. At this advanced stage of the session it was, however, impossible that the matter could receive the consideration which it should have, and for this reason, he would ask that the Bill be dropped. On motion of the Honourable Mr. Power, the debate on the Bill was, instead, adjourned. In the course of Mr. Belcourt's speech on April 20, reference was made by him to the receipt of a communication from the President of the Canadian Federation of Labour, suggesting that the Bill should be amended by the insertion of the words "not chartered or having direct affiliation with any union in a foreign country", after the word "union", in Section 497 of the Criminal Code, instead of the words which Mr. Belcourt's Bill proposed; and further declaring that the Canadian Federation of Labour would unanimously support such an amendment. In the course of further discussion on the Bill, on April 26 and on May 3, reference was made also to communications which had been received from representatives of the International Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers. the Parti Ouvrier de Montreal, the Order of Railway Conductors, the Bricklayers' Union, the Machinists' Union, the Plasterers' Union, the Montreal Trades and Labour Council, the Typographical Union, the International Association of Machinists, the Brotherhood of Carmen of America, the International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths and Helpers, the Brotherhood of Boilermakers, the Brotherhood of Boilermakers' Helpers, and the Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

Amendment Withdrawn.

On May 3, an amendment was moved by the Honourable Mr. Coffee, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Poirier, for what is commonly known as "the six months' hoist". This amendment was, however, subsequently withdrawn, and the Bill, on motion of its author, Mr. Belcourt, was dropped from the Order Paper.

The sections of the Criminal Code relating to offences connected with trade and breaches of contract, conspiracies in the restraint of trade, etc., are as follows:—

496. A conspiracy in restraint of trade is an agreement between two or more persons to do or procure to be done any unlawful act in restraint of trade. 55–56 V., c. 29, s. 516.

497. The purposes of a trade union are not, by reason merely that they are in restraint of trade, unlawful within the meaning of the last preceding section. 55–56 V., c. 29, s. 517.

498. Every one is guilty of an indictable offence and liable to a penalty not exceeding four thousand dollars and not less than two hundred dollars, or to two years' imprisonment, or if a corporation is liable to a penalty not exceeding ten thousand dollars, and not less than one thousand dollars, who conspires, combines agrees or arranges with any other person, or with any railway, steamship, steamboat or transportation company,—

(*a*) to unduly limit the facilities for transporting, producing, manufacturing, supplying, storing or dealing in any article or commodity which may be a subject of trade or commerce; or,

(*b*) to restrain or injure trade or commerce in relation to any such article or commodity; or,

(*c*) to unduly prevent, limit, or lessen the manufacture or production of any such article or commodity, or to unreasonably enhance the price thereof; or,

(*d*) to unduly prevent or lessen competition in the production, manufacture, purchase, barter, sale, transportation or supply of any such article or commodity, or in the price of insurance upon person or property.

2. Nothing in this section shall be construed to apply to combinations of workmen or employés for their own reasonable protection as such workmen or employés. 63–64 V., c. 46, s. 3.

WAGES AND OTHER CLAIMS AGAINST GOVERNMENT CONTRACTORS—PAYMENT MADE OF OVERDUE WAGES OF RAILWAY EMPLOYÉS—FAIR WAGES SCHEDULES FOR GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS.

ON March 25, a communication was received in the Department of Labour in which complaint was made that an infringement had occurred of the Fair Wages Clause of the contract with Messrs. P. Lyall & Sons, Limited, for the construction of the Montreal Post Office Annex, in the rates of wages paid to Mr. Herve Hamel and Mr. Philippe Rioux, carpenters, both of the city of Montreal, during their employment on this work. On receipt of the same an investigation was made by one of the Fair Wages Officers, who reported that the workmen in question had been paid at the rate of twenty-five cents per hour instead of at the rate of thirty cents per hour, provided for this class of labour in the Fair Wages Schedule of the contract, and that Mr. Herve Hamel was accordingly entitled to recover from the contractors an amount of $42.87, and Mr. Philippe Rioux an amount of $12.03. On April 7, a communication was received from Messrs. P. Lyall & Sons, Limited, with which was enclosed a cheque for $54.90 in payment of the above mentioned claims. Settlement was accordingly made with the workmen in question, and receipts have since been received from the latter in full, of their respective claims.

On February 10, a communication was received by the Minister of Labour from Mr. M. Walsh, Secretary of the Trades and Labour Council of Quebec, in which complaint was made that the Quebec & Lake St. John Railway Company was in arrears in the payment of wages to its employés. On receipt of the

same the complaint was brought to the attention of the Minister of Railways and Canals, and of the Post Master General, and the Department of Labour also communicated with the General Manager of the Company in Quebec. Under instructions from the Minister of Labour an investigation into the circumstances of this matter was made by one of the Fair Wages Officers of the Department of Labour, which went to show that the Company had been for some time, in financial difficulties and that, after various efforts had been made to remedy this condition, the road had passed into the hands of a receiver. On March 30, a letter was received from the General Manager of the Company in which it was stated that the December pay-roll, due on January 20, was paid on February 7; that the January pay-roll, due on February 20, was paid on March 5; and that the February pay-roll, due on March 20, was paid on March 23; the General Manager also expressing an expectation "that the pay-rolls in future will be paid on about the due dates."

A communication was received by the Minister of Labour, on January 29, from Mr. Jas. E. Noble, of Brandon, Man., enclosing a copy of a judgement in favour of one A. Fulcher, for an amount of $3,122.91 for personal injuries suffered by him owing to an accident which he had sustained during his employment by the firm of Dumais and Lachance, contractors for the construction of Government armouries in the city of Brandon Man. Mr. Noble's communication was accompanied by a petition from the Bricklayers and Masons' Union of Brandon, asking that efforts should be made to have this judgement paid. The Minister communicated at once with the firm concerned, and also with the Minister of Public Works. In his letter to the latter the Minister of Labour pointed out that "while the matter under discussion may appear to be one for the courts rather than for the Government, I observe that from the petition of the Bricklayers' Union, the members of the firm are said to be still Government contractors, and it would appear that where contractors, in such cases, remain indifferent to the just claims of their employés injured on public works, the Government would be justified in using its influence to secure a settlement of outstanding claims, failing which contractors should be given to understand that their future tenders will not receive consideration."

On February 11, Mr. Lachance, of the firm of Dumais and Lachance concerned, called at the Department of Labour and claimed in an interview with the Minister that the judgement was an unfair one; that Fulcher's injury had been slight, and that the same was caused only by his own carelessness; also that the firm had, before the matter went to court, made an offer to this workman in settlement of the case; and that the firm had paid costs of the suit amounting to over $1,100. The Minister pointed out that if the judgement remained unpaid it would be in his opinion very questionable whether the Government would be justified in granting any further contracts to this firm.

On February 17, a communication was received from the firm of Dumais and Lachance, in which it was stated that it was the firm's intention to settle the claim of Mr. Fulcher. On April 22, the Department of Labour was informed by the Department of Public Works that a settlement had been made of this claim, and that a receipt had been received from Mr. Fulcher for $2,122, as in full settlement and satisfaction of the judgement which had been given in his favour, by the Court of King's Bench, at Manitoba, against the firm of Dumais and Lachance.

Fair Wages Schedules.

During the month of April, the Department of Labour prepared, at the request of the Departments concerned, Fair Wages Schedules for the protection of labour employed in connection with various public works, as follows:—

Removal of certain shoals at the Upper entrance of the Sault Ste. Marie Canal.

Construction of a boarding house at the site of the Quebec bridge.

Construction, under subsidy, of a line of railway, from a point near the town of Red Deer, Alberta, to a point on the North Saskatchewan river near Rocky Mountain house.

Widening the Welland canal on the west side, about half a mile south of the Welland Aqueduct.

Construction of a subway at New Mills, N.B.

Construction of a subway at Beresford, N.B.

Construction of an overhead crossing at Lac au Saumon.

Construction of a line of railway, from a point on the main line of the Canadian Northern Railway, at or near L'Epiphanie, passing by way of Jacques de l'Achigan, to the village of Rawdon, Que.

Removal of approach spans, false work, and erection materials of collapsed Quebec bridge.

Construction of a cut-off line in connection with the Intercolonial Railway, at Moncton, N.B.

Construction of a crib work breakwater at Blue Rocks, N.S.

Construction of a pile and cribwork breakwater at Paspebiac East, Que.

Construction of a pile and cribwork extension to the wharf at Maria, Que.

Construction of a cribwork landing pier and approach at Ayer's Cliff, Massawippi lake, Que.

Construction of public building at Fergus, Ont.

Construction of a wharf at Bic, Que.

Construction of public building at Elora, Ont.

Construction of cribwork extension to pier at Kingsport, N.S.

Construction of a cribwork breakwater at Dublin Shore, N.S.

Construction of cribwork breakwater at Duncan's Cove, N.S.

Construction of extension to breakwater at Hampton, N.S.

Construction of cribwork block extension to wharf at Kamouraska, Que.

Construction of extension to breakwater at Liscomb, N.S.

Construction to breakwater and wharf at Little River, N.S.

Construction of public building at Marieville, Que.

Construction of dredging, pile and cribwork breakwater at Matane river, Que.

Construction of cribwork wharf extension at Miscou, N.B.

Construction of cribwork extension at New Mills, N.B.

Construction of cribwork pier at St. Croix, Que.

Construction of cribwork wharf at Sackville, N.B.

Construction of wharf approach at Spanish Ship Bay, N.S.

Construction of cribwork wharf at Shediac, N.B.

Construction of pilework breakwater at Sorel, Que.

Construction of cribwork wharf at Westport, N.S.

Construction of public building at Battleford, Sask.

Construction of wharf at Gravenhurst, Ont.

Reconstruction of breakwater at Port Hope, Ont.

Construction of wharf addition at Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.

Construction of cribwork and span wharf at Port Felix, N.S.

Construction of cribwork and span wharf at Dover, N.S.

All trades at Halifax, N.S.

Winnipeg Rifle Range at Winnipeg, Man.

Nelson Rifle Range at Nelson, B.C.

Dominion Arsenal at Quebec, Que.

Rockliffe Rifle Range, at Rockliffe, Ont.

PRICES AND COST OF LIVING—RESULT OF SPECIAL INVESTIGATION BY DEPARTMENT INTO THE WHOLESALE PRICES OF HIDES, TALLOW, LEATHER AND BOOTS AND SHOES.

PUBLICATION is continued herewith of the statistical tables and charts compiled by the Department, in the course of its investigation into wholesale prices in Canada during the past twenty years, the scope and method of which have been described in a previous issue of the *Labour Gazette*.[1]

The portions of the investigation published in the present issue relate to Hides, Tallow, Leather and Boots and Shoes. The commodities covered are as follows:

HIDES, TALLOW, LEATHER AND BOOTS AND SHOES.

Commodity.	Measure.	Market.
Hides No. 1, inspected steers and cows	Per lb.	Toronto, Ont.
Calfskins, green No. 1	"	Toronto, Ont.
Horsehides, western	Per hide	Montreal, Que.
Tallow, rendered, No. 1 stock in barrels	Per lb.	Toronto, Ont.
Leather, No. 1, slaughter sole, heavy	"	"
Leather, No. 1, Spanish sole for jobbing	"	"
Leather, harness No. 1, U.O.	"	"
Leather, heavy, upper	"	"
Boots and shoes:		
Men's split, Blucher, bals, pegged	Per pair	Ottawa, Ont.
Men's Box calf Blucher bals, G.W.	"	"
Women's Dongola, Blucher bals, F.S.	"	"

In the case of each of the above commodities, the price on the opening market day of each month is quoted from a reliable authority back to 1890.

In order to compare the course followed by the prices of the several commodities, and to combine them so as to show the course of prices as a whole, a table of relative prices or index numbers has been prepared and is published herewith. These numbers show for each commodity the percentage which the average price of the commodity from year to year was of the average for the decade 1890-1899. Thus, in the case of calfskins, the number 192.3 in the year 1909, means that the average price of calfskins during that year, at Toronto, was 92.3 per cent. above the average for the decade 1890-1899. By adding these index numbers and averaging the totals from year to year, the courses of prices of hides, leathers, etc. as a whole, are shown, regarding each of the several commodities as of equal importance.

A series of charts is added which shows in graphic form, the course of the several commodities during the past twenty years.

Result.

It will be seen from the tables that hides, tallow, leathers and boots and shoes were higher in 1908 and 1909 than at any time in the past twenty years. Compared with average prices for the decade 1890–99, the increase is approximately thirty-five per cent. Prices on the whole, were steady from 1890 to 1899, but began to rise in 1900, each year thereafter showing a considerable gain. The most noteworthy recent feature has been the exceedingly rapid advance of cowhides and calfskins during the past year, an advance which was felt by most leathers, and has since extended also to boots and shoes.

[1] See the *Labour Gazette* for February, 1910, page 893. The portions of the investigation already published relate to animals and meats, dairy produce and fish, grains and fodder.

WHOLESALE PRICES, CANADA, 1890–1909.—HIDES, TALLOW, LEATHER AND BOOTS AND SHOES.

HIDES: NO. 1, INSPECTED, STEERS AND COWS.

Price per lb. at Toronto, Ont., on the first market day of each month; quotations from *The Toronto Globe.*

Month.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.
	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.
January	4¼	4½	4½	4½	3¾	4	5	6½	9	8½	10	9¼	10	9¾	8	9½	11	11¾	5	10
February	4	5	5¼	4½	3½	4	5	7¼–7½	10	9	10	9¼–9½	8½	9½	8	9	11	10½	5	11
March	4	5	5	4½	3	4½	5	8	9	8½	9½	8¾	8½	9¾	7½	9	12	10½	6	10½
April	4	5	5	4½	3	5	5	7½–8	7½	8¼	9½	8½	8½	9½	7½	9	13	10½	5½	10¼
May	4¼	5	5⅛	4½	3¾	7–7½	5	7½	7½	8½	9½	8½	9	9½	8½	9	10–11	10½	6½	11
June	6	7½	5	5¼	3	8	5	7½	8½	8¼	9	8¼	9	9½	8½	10	12	9½	6½	14
July	6	5	4½	4	3	8	5¾	8½	9	8½	8½	8½	9	9½	8	10	12½	9½	7½–8	14
August	6½	6	4½	4	3	8	7	8½	9	8½	8¼	8½	9½	9½	8½	10	12½	9	8½–9	13½
September	7	6	4½	4	3	8	5½	7½	8¾	9	8	9¼	9½	9½	9	12	12¼	8	9½–10	13½
October	7	6	4½	4	4	7	6½	8½	8½	9	8	9½	9¾	9¼	9	12	12¼	8	9½	13½
November	6	4½	4½	3¾	4	7	6½	9	8½	9½	8¾	10	9¾	9	9	13	11¼	7½	8½–9	13½
December	4½	4½	4½	3¾	4	5	6½	9	8½	9½	9¼	10	9¾	9	9½	11½	11¾	6	8½–9	14
Average	5.29	5.33	4.73	4.27	3.41	6.30	5.64	7.96	8.64	8.75	9.02	9.03	9.22	9.43	8.41	10.33	11.83	9.27	7.31	12.39

WHOLESALE PRICES, CANADA, 1890–1909.—HIDES, TALLOW, LEATHER, AND BOOTS AND SHOES.

CALFSKINS: GREEN NO. 1.

Price per pound at Toronto, Ont., on the first market day of each month; quotations from *The Toronto Globe*.

Month.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.
	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.
January	5–6	7–8	7	8	5–6	6	6	7	11	10	10	8	9	10	9	10	13	11–12	7–8	12
February	5–6	7–8	7	7	6	6	6	8	11	10	11	9	9	10	9	10	13	11–12	7–8	12
March	6	7–8	7	7	6	6	6	9	10	10	11	9–10	9	10	9	11	14	11–12	8–9	12
April	6	7–8	7	9	6	6	6	9	9	10	11	8	9	10	9	4	14	12	10	12
May	7	7–8	7	9	6	7	6	9	9	10	10	8	10	10	11	11	13–14	12	9–10	16
June	7	7–8	7	8	6	8	6	9	10	9	9	9	10	9	11	11	13–14	11–13	9–10	16
July	7–8	8	7	6	6	8	6	10	10	9	9	9	10	9	10	10	13–16	11–13	10–11	16
August	7–8	6	7	6	6	8	5½	10	10	9	9	9	10	9	10	10	13–14	11–12	12	16
September	7–8	7	7	6	6	8	5–5½	11	10	9	8	9	10	9	10	14	12–13	11–12	12	16
October	7–8	7	7	6	6	7	6	11	10	9	8	9	10	9	10	14	12–13	10–12	12	16
November	7–8	7	7	6	6	7	6	12	10	10	8	9	10	9	10	13	11–12	10–12	12	16
December	7–8	7	7	6	6	6	7	12	10	10	8	9	10	9	10	13	11–12	10	12	16
Average	6.83	7.25	7.00	7.00	5.95	6.91	6.00	9.75	10.00	9.58	9.33	8.79	9.66	9.41	9.83	11.50	13.08	11.45	10.25	14.66

WHOLESALE PRICES, CANADA, 1890-1909.—HIDES, TALLOW, LEATHER AND BOOTS AND SHOES—*Continued.*

HORSEHIDES, WESTERN.

Price per hide at Montreal, Que., on the first market day of each month; quotations from *the Journal of Commerce, Montreal.*

Month,	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
January	2.50-3.00	2.50-3.00	2.75	2.75	1.15-1.50	1.15-1.50	1.50
February	2.50-3.00	2.50-3.00	2.75	2.75	1.15-1.50	1.15-1.50	1.50
March	2.50-3.00	2.50-3.00	2.75	2.75	1.15-1.50	1.15-1.50	1.50
April	2.50-3.00	2.50	2.75	2.75	1.15-1.50	1.15-1.50	1.50
May	2.50-3.00	2.75	2.75	2.75	1.15-1.50	1.15-1.50	1.50
June	2.50-3.00	2.75	2.75	2.75	1.15-1.50	1.50	1.50
July	2.50-3.00	2.75	2.25-2.75	2.75	1.15-1.50	1.50	1.50
August	2.50-3.00	2.75	2.25-2.75	2.75	1.15-1.50	1.50	1.50
September	2.50-3.00	2.75	2.25-2.75	1.25-1.50	1.15-1.50	1.50	1.50
October	2.50-3.00	2.75	2.25-2.75	1.25-1.50	1.15-1.50	1.50	1.50
November	2.50-3.00	2.75	2.25-2.75	1.25-1.50	1.15-1.50	1.50	1.50
December	2.50-3.00	2.75	2.25-2.75	1.15-1.50	1.15-1.50	1.50	1.50
Average	2.750	2.729	2.625	2.287	1.325	1.427	1.500

Month.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
January	1.50	1.75	2.00	2.00	1.50-2.00	1.50-2.00	1.50-2.00
February	1.50	1.75	2.00	2.00	1.50-2.00	1.50-2.00	1.50-2.00
March	1.50	1.50	2.00	2.00	1.50-2.00	1.50-2.00	1.50-2.00
April	1.50	1.50	2.00	2.00	1.50-2.00	1.50-2.00	1.50-2.00
May	1.50	1.50	2.00	2.00	1.50-2.00	1.50-2.00	1.50-2.00
June	1.50	1.50	2.00	2.00	1.50-2.00	1.50-2.00	1.50-2.00
July	1.50	2.00	2.00	2.00	1.50-2.00	1.50-2.00	1.50-2.00
August	1.50	2.00	2.00	2.00	1.50-2.00	1.50-2.00	1.50-2.00
September	1.50	2.00	2.00	1.50-2.00	1.50-2.00	1.50-2.00	1.50-2.00
October	1.50	2.00	2.00	1.50-2.00	1.50-2.00	1.50-2.00	1.50-2.00
November	1.50	2.00	2.00	1.50-2.00	1.50-2.00	1.50-2.00	1.50-2.00
December	1.75	2.00	2.00	1.50-2.00	1.50-2.00	1.50-2.00	1.50-2.00
Average	1.516	1.708	2.000	1.916	1.750	1.750	1.750

Month.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
January	1.50-2.00	1.50-2.00	1.50-2.00	1.50-2.00	1.50-2.00	1.90-2.00
February	1.50-2.00	1.50-2.00	1.50-2.00	1.50-2.00	1.50-2.00	2.00
March	1.50-2.00	1.50-2.00	1.50-2.00	1.50-2.00	1.50-2.00	2.00
April	1.50-2.00	1.50-2.00	1.50-2.00	1.50-2.00	1.50-2.00	2.00
May	1.50-2.00	1.50-2.00	1.50-2.00	1.50-2.00	1.50-2.00	2.00
June	1.50-2.00	1.50-2.00	1.50-2.00	1.50-2.00	1.50-2.00	2.00
July	1.50-2.00	1.50-2.00	1.50-2.00	1.50-2.00	1.50-2.00	2.00
August	1.50-2.00	1.50-2.00	1.50-2.00	1.50-2.00	1.75-2.00	2.00
September	1.50-2.00	1.50-2.00	1.50-2.00	1.50-2.00	1.90-2.00	2.00
October	1.50-2.00	1.50-2.00	1.50-2.00	1.50-2.00	1.90-2.00	2.00
November	1.50-2.00	1.50-2.00	1.50-2.00	1.50-2.00	1.90-2.00	2.00
December	1.50-2.00	1.50-2.00	1.50-2.00	1.50-2.00	1.90-2.00	2.00
Average	1.750	1.750	1.750	1.750	1.852	1.995

WHOLESALE PRICES, CANADA, 1890–1909.—HIDES, TALLOW, LEATHER, AND BOOTS AND SHOES.—*Continued.*

TALLOW, RENDERED, NO. 1 STOCK, IN BARRELS.

Price per pound at Toronto, Ont., on the first market day of each month; quotations from *The Toronto Globe.*

Month.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.
	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.
January	5½	6	5¾	4¾–5¼	5¾–6	6	4½–4¾	3¼–4	3–3½	3¾	5½	5	6–6¼	5¾–6	4¾–5	4½	4–4½	5¼–5½	5–6	6
February	5½	5½–6	6	6	6¼–6½	5¾	4–4½	3¼	3–3¾	4½	5½	5¼–5¾	6	5¾–6	4¾–5	4½	4–4½	5½–5¾	5–6	5½
March	5½	6	6	8–8¼	6–6¼	5¾	4½	3–3¼	3¾–4	4¾	5¾–6	5¼–5½	6¼–6½	6	4¾–5	4–4¼	4–4½	5½–6	4½–5½	5½
April	5½	5½–5¾	5¼–5½	7	5½–5¾	5¾	4½	3¼–3½	4	4½	6½–6¾	5¼–5½	6¼–6½	6–6¼	4¾–5	4–4½	4½–4¾	5½–6	4½–5½	5½
May	5½	6¼–6½	5–5½	6¼	5¾	5¾	3¼–4	3–3¼	3½–3¾	4¾–5	6–6¼	5¼–5½	6½–6¾	5¾–6	4¼–4½	4–4¾	4¾	5½–6	4½–5½	5½
June	5¼–5½	6¼–6½	5¼–5½	6	6–6¼	5¾	3¾–4	3¼	3¼–4	4¾–5	5½–5¾	5¼–5½	6¾	5½	4–4¼	4–4¼	5	5½–6	4½–5½	5¾
July	5¼–5½	6¼	5¼–5½	5¾–6	6–6¼	5¾	4–4½	3¼	3¾–4¼	4¾–5	5½–6	5¼–5½	7	5	4¼	4–4½	5	5½–6	5–5½	5¾
August	5¼–5½	5½–5¾	5¼–5½	5½–5¾	6–6½	5¼–5½	3½–3¾	3–3½	3¾–4¼	4½–4¾	5–5½	5¼–5½	7	5¼	4–4¼	4¼–4½	5	5–6	5½	5¾
September	5¼–5½	6–6¼	5¼–5½	5½	5¾–6	5¼–5½	3	3½	4¼–4½	4½–5	5–5¼	5¼–5½	7	5¼	4–4½	4–4½	5–5¼	5–6	6–6¼	5½–5¾
October	5½–5¾	6¾	5¼	5¾	5½–5¾	5½	3¾	3¼	4	5¼	5–5¼	5½–5¾	6¾–7	5¼–5½	4½	4–4½	5–5¼	5–6	5½–6	5½–5¾
November	5½–5¾	6¼–6½	5¼	5¾–6	5¾–6½	5½	3½–4	3¼	4	5½	5½	6–6¾	6¾–7	5–5¼	4¾	4–4½	5–5¼	5¼–6¼	5¾–6	5¼–5½
December	5½–5¾	5½–5¾	5¼	5¾–6	5½–6	5¼–5½	3¼–3½	3–3¼	3½–3¾	5½	5–5½	6–6¼	6¼–6½	5–5¼	4½	4–4½	5⅛–5¾	5–6	5½–5¾	5½–6
Average	5.486	5.202	5.466	6.070	5.923	5.634	3.925	3.529	3.830	4.810	5.601	5.516	6.653	5.528	4.528	4.280	4.831	5.624	5.425	5.635

WHOLESALE PRICES, CANADA, 1890–1909.—HIDES, TALLOW, LEATHER AND BOOTS AND SHOES.—*Continued.*

LEATHER; NO. 1, SLAUGHTER SOLE, HEAVY.

Price per pound at Toronto, Ont., on the first market day of each month; quotations from *The Toronto Globe.*

Month.	1890	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.
	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.
January	22-26	25-28	25-28	25-28	24-26	24-28	27-30	24-27	24-27	25-28	28½-30	28-30	30-32	30-32	29-30	29-30	30-32	30-32	29-30	29-30
February	22-26	25-28	25-28	26-29	24-26	22-25	27-30	24-27	25-28	25-28	29-30	28-30	30-32	30-32	29-30	30-31	30-32	32-33	29-30	29-30
March	22-26	25-28	25-28	26-29	24-26	22-25	24-27	24-27	25-28	25-28	29-30	28-30	30-32	30-32	29-30	30-31	30-32	32-34	29-30	29-30
April	22-26	25-28	25-28	26-29	24-28	22-25	24-27	24-27	25-28	25-28	29-30	27-28	30-32	30-32	29-30	30-31	30-32	33-35	29-30	29-30
May	22-26	25-28	25-28	26-29	24-28	24-27	24-27	24-27	25-28	26-29	29-30	27-28	30-32	30-32	29-30	30-31	30-32	33-35	29-30	29-30
June	22-26	25-28	25-28	26-29	24-28	26-29	24-27	24-27	25-28	26-29	29-30	27-28	30-32	30-32	29-30	30-31	30-32	33-35	29-30	29-30
July	22-26	25-28	25-28	26-29	24-28	26-29	24-27	24-27	25-28	26-29	29-30	27-28	30-32	30-32	29-30	30-31	30-32	33-35	29-30	29-30
August	23-27	25-28	25-28	26-29	24-28	27-30	24-27	24-27	25-28	26-29	29-30	28-30	30-32	30-32	29-30	30-31	30-32	33-35	29-30	29-30
September	25-28	25-28	25-28	26-29	24-28	27-30	24-27	24-27	25-28	26-29	28-30	28-30	30-32	30-32	29-30	30-31	30-32	33-35	33-34	29-30
October	25-28	25-28	25-28	26-29	24-28	27-30	24-27	24-27	25-28	26-29	28-30	28-30	30-32	30-32	29-30	30-31	30-32	33-35	29-30	29-30
November	25-28	25-28	25-28	26-29	24-28	27-30	24-27	24-27	25-28	26-29	28-30	30-32	30-32	30-32	29-30	30-31	30-32	33-35	29-30	32-37
December	25-28	25-28	25-28	26-29	24-28	27-30	24-27	24-27	25-28	28½-30	28-30	30-32	30-32	29-30	29-30	30-31	30-32	29-30	29-30	30-31
Average	24.91	26.50	26.50	27.41	25.75	26.62	26.00	25.50	26.45	27.31	29.31	28.83	31.00	30.87	29.50	30.41	31.00	33.16	29.83	30.00

WHOLESALE PRICES, CANADA, 1890-1909.—HIDES, TALLOW, LEATHER AND BOOTS AND SHOES.—*Continued.*

LEATHER, NO. 1, SPANISH SOLE FOR JOBBING.

Price per pound at Toronto, Ont., on the first market day of each month; quotations from *The Toronto Globe.*

Month.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.
	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.
January	24-26	27-28	25-28	25-27	26-28	24-26	27-30	25-28	24-27	25-27	26-27	28-29	29-30	29-30	29-30	29-30	28-30	28-30	27-29	27-29
February	24-26	27-28	25-28	26-28	26-28	22-24	27-30	25-28	25-27	25-27	27-28	28-29	29-30	29-30	29-30	29-30	28-30	28-30	27-29	27-29
March	24-26	27-28	26-28	26-28	26-28	22-24	27-30	25-28	25-27	25-27	28-29	28-29	29-30	29-30	29-30	29-30	28-30	28-30	27-29	27-29
April	24-26	27-28	25-28	26-28	24-26	22-24	27-30	25-28	25-27	25-27	28-29	27-28	29-30	29-30	29-30	28-30	28-30	28-30	27-29	27-29
May	24-26	27-28	26-28	26-28	24-26	24-27	27-30	25-28	25-27	25-27	28-29	27-28	28-29	29-30	29-30	28-30	28-30	28-30	27-29	27-29
June	24-26	27-28	26-28	26-28	24-26	26-29	27-30	25-28	25-27	25-27	28-29	27-28	28-29	29-30	29-30	28-30	28-30	28-30	27-29	27-29
July	24-26	27-28	24-26	26-28	24-26	26-29	27-30	24-27	25-27	25-27	28-29	27-28	28-29	29-30	29-30	28-30	28-30	28-30	27-29	27-29
August	25-26	27-28	24-26	26-28	24-26	27-30	27-30	25-26	25-27	25-27	28-29	28-29	28-29	29-30	29-30	28-30	28-30	28-30	27-29	27-29
September	27-28	27-28	24-26	26-28	24-26	27-30	27-30	25-26	25-27	25-27	28-29	28-29	28-29	29-30	29-30	28-30	28-30	28-30	27-29	27-29
October	27-28	27-28	25-27	26-28	24-26	27-30	27-30	25-26	25-27	25-27	28-29	28-29	29-30	29-30	29-30	28-30	28-30	28-30	27-29	28
November	27-28	26-28	25-27	26-28	24-26	27-30	27-30	25-26	25-27	25-27	28-29	29-30	29-30	29-30	29-30	28-30	28-30	29-30	27-29	28
December	27-28	25-28	25-27	26-28	24-26	27-30	27-30	25-26	25-27	26-27	28-29	29-30	29-30	29-30	29-30	28-30	28-30	27-29	27-29	27-29
Average	25.87	27.37	26.12	26.91	25.50	26.54	28.50	26.00	25.95	26.04	28.25	28.33	29.08	29.50	29.50	29.12	29.00	28.95	28.00	28.00

WHOLESALE PRICES, CANADA, 1890-1909.—HIDES, TALLOW, LEATHER AND BOOTS AND SHOES.—*Continued*

LEATHER: HARNESS, NO. 1, U. O.

Price per pound at Toronto, Ont., on the first market day of each month; quotations from *The Toronto Globe*.

Month.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.
	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.
January	27-29	27-30	28-30	28-30	28-30	26-28	33-35	28-30	28½-30½	30-32	32-34	31-32	32-34	32-33	32-33	32-33	36-37	37-38	34-35	35-56
February	27-29	27-30	27-30	28-30	28-30	27	33-35	28-30	29½-31½	30-32	32-34	31-32	32-34	32-33	32-33	33-34	36-37	37-38	34-35	35-36
March	27-29	27-30	27-30	28-30	28-30	27	30-32	28-30	30-32	30-32	32-34	31-32	32-34	32-33	32-33	33-34	36-37	37-38	34-35	35-36
April	27-29	27-30	27-30	28-30	24-26	27	30-32	29-31	30-32	30-32	32-34	28-30	32-34	32-33	32	33-34	36-37	36-38	34-35	35-36
May	27-29	27-30	27-30	28-30	24-26	30	30-32	29-31	30-32	30-32	32-34	28-30	32-34	32-33	32-33	33-34	36-37	36-38	34-35	35-36
June	27-30	27-30	27-30	28-30	24-26	33-35	30-32	29-31	30-32	30-32	32-34	28-30	31-33	32-33	32-33	33-34	36-37	36-38	34-35	37-38
July	27-30	27-30	25-27	28-30	24-26	33-35	30-32	29-31	30-32	30-32	32-34	28-30	31-33	32-33	32-33	33-34	36-37	36-40	35-36	37-38
August	27-30	27-30	25-27	28-30	24-26	33-35	30-32	28-30	30-32	30-32	31-32	30-32	31-33	32-33	31-32	33-34	36-37	36-40	35-36	37-38
September	27-30	27-30	25-27	28-30	24-26	33-35	30-32	28-30	30-32	30-32	31-33	32-34	32-33	32-33	31-32	.....	36-37	35-38	34-35	36-37
October	27-30	27-30	28-30	28-30	26-28	33-35	30-32	28-30	30-32	30-32	31-32	32-34	32-33	32-33	31-32	34-36	36-37	34-37	34-35	36-37
November	27-30	27-30	28-30	28-30	26-28	33-35	30-32	28-30	30-32	30-32	31-32	32-34	32-33	32-33	31-32	35-37	36-37	34-37	34-35	37-38
December	27-30	27-30	28-30	28-30	26-28	33-35	30-32	28½-30½	30-32	32-34	31-32	32-34	32-34	32-33	31-32	36-37	36-37	34-35	34-35	38-39
Average	28.29	28.50	28.04	29.00	26.50	31.33	31.50	29.37	30.83	31.16	32.41	31.12	32.58	32.50	32.04	34.04	36.50	36.79	34.66	36.58

WHOLESALE PRICES, CANADA, 1890-1909.—HIDES, TALLOW, LEATHER AND BOOTS AND SHOES.—*Continued.*

LEATHER, HEAVY UPPER.

Price per pound at Toronto, Ont., on the opening week of each month; quotations from *The Canadian Shoe and Leather Journal*, Toronto.

Month.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.
	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.
January	28-30	35-40	30-35	35-40	30-35	25-30	30-35	30-35	38-43	38-43	40-43	40-43	40-43	40-43	40-43	40-43	43-47	43-50	40-47	42-49
February	28-30	35-40	30-35	35-40	30-35	25-30	30-35	30-35	38-43	38-43	40-43	40-43	40-43	40-43	40-43	35-38	43-47	43-50	40-47	42-49
March	28-30	35-40	30-35	35-40	30-35	25-30	30-35	30-35	38-43	38-43	40-43	40-43	40-43	40-43	40-43	35-38	43-47	43-50	40-47	42-49
April	28-30	35-40	30-35	35-40	30-35	25-30	30-35	30-35	38-43	38-43	40-43	40-43	40-43	40-43	40-43	35-38	43-47	43-50	40-47	42-49
May	28-30	35-40	30-35	35-40	30-35	35-40	30-35	30-35	38-43	38-43	40-43	40-43	40-43	40-43	40-43	35-38	43-47	43-50	40-47	42-49
June	28-30	35-40	30-35	35-40	30-35	38-43	30-35	30-35	38-43	38-43	40-43	40-43	40-43	40-43	40-43	40-43	43-47	43-50	40-47	42-49
July	28-30	35-40	30-35	35-40	25-35	38-43	20-24	35-40	38-43	38-43	40-43	40-43	40-43	40-43	40-43	40-43	43-47	43-47	40-47	45-49
August	28-30	30-35	30-35	35-40	25-35	38-43	20-24	35-40	38-43	38-43	40-43	40-43	40-43	40-43	40-43	40-43	43-47	43-47	40-47	45-49
September	35-40	30-35	30-35	35-40	25-35	38-43	20-24	35-40	38-43	38-43	40-43	40-43	40-43	40-43	40-43	43-47	43-50	40-47	40-47	45-49
October	35-40	30-35	30-35	35-40	25-35	38-43	20-24	35-40	38-43	38-43	40-43	40-43	40-43	40-43	40-43	43-47	43-50	40-47	40-47	48-50
November	35-40	30-35	30-35	35-40	25-30	38-43	30-35	35-40	38-43	38-43	40-43	40-43	40-43	40-43	40-43	43-47	43-50	40-47	40-47	48-50
December	35-40	30-35	30-35	35-40	25-30	30-35	30-35	38-43	38-43	38-43	40-43	40-43	40-43	40-43	40-43	43-47	43-50	40-47	42-49	48-50
Average	31.83	35.41	32.50	37.50	30.83	35.25	29.00	35.25	40.50	40.50	41.50	41.50	41.50	41.50	41.50	41.00	45.50	45.25	43.66	46.75

WHOLESALE PRICES, CANADA, 1890-1909.—HIDES, TALLOW, LEATHER AND BOOTS AND SHOES.—*Concluded.*

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Price per pair at Ottawa, Ont.; quotations supplied by The W. Ault Company, Limited.

	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.
	$ cts.	$ cts	$ cts	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Men's split Blucher bals., pegged	0.90	0.90	0.90	0.90	0.90	0.90	0.90	0.90	0.90	1.00	1.00	1.05	1.10	1.10	1.07½	1.20	1.25	1.35	1.40	1.40
Men's Box calf Blucher bals., G.W	2.25	2.25	2.20	2.20	2.15	2.15	2.20	2.20	2.20	2.25	2.35	2.40	2.40	2.45	2.50	2.50	2.60	2.60	2.70	2.70
Women's Dongola, Blucher bals., F.S	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.35	1.40	1.40	1.40	1.50	1.45	1.50	1.50	1.55	1.55

WHOLESALE PRICES, CANADA, 1890–1899.—HIDES AND TALLOW, LEATHER AND BOOTS AND SHOES.

TABLE OF INDEX NUMBERS, 1890–1900.

Average price, 1800-1899=100.

——	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.
Hides and tallow—	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
No. 1 inspected steers and cows	87.7	83.3	78.4	70.8	56.5	104.4	93.5	132.0	143.2	145.1	149.5	149.7	152.9	156.3	139.4	171.3	196.1	153.7	121.2	205.4
No. 1 green calfskins	89.6	95.1	91.8	91.8	78.0	90.6	78.7	127.9	131.2	125.7	122.4	115.3	126.7	123.4	129.0	150.9	171.6	150.2	134.5	192.3
Horsehides	138.5	137.4	132.2	115.2	66.7	71.9	75.5	76.3	86.0	100.7	99.5	88.1	88.1	88.1	88.1	88.1	88.1	88.1	93.3	100.5
Tallow, rendered No. 1 stock, in bbls	110.0	104.3	109.6	121.7	118.7	112.9	78.7	70.7	76.7	96.4	112.3	110.6	133.4	110.8	90.7	85.8	96.8	112.7	108.7	112.9
Average	106.4	106.3	103.0	99.8	79.9	94.9	81.6	101.7	109.3	115.6	120.2	115.9	125.3	119.7	111.8	124.0	138.2	126.2	114.4	152.8
Leather—																				
No. 1 Spanish sole, for jobbing	97.6	103.3	98.6	101.6	96.2	100.2	107.6	98.1	97.9	98.3	106.6	106.9	109.8	111.4	111.4	109.9	109.5	109.3	105.7	105.7
No. 1 slaughter sole, heavy	94.7	100.7	100.7	104.2	97.9	101.2	98.8	96.9	100.6	103.8	111.4	109.6	117.9	117.4	112.2	115.6	117.9	120.1	113.4	114.1
Harness, No. 1, U.O	96.0	96.7	95.2	98.4	89.9	106.3	106.9	99.7	104.6	105.8	110.0	105.6	110.6	110.3	108.7	115.5	123.9	124.9	117.6	124.2
Heavy upper	91.3	101.6	93.2	107.6	88.4	101.1	83.2	101.1	116.2	116.2	119.0	119.0	119.0	119.0	119.0	117.6	130.5	129.8	125.2	134.1
Average	94.9	100.5	96.9	102.9	93.1	102.9	99.1	98.9	104.8	106.0	117.7	110.2	114.3	112.9	112.8	114.6	120.4	122.5	115.4	119.5
Boots and shoes—																				
Men's split Blucher bals., pegged	98.9	98.9	98.9	98.9	98.9	98.9	98.9	98.9	98.9	109.8	109.8	115.3	120.8	120.8	118.1	131.8	137.3	148.3	153.8	153.8
Men's box calf Blucher bals., G.W	102.0	102.0	99.7	99.7	97.5	97.5	99.7	99.7	99.7	102.0	106.5	108.8	108.8	111.1	113.3	113.3	117.9	117.9	122.4	122.4
Women's Dongola Blucher bals., F.S	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	108.0	112.0	112.0	112.0	120.0	116.0	120.0	120.0	124.0	124.0
Average	100.3	100.3	99.5	99.5	98.8	98.8	99.5	99.5	99.5	103.9	108.1	112.0	113.8	114.6	117.1	120.3	125.0	128.7	133.4	133.4

CHART SHOWING RELATIVE PRICES OF HIDES, TALLOW, LEATHER, AND BOOTS AND SHOES, 1890-1909 (inc.)

Commodities included: Hides, No. 1 Steers and Cows; Calfskins, green, No. 1; Horsehides; Tallow, rendered, No. 1 stock; Leather, No. 1 Spanish Sole; Leather, No. 1 Slaughter Sole, heavy; Leather, Harness, No. 1, N.O.; Leather, heavy upper; Men's Split Blucher Bals, pegged; Men's Box Calf Blucher Bals, G.W.; and Women's Dongola Blucher Bals, F.S.

(Average Price 1890-1899 = 100)

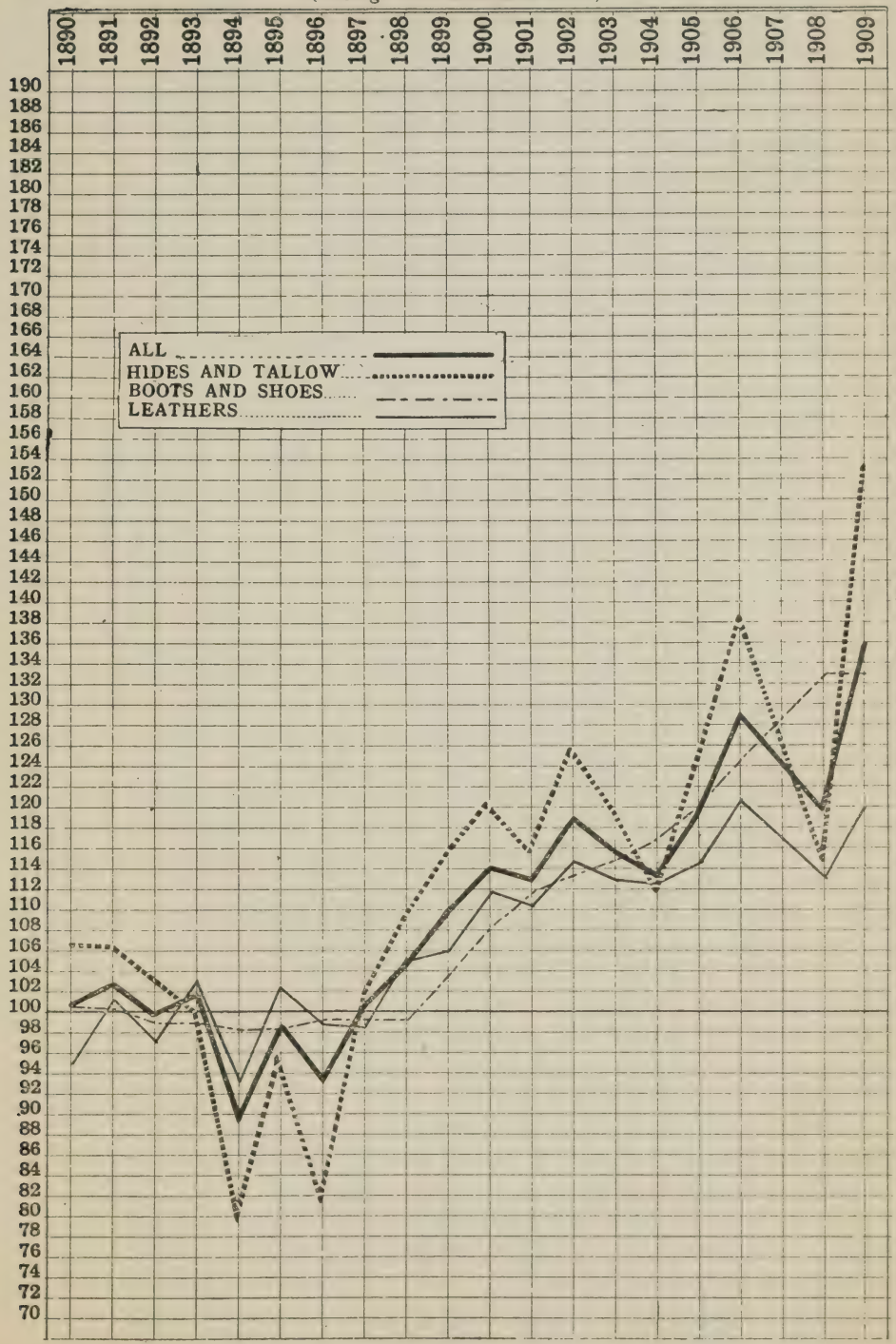


CHART SHOWING RELATIVE PRICES OF HIDES, (No. 1 INSPECTED STEERS AND COWS) AND TALLOW, (NO. 1 STOCK, RENDERED), 1890-1909.

(Average Price 1890-1899=100)

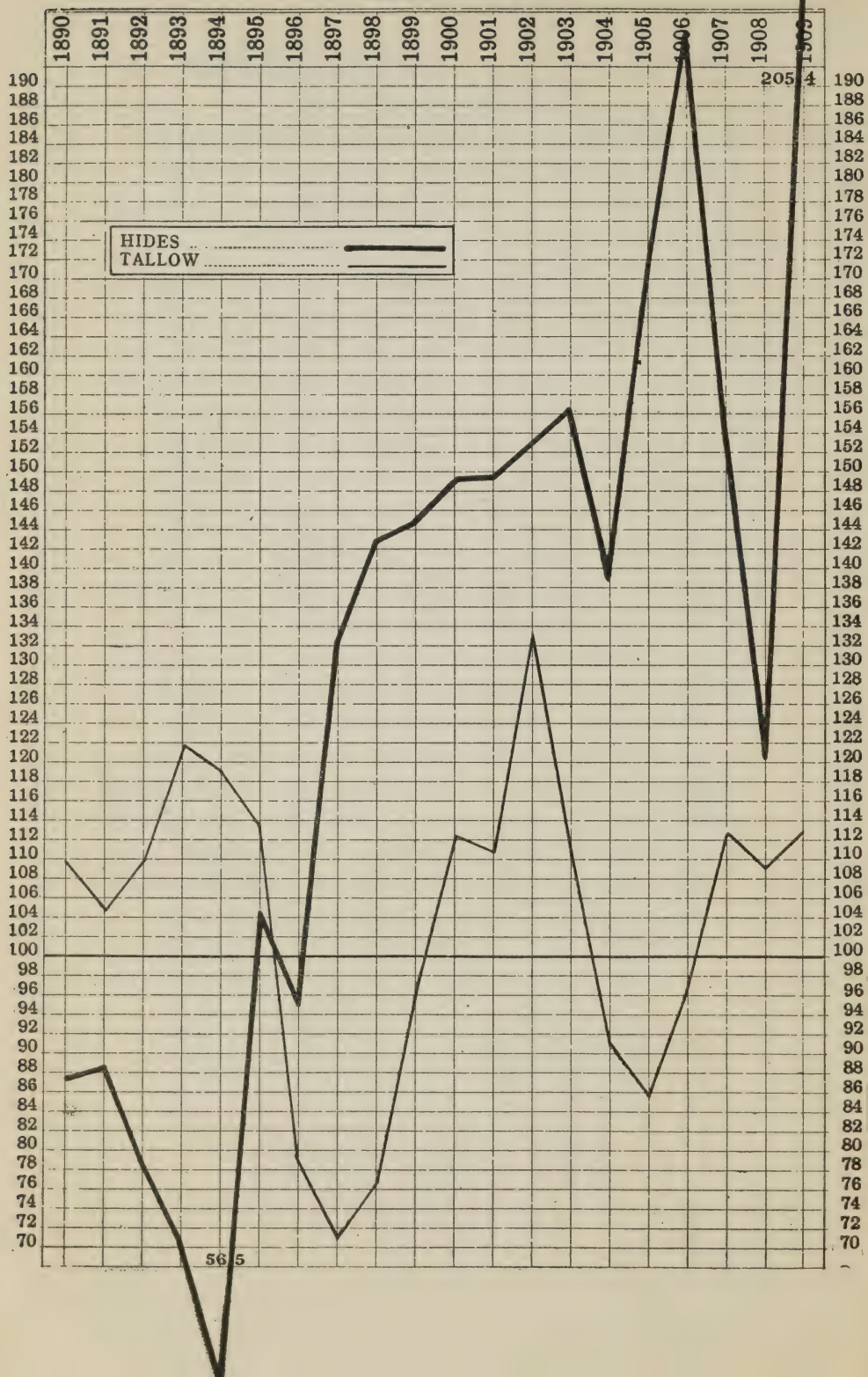


CHART SHOWING RELATIVE PRICES OF HORSEHIDES AND CALFSKINS, (NO. 1 GREEN), 1890-1909.

(Average Price 1890-1899=100)

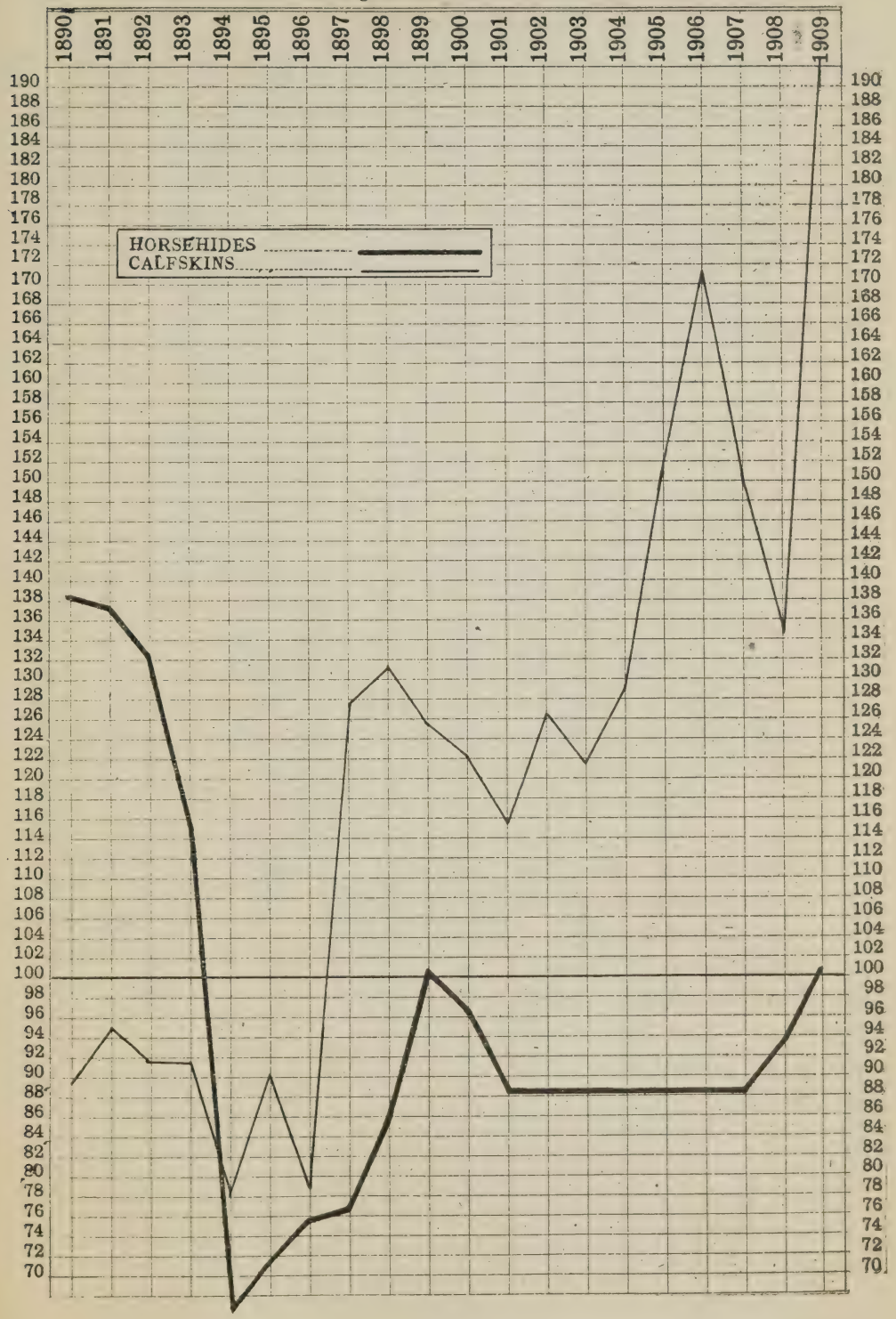


CHART SHOWING RELATIVE PRICES OF LEATHER, (NO. 1 SPANISH SOLE FOR JOBBING), AND LEATHER, (NO. 1 SLAUGHTER SOLE, HEAVY), 1890-1909.

(Average Price 1890-1909=100)

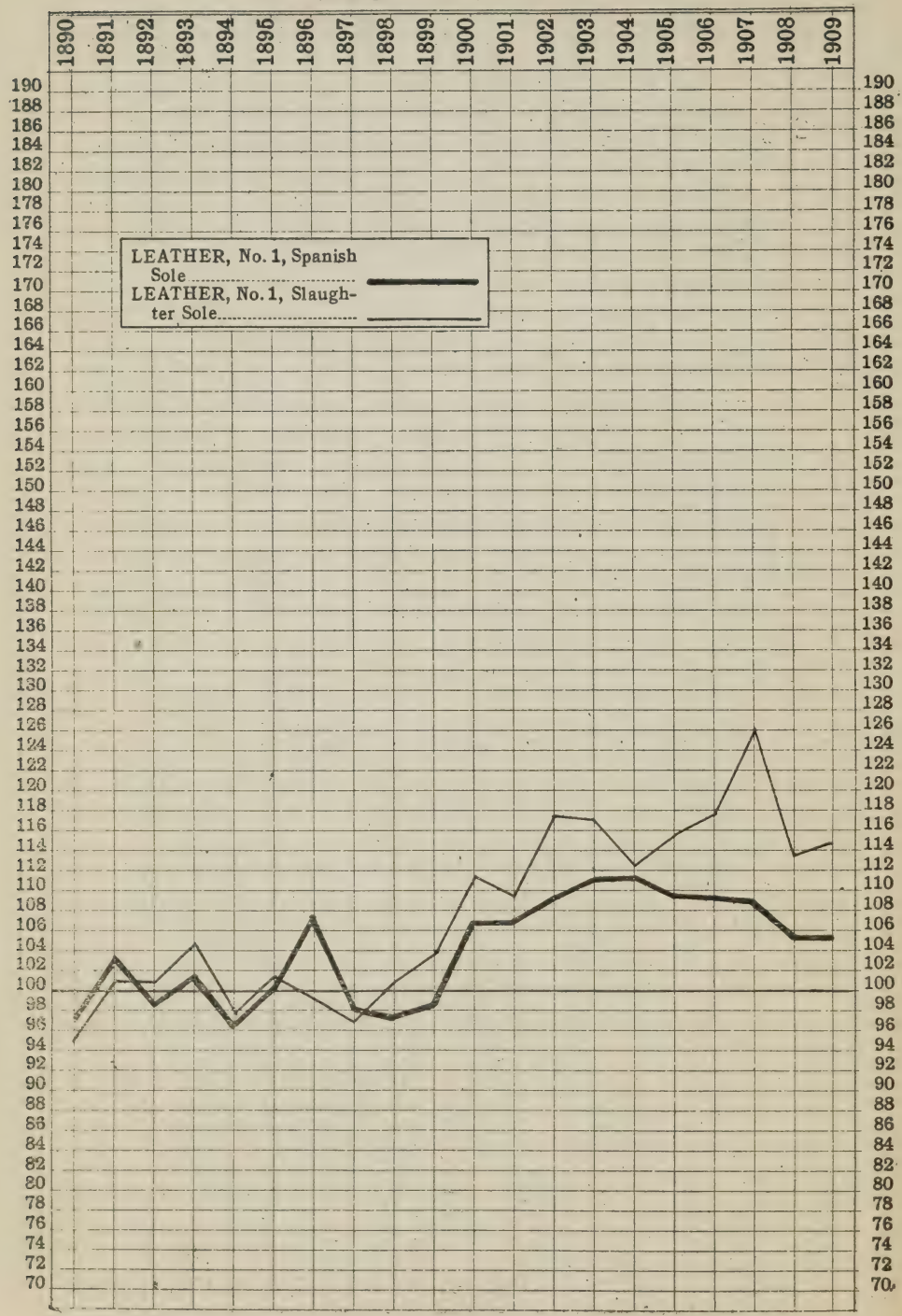
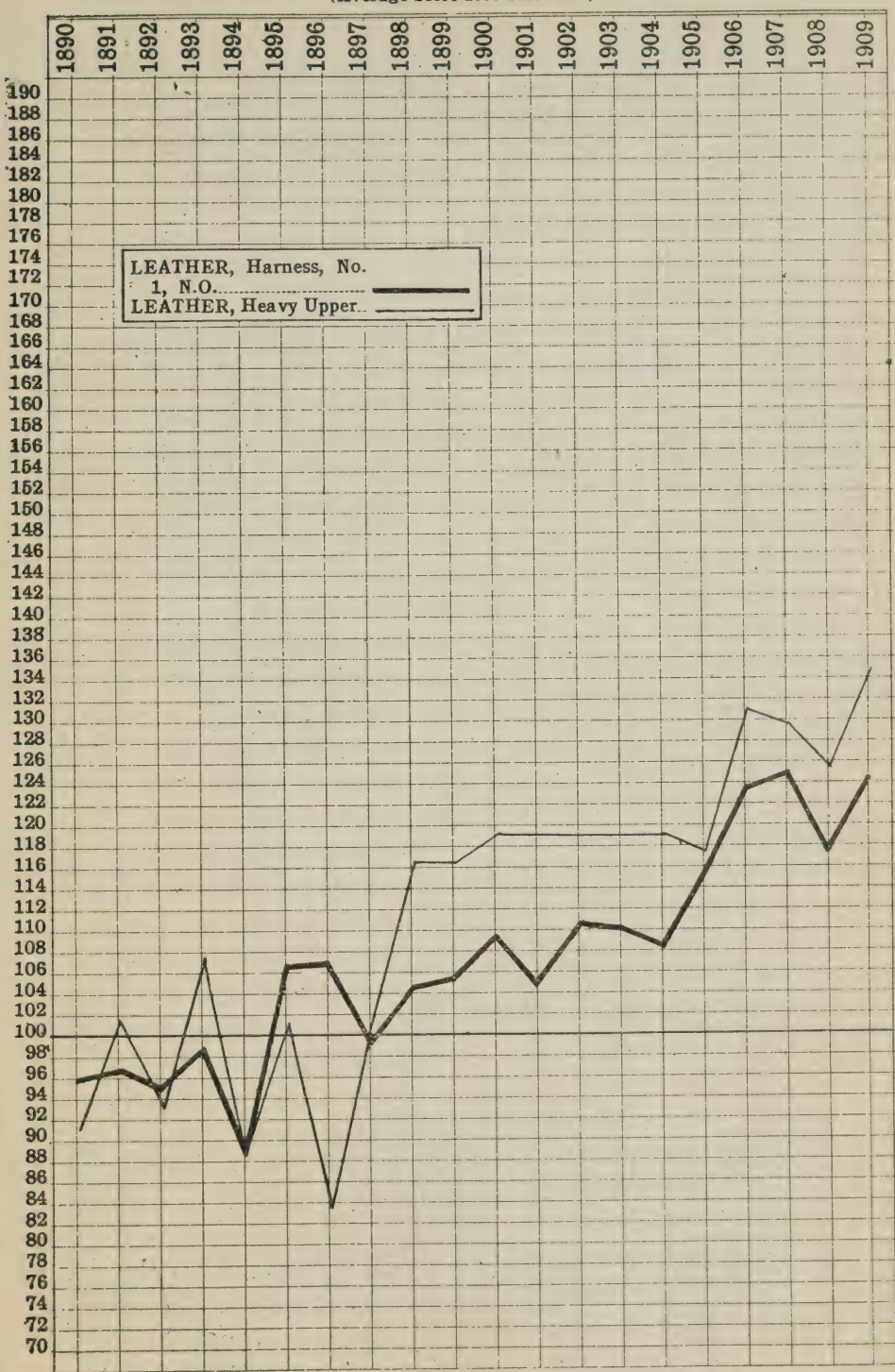


CHART SHOWING RELATIVE PRICES OF LEATHER, (HARNESS, NO. 1 N. O.), AND LEATHER, (HEAVY UPPER), 1890-1909.

(Average Price 1890-1909=100)



RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE ARTICLES OF

The accompanying table sets forth the retail prices prevailing on or about the fifteenth day of the month preceding the present issue of the *Labour Gazette*, of the more important staple commodities entering into the cost of living in the leading centres of industry throughout Canada.

The list of commodities includes twenty-eight varieties of food, with fuel and coal oil. In addition a statement is given of the rental of a representative workingman's dwelling of the better class in the quarter of each locality, usually occupied by workingmen.

The exact quality for which the quotation is given is

LOCALITY.	Beef.		Veal forequarter, per lb.	Mutton, hindquarter, per lb.	Pork.		Bacon, best smoked, per lb.	Fish, fresh, good quality, per lb.	Lard, pure leaf, per lb.	Eggs.		Milk, per quart.	Butter.		Cheese, Canadian, per lb.
	Sirloin steak, per lb.	Medium chuck roast, per lb.			Fresh roasting, per lb.	Salt, per lb.				New laid, per doz.	Packed, per doz.		Dairy, tub, per lb.	Creamery prints, per lb.	
	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.
Nova Scotia															
Sydney	18	12½	12	15	18	15	20	4–8	18	25	23	8	25	29	18
Dominion	18	14	9	.....	17	17	35	5–15	18	28	.....	8	28	30	16
Westville	15	14	7–10	13	16	16	16–18	5–14	20	18–20	.....	7	22	30–32	18
Glace Bay	18	13	12	18	18–20	16	25	5–15	18	27	25	8	27	30	15
Halifax	20	10–12	8	13	15	14	20	5–15	20	20	.....	8	25–27	30–32	17
Amherst	16–18	14–16	12	12–14	16–18	18	24	18–25	22	22	20	6–7	25–27	27–30	18
Prince Edward Island															
Charlottetown	13–14	9–12	10	12–14	15–16	15–16	20	6–15	20	19	17	5	24	28	17
New Brunswick															
Moncton	18	12	6	12	16	14	20	6–18	18	22	20	7	25	27	18
Newcastle	18	14	8	14	16	17	20	5	19	20	18	7	25	30	17
St. John	20	10–12	8–9	12–14	16	16–18	20–22	5–7	22	20	18	7	28	32	16–18
Quebec															
Quebec	14–17	13–15	10–12	13–14	15	16–18	22	8–10	20	25	20–23	10	26–30	28–32	15–18
Three Rivers	18	15	8–10	15	18	18	22	10–12	20	25	22	7	28	32	16
Sherbrooke	18	8–10	12½	16	18	18	20–22	10–15	22	20–25	.....	7	30	33	18
St. Hyacinthe	15	12	10	12	15	18	18–20	7–10	18	20	18	7	33	33	16
Montreal	20	15	8–12	15–20	20	18	18	15–20	20	25	23	8	30	33	20
Maisonneuve	16	14	6	14	18	17	18	8–20	18	25	22	8	32	35	18
St. Johns	18	12	12–15	18–25	17	16	20	12	20	20	.....	8	28	30	18
Hull	15	12½13	7–8	12	15–16	15	20	7–10	20	22	.....	8	30	34	15

CONSUMPTION, CANADA. DURING APRIL, 1910.

set forth in the case of each commodity, and every care has been taken to ensure that the quotations in each case refer to the same class of commodity, in order that the statistics may be available for purposes of comparison.

The list of localities includes nearly every place having a population of 10,000 people, and is representative of every Province in the Dominion.

The quotations contained in the table have been furnished by the correspondents of the *Labour Gazette* in the respective localities, under detailed instructions as to sources of information, quality of goods to be quoted, etc., from the Department.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA.
RETAIL PRICES: TABLE NO. 4.

Bread.		Flour, strong bakers, per lb.	Rolled oats, per lb.	Rice "B" brand, per lb.	Beans, dry, per lb.	Apples, evaporated, per lb.	Prunes, medium, per lb.	Sugar.		Tea, black, medium, per lb.	Coffee, medium, per lb.	Potatoes, per bag.	Starch, laundry, per lb.	Coal.		Wood, hard, per cord.	Coal oil, best Canadian, per gal.	Rent, per month.
Size of loaf.	Per lb.							Granulated, per lb.	Yellow, per lb.					Anthracite, per ton	Bituminous, per ton			
lbs.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	$ cts.	cts.	cts.	$ cts.
1½lb.	4	3⅛	3½	4	4	12	6¼	7	6	23–40	25–35	90	8	7.00	3.00	4.00	22	15.–25.
1½lb.	4	3½	5	5	5	10	10	6	5	30	30	1.05	10	.....	3.00	4.00	25	5.–6.00
1½lb.	4⅜	4	4	4	5	10	8–10	5½	5½	25	35	90	10	.....	3.20	....	20	5.–12.00
2½lb.	4	3⅛	4	4	4½	10	10	6	5	30	30–40	1.05	8	.....	3.00	4.00	25	6. to em.
1½lb.	4	4	4	5	5	10	7	6	6	25–30	25	87.5	10	6.60	4.60–4.85	4.00	20	12.–16.
1½lb.	4	3⅛	4	5	5–7	12	12	6	5	35–40	40	75	10	6.75	4.75	5.00	22	10.–15.
2lb.	3½	3½	4	5	4½	15	10	6	5	25	40	60	12	6.50	4–4.70	....	25	6.–8.00
2lb.	4	3½	4	5	5	12	10	6	5	35–50	40	60	10	7.00	5.25	4.50	23	14.00
2½lb.	4	3½	4	5	5	12	10	515-17	5⅝	30	40	75	10	7.00	5.00	4.00	25	8.00
1½lb.	4	4	4	5	5	10–12	10	6½	6	30	35	75	10	6.50–6.75	4.85–5.50	8.00–9.00	22	9.00
6lb.	3½	4	5	5–6	5	13	12	5½	5	25–30	40	75	10	8–8.25	6–6.50	7–8.	18	16.–18.
6lb.	3½	3	5	4	5	10	10	6	5½	30–50	30–40	50	8	7.50	5.00	6.50	20	8.00
1lb.	5	3	5	5	5	10	13	6	6	40	40	90	10	7.50	4.50–5.00	4.25–5.00	25	11.–13
6lb.	3	3	5	4–5	5	12	13	5½	5	30–60	40	75	8	7.25	5.25	5.00–7.50	18–20	8.–9.00
6lb.	2½	3	4	6	1012	12	12	5½	5	40	40	60	8	7.00	6.00	8.00	20	12–15.00
.....	....	4	4	4	5	10–12	8–10	5	4½	30	30	50	10	7.00	4.50	8.00	18	12.00
6lb.	3	3½	4	6	5	12	15	6	5	30	35	40	8	6.25	5.00	7.50	22	8.00
6lb.	3⅜	3	3½	4	4	12	6	5½	5	40	40	45	7½	7.50	5.50	5.50	18	10–15.00

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE

LOCALITY.	Beef.		Veal forequarter, per lb.	Mutton, hindquarter, per lb.	Pork.		Bacon, best smoked, per lb.	Fish, fresh, good quality, per lb.	Lard, pure leaf, per lb.	Eggs.		Milk, per quart.	Butter.		Cheese, Canadian, per lb.
	Sirloin steak, per lb.	Medium chuck roast, per lb.			Fresh roasting, per lb.	Salt, per lb.				New laid, per doz.	Packed, per doz.		Dairy, tub, per lb.	Creamery prints, per lb.	
	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.
Ontario															
Ottawa	20	18	10–12	15	18	17	23	8–18	19	22	.....	7	30	32	16
Belleville	18	8–10	10	15	15	14	24	10–12	20	20	.....	6	24	26	16–18
Kingston	17–18	12½	4–8	13	17	15	20–22	12½	18	20	18	5	23	25–28	16
Peterborough	18	9	9	16	18	22	24	12½	20	18	17	6	25	30	18
Toronto	20–22	8	8	15	20	18	20–23	15–25	18–20	22–23	.....	8	24–32	32–35	15–17
Niagara Falls	18	10	12	17	18	16	22	15	19	22	.....	7	28	31	16
St. Catharines	16–18	8–10	8–10	15	15–18	15	23–25	14–17	20	20	18	7	25	28–30	16
Hamilton	16–18	13–14	12	15	19	19	24	12½20	19	22	20	7	30	32	18
Brantford	18	10	10	15	17	16	23	12½	20	20	.....	6	.....	28	17
Guelph	20	12½	12	15	20	17	25	15	20	18	.....	6	22	25	17
Berlin	18	12½	15	15	18	18	18	12½	18	18	.....	6	25	28	17
Woodstock	18	10–11	8–9	12½16	16–18	15–18	25	7–13	20	20	.....	6	30	32	17–20
Stratford	18	12½	15	14	15	15	22	12½	19	20	18	6	24	25	17
London	18	13	13	15	18	18	25	15–18	20	20	.....	6	30	32	18
St. Thomas	20	12½14	12½	16–18	18–20	19	25	10	22	20	.....	6	27	34	16
Chatham	15	11–12	12½	15	18	16	22	12½	20–22	18	16	6	25	30	16
Windsor	18	1012½	9	12	18	16	21	15	15	23	.....	7	30	35–37	20
Sault Ste. Marie	20–22	14	12½	18	20	19	23	12½	20	26	.....	9	28	30	17
Port Arthur	18	12½	12½	20	18–20	20	22½25	12–16	20	40	30	10	30	35	20
Manitoba															
Winnipeg	18	12½	12½	15	20	17	28	12½	23	20	...	10	25	40	18
Brandon	15	10	10	18	15	15	30	12½	20	18	15	8	28	35	20
Saskatchewan															
Regina	20	15	15	20	20	17	30	15	23	20	.....	10	30	40	20
Moose Jaw	18	10	12½	20	18	20	25	15	22½	20	.....	10	.....	40–45	20
Alberta															
Edmonton	15	10	14	18	18	20	20	10–15	19	30	.....	8⅓	30	35	20
Calgary	15	10	9	17	15–18	20	30	15	22	25	20	8½	25	45	20
British Columbia															
Nelson	18–20	10–15	10–16	12–18	15–20	15–18	23–30	15–18	18–20	35	30	12½	30	35	20
New Westminster	18	12½	15	18	17	15	27½	15	25	30	25	10	35	40	20
Vancouver	20	12½	16	20	16	12½	30	10	19	40	35	10	35	45	20
Victoria	18–20	1012½	15–20	25	20	18	30–35	10	25	30	.....	12	30	35–45	20
Nanaimo	20	15	15	20	20	.....	28	10	22	30	.....	10	35	45	20

[1]Evaporated apples not used: Fresh apples, 35 cents for 11-quart basket. [2]Not used. [3]Houses to rent very scarce.
[3]American oil, Canadian not used. [4]Per 100-lbs. [5]Per 60-lbs. [6]Banff best,' $11.00; lowest $9.00

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA,
RETAIL PRICES: TABLE NO. 4.

COMMODITIES, CANADA, APRIL, 1910.

Bread.		Flour, strong bakers, per lb.	Rolled oats, per lb.	Rice "p" brand, per lb.	Beans, dry, per lb.	Apples, evaporated, per lb.	Prunes, medium, per lb.	Sugar.		Tea, black, medium, per lb.	Coffee, medium, per lb.	Potatoes, per bag.	Starch, laundry, per lb.	Coal.		Wood, hard, per cord.	Coal oil, best Canadian, per gal.	Rent, per month.
Size of loaf.	Per lb.							Granulated, per lb.	Yellow, per lb.					Anthracite, per ton	Bituminous, per ton			
lbs.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts	cts.	cts.	cts.	$ cts.	cts.	cts.	$ cts
3lb.	3⅔	3	3½	5	5	12½	10	5	4½	25	40	50	7½	7.50	5.50	6.00 6.50	20	12.00
3lb.	3⅓	3	4	5	5	10	8⅓	6½	5½	30	30	50	8–10	6–75	5.00	6.00	25	7.–10.00
3lb.	3⅓	3	5	5	4	10	10	6	5	30	30–40	45	8	6.25	4.50	7.00	15–20	6.–7.00
2lb.	5	3½	3½	5	5	12½	8⅓	6¼	5à	40	40	50	10	7.50	5.60	6.00	20	12.00
2½lb.	4	3	6⅝	5	5	12–15	7	5½	5	30	25	50–60	7	7.25	6–7.50	8.00	18	16.00
20oz.	4	3 1–5	5	5	8	15	10	6¼	5	30	35	70–90	8	6.25	4.00	7.00	20	10.00
2½lb.	4	3½	4	5	5	[1]	10	6	5	40	30	70	8	7.00	..... [2]	8.00	17 [3]	11.00
1½lb.	4	3	4	5	5	5	9	6	5½	40	40	65	8	6.75	5.50	7.50	18	15.00
1½lb.	4	3½	5	7	5	.....	8	6¼	5½	25	35	60	9	7.00	3.50	8.00	16	10.00
2½lb.	4	3	3½	5	5	8	10	5½	5	25–50	25–40	60	8	7.00	5.00	7.50	20	10.00
1½lb.	4	3	4	5	5	9	8½	5⅝	5	30	20	60	8	7.25	4.00	8.00	20	10.00
1½lb.	4	3	5	5	5	10	8	6	5½	25	30	60	8	7.00	4.00	8.00	13	8.00
1½lb.	4	3	5	5	5	10	10	6½	5½	25	30	50	10	7.00	7.00	8.50	18	8.–12.00
1½lb.	4	3	5	5	5	9	10	7	6	30	40	65	8	7.00	4.50–5.25	8.50	15	9.00–12.
1lb.	4	3 1–5	3	5	5	7	10	6	5	40	25	60	8	7.00	5.50	7.00	17	11.00
1½lb.	4	3	4	5–7	4	12½	10–12	6	5	30	30	60–75	8	7.00	5.00	5.00	15	8.–10.00
1½lb.	4	3½	5	5	7	12½	10	6	5	30	30	90	10	7.50	5.50	8.00	20	12.–15.
1½lb.	4	3⅗	5	5	5	12½	12½	5½	5½	40	30	60	5	7.50	5.50	5.50	25	12.–15.
2lb.	4	3	3¾	5	5	12½	8⅓	7	6	25–50	40	1.00	10	8.75	6.00	4.00 6.00	30	15.00–18.00
1lb.	5	3	5	7	5	12½	10	7	6	35	35	83	10	11.00	9.00	6.25	35	20.–25.
2lb.	3	3	3⅜	5	5	15	10	7¼	7	30	30	70	10	11.25	9.00	6.25	35	18.00
1½lb.	6⅔	3	5	8	6	12½	10	6 7/20	5 9/10	35	35	90	10	12.50	8.50	8.00	35	30.00
4lb.	6¼	3 1–5	4	5	6¼	12	10	6¼	6	35	35	1.15	10	13.00	8.00	....	35	25.00
1½lb.	4	3½	5½	5	5	13	10	6¼	6	40	40	1.05	12½	.....	3.25–3.50	3.00	35	20.00
1½lb.	6	3¼	5	6	6	15	10	7	6	25–50	25–40	90[5]	10	8.00	6.50	5.50	35	25.00
1lb.	6⅔	4	4	8¼	8	15	10	7	6	50	40	1.75[4]	12½	9.50–10.00	7.00.–8.25	6.00	50	15.00–20.00
1½lb.	6⅔	4	5⅜	7	6	12½	10	6¼	5½	35	40	1.25[4]	10	.....	7.75	5.00	40	18.00
1½lb.	5	3½	5⅔	5⅜	6	12½	8	6¼	5½	40	30	2.00[4]	10	[6]	6.50	5.00	30	25.00
1lb.	6¼	4	7	6	6	15	8¼	6	5	30	35	1.25[4]	10	.....	6.50–7.50	....	33	19.00
2lb.	3¾	3 7–10	5	5	7	15	10	6½	5½	35	35	1.25[4]	12½	.....	4.50	....	32	8.–15.00

IMMIGRATION AND COLONIZATION.

The official statements given below with regard to recent immigrant arrivals in Canada, number of homestead entries made, land patents issued etc., are published, except where otherwise stated, by courtesy of the Department of the Interior, Canada.

British Emigration Returns.

During the month ended March 31, 1910, the number of passengers leaving the United Kingdom for British North America, according to official returns of the British Board of Trade, was as follows:—

EMIGRATION FROM GREAT BRITAIN DURING MARCH 1910–1909.

Nationality.	1910	1909
English	10,924	6,204
Welsh	310	36
Scotch	3,718	1,689
Irish	780	317
British Colonial	418	111
Total British subjects	16,150	8,537
Foreign	3,284	2,209
Total	19,434	10,566

During the three months ending March 31, 1910, the number of passengers leaving the United Kingdom, as above, was:—

EMIGRATION FROM GREAT BRITAIN DURING JANUARY, FEBRUARY AND MARCH, 1910–1909.

Nationality.	1910	1909
English	16,196	9,885
Welsh	458	69
Scotch	5,159	2,303
Irish	955	435
British Colonial	587	221
Total British subjects	23,355	12,913
Foreign	6,509	4,527
Total	29,864	17,440

Homestead Entries.

The following statement shows the number of homestead entries made during the month of March, 1910, as compared with March, 1909:

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF HOMESTEAD ENTRIES MADE DURING THE MONTH OF MARCH, 1910, AS COMPARED WITH MARCH, 1909.

Agency.	Manitoba.		Saskatchewan.		Alberta.		British Columbia.		Remarks.
	1910	1909	1910	1909	1910	1909	1910	1909	
Battleford			142	118					
Brandon	4	11							
Calgary					850	277			
Dauphin	103	71							
Edmonton					305	293			
Estevan			93	44					
Humboldt			135	156					
Kamloops							25	24	
Lethbridge					571	359			
Moose Jaw			1,627	636					
New Westminster							3	1	
Peace River									Monthly report for March not yet received.
Prince Albert			123	113					
Regina			27	69					
Red Deer					155	148			
Saskatoon			425						Increase for March, 1910.
Winnipeg	95	137							
Yorkton			116	135					
Total	202	219	2,688	1,271	1,881	1,077	28	25	2,209

It will be seen that there has been a net increase for March, 1910, of 2,209 in the number of entries made.

A statement of the entries made during the first three months of the calendar year 1910, compared with the corresponding months of 1909, is as follows:—

	Manitoba.		Saskatchewan.		Alberta.		British Columbia.	
	1910	1909	1910	1909	1910	1909	1910	1909
January	152	125	976	605	1,558	566	12	12
February	161	168	1,069	636	1,007	543	17	17
March	202	219	2,690	1,271	1,881	1,077	28	25
Total	515	512	4,735	2,512	4,446	2,186	57	54

Nationalities of Homesteaders.

The nationalities of homesteaders during the month of March, 1910, as reported by the several agencies of the Department of the Interior in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia, were as follows:—

Nationalities.	Manitoba.	Saskatchewan.	Alberta.	British Columbia.	Total.
Canadians from Ontario	8	182	125	1	316
" Quebec		50	20		70
" Nova Scotia	1	14	5	1	21
" New Brunswick		2	2		4
" P. E. Island		11	2		13
" Manitoba	54	100	27	1	182
" Saskatchewan		204	78		282
" Alberta		203	78		281
" British Columbia		2	16	3	21
Persons who had previous entry	34	70	58	2	164
Newfoundlanders					
Canadians returned from the United States	1	37	78	1	117
Americans	12	657	679	10	1,358
English	24	456	262	6	748
Scotch	6	55	28		89
Irish	2	23	9		34
French	2	29	6		37
Belgians	3	4	8		15
Swiss		15	35		50
Italians		3	1		4
Roumanians		3	3		6
Syrians		11	5		16
Germans	2	74	37	1	114
Austro-Hungarians	68	173	100	2	343
Hollanders	3	4	10		17
Danes (other than Icelanders)	3	11	10		24
Icelanders	1	6	4	1	12
Swedes	4	109	85	1	198
Norwegians	7	109	73		189
Russians (other than Mennonites and Doukhobors)	1	143	99		243
Mennonites					
Doukhobors					
Chinese		1	1		2
Japanese					
Persians					
Australians					
New Zealanders					
Greek		2	1		3
Total	236	2,758	1,939	30	4,963

The following table gives a detailed return of the total immigration to Canada for the fiscal year 1909–1910, compared with that of the fiscal year 1908–1909.

TOTAL IMMIGRATION TO CANADA FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1909–1910.

	1908–1909.				1909–1910.			
	Males.	Females	Children	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Children	Totals.
APRIL:								
Via ocean ports	13,635	3,811	3,223	20,669	8,057	2,021	1,550	11,628
From United States	5,676	1,531	1,877	9,084	7,642	2,361	2,606	12,609
Totals	19,311	5,342	5,100	29,753	15,699	4,382	4,156	24,237
MAY:								
Via ocean ports	9,245	4,209	3,691	17,145	10,513	4,283	3,127	17,923
From United States	3,923	1,209	1,307	6,439	7,115	1,925	2,067	11,107
Totals	13,168	5,418	4,998	23,584	17,628	6,208	5,194	29,030
JUNE:								
Via ocean ports	4,924	3,392	2,436	10,752	6,302	3,030	2,329	11,661
From United States	2,876	1,047	961	4,884	5,638	1,828	1,742	9,208
Totals	7,800	4,439	3,397	15,636	11,940	4,858	4,071	20,869
JULY:								
Via ocean ports	2,927	2,188	1,726	6,851	4,529	2,326	1,915	8,770
From United States	2,684	1,003	792	4,479	4,558	1,629	1,156	7,343
Totals	5,611	3,191	2,528	11,330	9,087	3,955	3,071	16,113
AUGUST:								
Via ocean ports	2,035	1,858	1,505	5,398	3,558	2,213	1,546	7,317
From United States	3,027	907	750	4,684	5,148	1,560	1,308	8,016
Totals	5,062	2,765	2,255	10,082	8,706	3,773	2,854	15,333
SEPTEMBER:								
Via ocean ports	2,402	1,858	1,143	5,403	3,276	2,352	1,520	7,148
From United States	2,965	971	753	4,689	5,283	1,533	1,366	8,182
Totals	5,367	2,829	1,896	10,092	8,559	3,885	2,886	15,330
OCTOBER:								
Via ocean ports	1,666	1,610	1,228	4,504	3,715	2,451	1,866	8,032
From United States	2,582	1,030	973	4,585	5,888	1,838	1,502	9,228
Totals	4,248	2,640	2,201	9,089	9,603	4,289	3,368	17,260
NOVEMBER:								
Via ocean ports	1,214	1,035	753	3,002	2,935	1,690	1,164	5,789
From United States	2,145	889	994	4,028	3,669	1,403	1,223	5,295
Totals	3,359	1,924	1,747	7,030	6,604	3,093	2,387	12,084
DECEMBER:								
Via ocean ports	1,015	618	465	2,098	2,134	940	689	3,763
From United States	1,655	597	610	2,862	2,740	1,239	931	4,910
Totals	2,670	1,215	1,075	4,960	4,874	2,179	1,620	8,673
JANUARY:								
Via ocean ports	930	496	375	1,801	1,684	542	348	2,574
From United States	1,317	480	499	2,296	2,392	887	785	4,064
Totals	2,247	976	874	4,097	4,076	1,429	1,133	6,638
FEBRUARY:								
Via ocean ports	1,397	491	283	2,171	2,991	1,069	576	4,636
From United States	1,566	542	512	2,620	3,335	1,162	1,029	5,526
Totals	2,963	1,033	795	4,791	6,326	2,231	1,605	10,162
MARCH:								
Via ocean ports	4,947	1,332	1,003	7,282	11,233	2,612	1,910	15,755
From United States	5,412	1,679	2,091	9,182	10,014	3,320	3,976	17,310
Totals	10,359	3,011	3,094	16,464	21,247	5,932	5,886	33,065
Grand totals	82,165	34,783	29,960	146,908	124,349	46,214	38,231	208,794

COMPARED WITH THAT OF THE FISCAL YEAR 1908–1909.

Increase or Decrease.								Percentage of Increase of Decrease.	
Increase Males.	Decrease. Males.	Increase. Females.	Decrease. Females.	Increase. Children.	Decrease. Children.	Increase. Totals.	Decrease. Totals.	Increase.	Decrease.
.....	5,578	.....	1,790	.....	1,673	.....	9,041	.....	44
1,966	.....	830	.....	729	.....	3,525	.....	39	.....
.....	3,612	.....	960	.....	944	.....	5,516	.....	19
1,268	.....	74	.....	.....	564	778	.....	5	.....
3,192	.....	716	.....	760	.....	4,668	.....	72	.....
4,460	.....	790	.....	196	.....	5,446	.....	23	.....
1,378	.....	.....	362	.....	107	909	.....	8	.....
2,762	.....	781	.....	781	.....	4,324	.....	89	.....
4,140	.....	419	.....	674	.....	5,233	.....	33	.....
1,602	.....	138	.....	179	.....	1,919	.....	28	.....
1,874	.....	626	.....	364	.....	2,864	.....	64	.....
3,476	.....	764	.....	543	.....	4,783	.....	42	.....
1,523	.....	355	.....	41	.....	1,919	.....	36	.....
2,121	.....	653	.....	558	.....	3,332	.....	71	.....
3,644	.....	1,008	.....	599	.....	5,251	.....	52	.....
874	.....	494	.....	377	.....	1,745	.....	32	.....
2,318	.....	562	.....	613	.....	3,493	.....	74	.....
3,192	.....	1,056	.....	990	.....	5,238	.....	52	.....
2,049	.....	841	.....	638	.....	3,528	.....	78	.....
3,306	.....	808	.....	529	.....	4,643	.....	101	.....
5,355	.....	1,649	.....	1,167	.....	8,171	.....	90	.....
1,721	.....	655	.....	411	.....	2,787	.....	93	.....
1,524	.....	514	.....	229	.....	2,267	.....	56	.....
3,245	.....	1,169	.....	640	.....	5,054	.....	72	.....
1,119	.....	322	.....	224	.....	1,665	.....	79	.....
1,085	.....	642	.....	321	.....	2,048	.....	72	.....
2,204	.....	964	.....	545	.....	3,713	.....	75	.....
754	.....	46	.....	.....	27	773	.....	43	.....
1,075	.....	407	.....	286	.....	1,768	.....	77	.....
1,829	.....	453	.....	259	.....	2,541	.....	62	.....
1,594	.....	578	.....	293	.....	2,465	.....	114	.....
1,769	.....	620	.....	517	.....	2,906	.....	111	.....
3,363	.....	1,198	.....	810	.....	5,371	.....	112	.....
6,286	.....	1,280	.....	907	.....	8,473	.....	116	.....
4,602	.....	1,641	.....	1,885	.....	8,128	.....	89	.....
10,888	.....	2,921	.....	2,792	.....	16,601	.....	101	.....
42,184	.....	11,431	.....	8,271	.....	61,886	.....	42	.....

Of 1,276 entries made by persons coming from the United States, there were 282 from South Dakota, 275 from North Dakota, 215 from Minnesota, sixty-seven from Wisconsin, fifty-two from Indiana, forty-three from Iowa, thirty-five from Florida, thirty-four from Oregon, thirty-three from Michigan, thirty-one from Illinois, twenty-six from Washington, twenty-three from Kansas, and twenty-one from Indian Territory.

Lands Patented.

An abstract of letters patent covering Dominion lands, situate in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, British Columbia and the Yukon Territory, from the Department of the Interior, during the month of March, 1910, as compared with March, 1909, is as follows:—

Nature of Grant.	March, 1910.	
	No. of Patents.	No. of Acres.
Alberta Railway and Irrigation Company's sales	21	12,661.00
Assignment of mortgages	.....	.....
British Columbia homesteads	4	640.00
British Columbia sales	6	373.45
Coal lands' sales	7	1,988.20
Homesteads	1,846	291,965.513
License of occupation	2	.....
Military bounty grants		
Mineral rights (2,246 acres)	7	
North-west half-breed grants	17	3,592.60
Parish sales	1	180.05
Quit claim, special grants		
Railways:		
Calgary and Edmonton Ry. Co	5	2,083.00
Canadian Northern Railway		
Canadian Pacific Railway grants	3	773.09
Canadian Pacific Railway roadbed and station grounds		
Grand Trunk Pacific Railway		
Manitoba South western Col. Railway		
Sales	52	11,765.28
School lands' sales	46	4,504.053
Special grants	20	1,534.87
Yukon Territory sales		
Totals	2,037	332,061.10

In March, 1910, the number of patents issued was 3,609, covering an area of 591,997.18 acres, showing a decrease for the month of March, 1909, of 1,610 in the number of patents issued, and of 259,936.10 acres in the area patented.

Land Sales.

The following is a statement of the farm land sales made by the Canada Northwest Land Company, Limited, during the month of March, 1910, compared with the sales of March, 1909, and for the year 1910 to March, 1910, compared with the corresponding period a year ago.

	Acres.	Price obtained.
March, 1910	4,169.80	$49,203.00
" 1909	801.23	8,812.30
Increase, 1910	3,368.57	$40,390.70
From Jan. 1 to March 31, 1910	14,439.16	$157,398.60
From Jan. 1 to March 31, 1909	2,413.33	27,134.75
Increase, 1910	12,025.83	$130,263.75

Notes.

Immigrant arrivals during April have been on a very heavy scale. The early opening of the spring season has stimulated the movement, which has been fully half again as heavy during the past month as during the corresponding period of 1909. The demand for bookings by immigrants coming to Canada has exhausted all available steamship accommodation for some time in advance, and in some cases extra steamers have been placed on the route.

The movement from the western States into the Prairie Provinces has also been on an exceptionally heavy scale, train loads of settlers and their effects crossing the international boundary daily. The railways have had difficulty in transporting the incoming settlers and their effects owing to the extent of the movement.

During April a report was submitted to the United States Congress by the Chairman of the Joint Immigration Commission with regard to the movement of emigrants from the United States to Canada. The report contains a review

of the immigration policy of the Dominion. It is estimated that 12,000 citizens of the United States with from $1,000 to $5,000 each, entered Canada and took up land during the past year.

The Province of New Brunswick has appointed a representative of the Province in London, England, for the purpose of encouraging immigration to that Province.

FAIR WAGES RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY THE CITY OF MONTREAL, QUE.

A FAIR WAGES resolution was adopted by the City Council of Montreal, Que., during April, under which a fair wages clause will be inserted in future contracts awarded by the city, and other conditions enforced for the protection of the workmen employed on the contracts in question. In framing the provisions of the resolution, the policy adopted by the Government of Canada, in 1900, with subsequent amendments, was closely followed.

In addition to specifying the wages to be paid to each class in the case of each contract, the following conditions are enjoined upon the contractor:—

All workmen employed on the works contemplated or to be executed in accordance with the said contract, must be residents of the city of Montreal, unless the Board of Control are of opinion that the supply of labour in Montreal is insufficient, or for special circumstances it would be contrary to public interest to enforce this condition.

No workman employed on the works shall, under any circumstances, receive remuneration at less than the minimum rate of salary, or work during a greater number of hours than fixed by the fair wage schedule.

The schedule of fair wages shall include all classes of workmen necessary for the execution of the work, but should the work in hand require the execution of items not included in the fair wages schedule, the Board of Control, or one of its officers, as often as the need is felt, have the right to fix the minimum scale of wages for such workmen.

The contractor will not have the right to payment payable, otherwise than in accordance with the terms of his contract regarding the work, or the execution thereof, unless he has beforehand laid before the Board of Control, in support of his claim, the schedule of wages, the amounts paid, or, as the case may be, owing and unpaid, for salaries or services rendered in the execution of such work, and such account rendered shall be verified under oath, in the form required by the statute, on the part of the contractor.

The contractor shall, at least once a week, if so required, furnish to the Board of Control or to such person authorized in this behalf, a detailed account indicating the name, the amount of salary, the amount paid on account, and the balance, as the case may be, of amounts due for salary or wages for services rendered, to a foreman, workman, day labourer, or driver in the execution of the work.

No piece work will be allowed.

The number of hours to be worked per day or per week will be those current in the different trades in the city of Montreal. The hours of labour shall be similar to those observed in the city of Montreal, and the workman shall not be obliged to work longer hours, unless in cases of urgency, for the protection of the citizens, or of property, or other urgent case.

Any contract entered into between the contractor or any of his workmen whereby the latter agrees to accept a lesser salary than mentioned in the schedule, or in violation of the same, shall be null and void.

The list of fair wages above mentioned

must be observed in its entirety, in so far as the hours of labour are concerned, and any violation thereof must be at once brought to the notice of the Board of Control, or person authorized by it. Any person giving notice of such violation of the schedule, will be considered as furnishing strictly confidential information.

The Council also passed a resolution recommending the appointment of a fair wages officer, to enforce the above provisions.

FALSE REPRESENTATIONS TO INTENDING IMMIGRANTS TO CANADA.

THE following report of a Committee of the Privy Council of Canada, in the matter of alleged misrepresentations to an intending immigrant to Canada from Great Britain, was approved by His Excellency the Governor-General, on March 31, 1910:

"The Committee of the Privy Council have had before them a report, dated March 22, 1910, from the Secretary of State for External Affairs, submitting copy of an affidavit from one Harold Spencer, of the town of Brighouse, in the County of Yorkshire, England, weaver, to the effect that he has been induced by false representation and contrary to the terms of Section 24 of the Merchants' Shipping Act, 1906, of Great Britain, to emigrate to Canada and to proceed to the city of Guelph, to work in a factory in which a strike was in progress.

"The Minister also submits a copy of a letter from the Guelph Trades and Labour Council to the Deputy Minister of Labour, setting forth the serious wrong which, it is held, is done to workmen by deceiving them in the manner above set forth, so that upon their arrival in Canada "they are placed in the cruel position of working as strike breakers or starving"; the said communication further requesting that steps may be taken for the prosecution in Great Britain, under the terms of the Merchants' Shipping Act, 1906, of the person alleged in the aforesaid affidavit of Harold Spencer to have made the false representations inducing his emigration to Canada.

"Your Committee, on the recommendation of the Secretary of State for External Affairs, advise that Your Excellency may be pleased to forward a copy hereof, together with copies of the documents above mentioned, to the Right Honourable the Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, with the request that the attention of the proper authorities in Great Britain may be called to the matters therein set forth.

"All of which is respectfully submitted for approval.

(*Sgd.*) F. K. BENNETTS,
Assist. Clerk of the Privy Council

The Honourable
THE MINISTER OF LABOUR."

RECENT INDUSTRIAL AGREEMENTS.

Memorandum of Agreement made the 11th day of April, 1910, between the Building Trades Council* of Lethbridge and Contractor.

THIS agreement comes into force on May 1, 1910, and shall continue and be binding upon the parties and those represented by them until April 1, 1911, and if neither party shall give notice to the other of their desire to alter or amend the terms hereof before January 1, 1911, this agreement and everything herein contained shall be deemed to be continued and be in force until April 1, 1912.

The Trade Unions agree not to allow any of their members to work on any other occupation or work of any kind after hours for which they may be receiv-

*Representing unions of carpenters and joiners, plumbers and steamfitters, lathers, painters and decorators, hod carriers and builders' labourers, electrical workers and sheet metal workers.

ing remuneration, (other than overtime on the work on which he is engaged during hours) and also the Contractors agree not to work themselves with the tools more than eight hours per day.

During the term of this agreement, the Contractor or Contractors agree to pay the following schedule of wages, to be paid to all members of the aforesaid Trade Unions, that is to say:

Carpenters and joiners, fifty cents per hour for an eight-hour day. Overtime, time and one-half till midnight. Double time from midnight till eight a.m., also Sundays and all legal holidays.

Electrical workers, forty-five cents per hour for journeymen. Helpers' wage shall be:—

First year, twenty-five cents per hour.
Second year, thirty-five cents per hour.
Third year, forty cents per hour.

Eight (8) hours shall constitute a day's work.

Plasterers' labourers mixing and carrying mortar, forty-three and three-quarter cents per hour. Eight hours per day.

Bricklayers, mortar mixers, hod carriers and carpenters' labourers, thirty-five cents per hour; ten hours per day.

General labourers, twenty-seven and one-half cents per hour; ten hours per day.

Lathers, five cents per yard for four nail work; six cents per yard for five nail work. Lathers to furnish nails; fifty cents per hour for all repair work. Contractors to deliver lath above second floor.

Painters and decorators, forty-five cents per hour, eight hours per day.

Plumbers and steamfitters, fifty-five cents per hour. Eight hours per day, excepting Saturdays, when the working hours will be four.

If there be five or more men employed in a shop, two apprentices will be allowed, otherwise only one.

Sheet metal workers, forty-five cents per hour. Overtime, time and one-half. Double time to be from twelve midnight till seven a.m., also Sundays and all legal holidays.

In all instances in the above schedule, where no overtime is mentioned, it shall be at the rate of time and one-half till midnight. Double time from midnight till starting time following morning, also Sundays and all legal holidays.

The Contractors also to agree during the term hereof not to employ any other than Union Men at the above trades, provided, however, that if any three contractors certify under their hand that any worker, at any of the said trades, is a competent workman at such a trade he shall be forthwith (if willing) elected a member of the Union of that particular trade for the City of Lethbridge.

And it is further provided that all Contractors and Sub-contractors be allowed to retain all men employed by them at the time of the aforesaid strike, provided such men are willing to join the Union of their trade.

It is also further agreed that in case any breach of this agreement is made by either party to this agreement, the breach shall be tried before and be determined by a committee of four members, two to be appointed by each of the parties to this agreement, and in case of disagreement, the dispute shall be settled by the appointment by the said four members of the Committee, of a fifth member. He shall be appointed on the application of either party by the Judge of the District Court, for the Lethbridge district, and the decision of such Committee, or such fifth member shall be conclusive and binding upon all parties concerned.

Agreement between Michigan Central Railway Company and Telegraphers.

The following will be rules and rates of wages for telegraphers:

ARTICLE 1.

This schedule applies to telegraphers. A telegrapher is defined as one who fills a position other than an official or semi-official position in which ability to telegraph is a necessity.

Nothing in this Article is to be construed as meaning that a telegrapher is ineligible for promotion to any agency or any other position in the Company's service, for which he may be considered fit.

ARTICLE 2.

Section 1. Telegraphers will be regarded in line for promotion, and where ability is sufficient seniority will prevail. In making transfers and promotions, seniority will govern, provided ability to fill the position is sufficient. Seniority will date from the last time of entering the service and will extend over each Superintendent's Division. Transfers from one division to another will be at the discretion of the General Superintendent, and will be made when a position cannot be filled on account of lack of ability among the telegraphers on the division on which the vacancy exists. The Superintendent of the Division on which the vacancy exists, or the Superintendent of Telegraph, will be the judges as to the ability of the applicant. Temporary vacancies on any division will be filled by transfer from the general extra list by the Superintendent of Telegraph. Telegraphers transferred from one division to another will carry their seniority with them.

Sec. 2. Vacancies will be promptly bulletined to all offices on each division and will be filled by the Division Superintendent, or Superintendent of Telegraph, in accordance with Section 1. A vacancy will be filled as soon as practicable. Applications for the vacancy must be filed within forty-eight hours after the issueing of the bulletin. When a telegrapher is transferred or promoted, and after a fair trial is found incapable, he will take his place on the extra list, but will retain his seniority rights. Telegraphers declining to accept promotion or transfer to any position do not forfeit their rights to it or another position when vacancy occurs.

Sec. 3. In the event of a reduction of telegraphers the men on the extra list will be laid off first, and the men last appointed to a regular position will be the first to be placed on the extra list. Appointment to a regular position will be governed by fitness and ability, according to Section 1, Article 2. The oldest man on the extra list shall be first considered.

Sec. 4. A list of telegraphers on each division will be prepared according to seniority, posted in the Telegraph Office at Division headquarters, and revised annually.

Sec. 5. Seniority will only be effective when vacancies occur or new positions are created.

ARTICLE 3.

When new positions are created compensation will be arranged in conformity with positions of the same class as shown in this schedule.

ARTICLE 4.

Telegraphers will not be suspended or discharged without just cause. When they consider they have been unjustly treated, they will have a right to appeal to the Division Superintendent, General Superintendent and General Manager in the order named. In case a telegrapher has been disciplined or discharged and after investigation found not at fault he will be re-instated and paid for all time lost. Such investigation is to be held within ten days after the request of the party designated. Telegraphers may be accompanied by one or more co-employés from their department at any or all investigations if they so desire.

ARTICLE 5.

Telegraphers absent from regular duty on business of the Company, whether attending court, or on other assigned duties, will be allowed their regular pay and authorized expenses while away from home.

ARTICLE 6.

One hour will be allowed for dinner, when consistent, between the hours of

11:00 A.M. and 1:00 P.M. If less than one hour is allowed for dinner, one hour overtime *pro rata*, but not less than twenty-five cents will be paid.

ARTICLE 7.

Sec. 1. Where but one operator is employed, twelve consecutive hours, including meal hour, shall constitute a day's work, except operators at Chicago CG & OW, Niles, Kalamazoo, Jackson, Jackson Junction, Z Office Car Shops, Bay City, Detroit F and St. Thomas, where ten consecutive hours, including meal hour, will constitute day's work. Where more than one operator is employed ten consecutive hours, including meal hour will constitute day's work.

Sec. 2. At stations where but one operator is employed and who works ten hours or more per day, such operators will, after a continuous service in the Telegraph Department of four years or more, be given fifteen days' vacation yearly under full pay or be paid in lieu thereof fifteen days' extra pay at the rate applying to their station. Vacations can be granted only up to the ability of the company to provide relief, and applications will be granted according to the seniority of the applicants; all applications to be filed during the months of January, February and March for vacations during the current year.

ARTICLE 8.

Sec. 1. When telegraphers are required by the Train Dispatcher to remain on duty longer than the number of hours constituting a day's work, they will be paid overtime.

Overtime will be based on the regular salary. The rate per hour will be determined by dividing the monthly rate by the number of hours required for the month's work, provided that the rate per hour will in no case be less than twenty-five cents. Allowance will be made for the actual time of service computed to the nearest five minutes.

Sec. 2. When telegraphers are called to the office by proper authority outside of their usual hours for duty, the compensation for one hour's work or less shall be twenty-five cents when the call is within three hours after the appointed time for relief, otherwise it will be fifty cents. If held more than one hour overtime will be paid as per Section 1.

Sec. 3. Day telegraphers are expected to report at an appointed hour on Sunday, but if held by the dispatcher for work they will be allowed overtime. Day telegraphers are expected, however, to know that their relief reports for duty Sunday night.

Sec. 4. When day telegraphers are required to work Sundays, overtime as per Section 1 (this Article) will be allowed.

Sec. 5. Night telegraphers will be paid one day extra at the scheduled daily rate for each Sunday they are required to work.

Sec. 6. At three trick telegraph offices, the second and third trick men will be considered as night operators.

ARTICLE 9.

Sec.1. Telegraphers will not be required to scrub waiting rooms, offices or out buildings, clean or disinfect stock cars.

Sec. 2. When telegraphers are required to attend pumps, they will receive five dollars ($5.00) per month extra compensation.

Sec. 3. When telegraphers are required to attend switches or work interlocking levers in interlocking towers they will be paid five dollars ($5.00) per month extra compensation. This extra compensation paid for attending to switches will include attending to the lamps pertaining to said switches.

Sec. 4. Telegraphers required to attend to pumps and switches will be paid $7.50 extra pay per month.

Sec. 5. Telegraphers will be allowed four dollars ($4.00) extra compensation for taking care of six (6) switch or sema-

phore lamps or less, and fifty cents (50c.) for each additional lamp per month will be paid, it being understood that in cases where the day and night operators share in the performance of the work the compensation shall be equally divided.

ARTICLE 10.

Sec. 1. Regular telegraphers transferred or promoted, or extra telegraphers assigned to regular positions will be furnished free transportation for themselves, family and effects.

Sec. 2. Regular telegraphers transferred or promoted will not suffer any loss of pay on account of the time lost in making the transfer, but will be paid at the rate of the position left until they go on duty in the new position.

ARTICLE 11.

Telegraphers will be granted leave of absence from time to time for the purpose of attending their meetings, provided such leave of absence does not interfer with the business of the Company, and they will be granted the necessary transportation over the lines of the Michigan Central Railroad.

ARTICLE 12.

Telegraphers will not be discriminated against on account of their serving on Boards of Adjustment, representing the telegraphers, and will be furnished transportation over the lines of the Michigan Central Railroad, and relieved without unnecessary delay for that purpose.

ARTICLE 13.

In case telegraphers are dismissed or should resign and should be re-instated or re-employed within one (1) year they shall retain their rights; after one year they shall be considered as new men.

ARTICLE 14.

Telegraphers shall receive the same rate of pay as agents or telegraphers relieved. Nothing in this article shall be considered as meaning that telegraphers shall suffer a reduction in their pay while temporarily relieving an agent or telegrapher.

ARTICLE 15.

Nothing in these articles will relieve telegraphers from responsibility under the rules.

ARTICLE 16.

These rules will be effective April 1, 1910, and will remain in effect until April 1, 1911, and thereafter until it is shown that there is some change in conditions which warrant a revision; either party to give thirty days' notice of a desire to change these rules.

WAGES.

The changes in wages granted under the agreement in Canada are shown in the following:—

CANADA DIVISION.

Station.	Positon.	New rate per month.	Old rate per month.
Windsor	D. Opr.	$62.50	$55.00
Windsor	N. Opr.	56.00	50.00
Windsor Yard	D. Opr.	62.50	55.00
Windsor Yard	N. Opr.	56.00	50.00
Maidston Cross	Agt. and Opr.	50.00	45.00
Amherstburg	Agt. and Opr.	60.00	55.00
Essex	D. Opr. and Clk.	52.50	45.00
Essex	N. Opr.	50.00	45.00
Woodslee	Agt. and Opr.	50.00	45.00
Ruscomb	Agt. and Opr.	50.00	45.00
Leamington	Agt. and Opr.	55.00	55.00
Comber	Agt. and Opr.	60.00	60.00
Tilbury	Agt. and Opr.	60.00	
Tilbury	N. Opr.	50.00	45.00
Fletcher	Agt. and Opr.	55.00	50.00
Buxton	Agt. and Opr.	50.00	54.00
Charing Cross	Agt. and Opr.	55.00	45.00
Fargo	D. Opr. and Leverman	50.00	45.00
Fargo	N. Opr. and Leverman	50.00	
Mull	Agt. and Opr.	50.00	45.00
Ridgetown	D. Opr.	50.00	45.00
Ridgetown	N. Opr.	50.00	45.00
Highgate	Agt. and Opr.	52.50	45.00
Muirkirk	Agt. and Opr.	50.00	45.00
Rodney	Agt. and Opr.	60.00	55.00
West Lorne	Agt. and Opr.	60.00	55.00
West Lorne	N. Opr.	50.00	43.00
Dutton	Agt. and Opr.	60.00	60.00

Iona	Agt. and Opr	50.00	45.00
Iona	N. Opr	50.00	43.00
Shedden	Agt. and Opr	50.00	45.00
St. Thomas	Chief Opr	87.50	
St. Thomas	D. Opr	67.50	60.00
St. Thomas	N. Opr	65.00	57.50
Kingsmill	Agt. and Opr	50.00	45.00
Aylmer	Agt. and Opr	58.00	55.00
Springfield	Agt. and Opr	52.50	45.00
Springfield	N. Opr	50.00	43.00
Brownsville	Agt. and Opr	52.50	45.00
Tillsonburg	Agt. and Opr	52.50	45.00
Tillsonburg	N. Opr	50.00	43.00
LaSallette	Agt. and Opr	58.00	50.00
LaSallette	D. Opr. and Leverman	50.00	
LaSallette	N. Opr. and Leverman	50.00	
Windham	Agt. and Opr	50.00	45.00
Waterford	D. Opr	57.50	50.00
Waterford	N. Opr	55.00	50.00
Villa Nova	Agt. and Opr	50.00	45.00
Hagersville	D. Opr. and Leverman	52.50	50.00
Hagersville	N. Opr. and Leverman	50.00	43.00
Edward	D. Opr	50.00	45.00
Edward	N. Opr	50.00	45.00
Canfield	Agt. Opr. and Leverman	52.50	45.00
Canfield	N. Opr. and Leverman	50.00	
Attercliffe	Agt. and Opr	50.00	45.00
Perry	Agt. and Opr	50.00	45.00
Perry	N. Opr	50.00	43.00
Welland	D. Opr. and Clk	62.50	55.00
Welland	N. Opr	57.50	50.00
Stevensville	Agt. and Opr	50.00	45.00
Niagara Junction	D. Opr. and Leverman	50.00	45.00
Niagara Junction	N. Opr. and Leverman	50.00	
Victoria	D. Opr	60.00	55.00
Victoria	N. Opr	55.00	50.00
Bridgeburg	D. Opr	50.00	45.00
Bridgeburg	N. Opr	50.00	43.00
Chippewa	Agt. and Opr	52.50	50.00
Montrose	D. Opr	62.50	60.00
Montrose	N. Opr	57.50	55.00
Victoria Park	Agt. and Opr	60.00	55.00
Niagara Falls	D. Opr	60.00	55.00
Niagara Falls	N. Opr	55.00	45.00
Suspension Bridge	D. Opr	60.00	55.00
Suspension Bridge	N. Opr	55.00	50.00
Alvinston	Agt. and Opr	55.00	50.00
Inwood	Agt. and Opr	50.00	45.00
Oil City	Agt. and Opr	55.00	50.00
Oil Springs	Agt. and Opr	50.00	45.00
Petrolia	Agt. and Opr	65.00	60.00
Brigden	Agt. and Opr	50.00	45.00
Courtright	Agt. and Opr	65.00	60.00
Niagara-on-the-Lake	Agt. and Opr	50.00	42.00
St. David	Agt. and Opr	50.00	
Buffalo, "W.H"	D. Opr	55.00	50.00

APPROVED,

R. H. L'HOMMEDIEU,
General Manager.

S. W. BROWN,
General Superintendent.

INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS DURING THE MONTH OF APRIL, 1910.

Under this heading, account is taken of such accidents only as were sustained by workmen in the course of their employment, and resulted in loss of life or limb or other serious impairment to industrial efficiency. The accidents reported are such as have come to the notice of the Department through the press of the country or correspondents of the *Labour Gazette*. The department is also indebted to the Bureau of Mines of Ontario and British Columbia, to the office of the factories' inspector of the Province of Ontario, the Ontario Railway and Municipal Board, and to the Department of Railways and Canals, for their kind assistance in furnishing the Department with the statement of returns of accidents reported to them.

INDUSTRIAL accidents occurring to 340 individual workpeople in Canada, during the month of April, 1910, were reported to the Department of Labour. Of these, ninety-four were fatal, and 246 resulted in serious injuries. In addition, two fatal accidents were reported as having taken place prior to the beginning of the month, information not having been received by the Department before April, 1910.

In the preceding month there were 132 fatal and 261 non-fatal accidents reported, a total of 394, and in April, 1909, there were sixty-four fatal and 186 non-fatal accidents, a total of 250. The number of fatal accidents reported in April, 1910, was, therefore, fifty-four less than in the preceding month, and ninety more than in April, 1909. The number of non-fatal accidents reported in April, 1910, was fifteen less than in the preceding month, and sixty more than in April, 1909. Altogether, there were fifty-four less industrial accidents reported in April, 1910, than in the preceding month, and ninety more than in the same month of the preceding year.

Of 186 returns received during the month giving the age of the victims of industrial accidents, twenty-four referred to persons under twenty-one years of age, fifty-eight to persons between twenty-one and forty-five, and seventeen to persons over forty-five. Eighty-seven persons were over twenty-one years of age, but their exact ages were not specified.

The following is a record of the accidents of the month, by industries and groups of trades:—

STATEMENT OF ACCIDENTS DURING APRIL, 1910, BY INDUSTRIES AND TRADES.

Trade or Industry.	Killed.	Injured.	Total.
Agriculture	10	18	28
Fishing and hunting	9	.....	9
Lumbering	16	11	27
Mining	7	10	17
Building trades	.....	7	7
Metal trades	7	52	59
Woodworking trades	1	28	29
Printing trades	.....	2	2
Textile trades	1	4	5
Food and tobaccopreparation	.....	6	6
Railway service	16	40	56
Navigation	4	4	8
General transport	3	8	11
Public employés	4	30	34
Miscellaneous	8	11	19
Unskilled labour	8	15	23
Total	94	246	340

Nature of Fatalities and Accidents.

The chief disasters of the month, causing the death of more than one workman, were: disastrous landslides at Bagotville, Que., and at Coucoucache, Que., in each of which four workmen lost their lives; the drowning of three river drivers near Tewkesbury, Que.; a fatal fire at Cornwall, Ont., in which five hotel employés were burned to death; the drowning of three fishermen off Priest Pond, P.E.I.; the drowning of three sailors off St. John, N.B., of two fishermen at Bear Point, N.S., of two fishermen at Grand Marais, P.E.I., of two mail carriers at Little Pabos, Que.; and the killing of two sawmill hands at Toronto, by a fall of timber.

Fishermen Carried to Sea off Priest Pond, P.E.I.

On April 19, three fishermen of Priest Pond, on the north side of Prince Edward Island, left in a gasoline dory to attend to their fishing nets, about half a mile out. The engine apparently broke down, and the dory being unable to make headway against the strong wind blowing off shore, was carried out to sea. A search for the men was made, but they could not be found.

Drowning of Three Sailors off St. John, N.B.

On April 21, a squall struck the schooner *Arthur M. Gibson*, New York to St. John, about four miles off the latter place, and three sailors were swept overboard and drowned.

Drowning Accident at Bear Point, N.S.

Two brothers left Bear Point, N.S., on April 2, for Emerald Isle, to meet a steamer for the purpose of shipping lobsters. While on their way, their boat capsized. and they were both drowned.

Killed by Fall of Lumber at Toronto, Ont.

While unloading a car of lumber in the yards of the Rosedale Lumber Company, Limited, Toronto, Ont., on the night of April 20, a pile of lumber slipped off a car which was being backed up, and fell on two workers, instantly killing one, and injuring the other in such a manner as to cause his death on the morning of April 21.

Drowning of Two Fishermen at Grand Marais, P.E.I.

While two fishermen were plying their calling in a gasoline boat, outside of Grand Marais, P.E.I., on April 19, their boat upset, and they were both drowned.

Drowning of Two Mail Carriers at Little Pabos, Que.

While two mail carriers were crossing the river at Little Pabos, Que., on April 28, in order to get the mail from the railway train at Caplin, Que., the scow in which they were making the trip, swamped, and they were both drowned.

Disastrous Landslide at Bagotville, Que.

On April 15, a premature explosion of dynamite dislodged about 2,000 cubic feet of earth on the line of the Ha Ha Bay Railway, at Bagotville, Que., causing a slide of earth and rocks, and burying underneath the same a gang of railway construction hands, killing four of them outright, and more or less injuring five others. The jury empanelled in the case, brought in a verdict of accidental death imputing blame to nobody.

Landslide at Coucoucache, Que.

On April 18, while a gang of construction hands were proceeding to work on a ballast train, on the line of the National Transcontinental Railway, at a place called Coucoucache, Que., a recently erected embankment, about fifty feet high, composed of rock and earth, gave way, precipitating the train down the embankment. In the wreck, four workmen were killed and ten others more or less seriously injured.

Drowning of Three River Drivers near Tewkesbury, Que.

On April 26, while driving logs on the Jacques Cartier river, three drivers were precipitated into the river, in the Bedard rapids, near Tewkesbury, Que., and were drowned before help could reach them.

Fatal Fire at Cornwall, Ont.

On April 29, a fire occurred in the Rossmore Hotel at Cornwall, Ont., in which five of the hotel employés, and several boarders were burned to death.

Record by Trades and Industries.

Agriculture.—There were ten fatal and eighteen non-fatal accidents in this industry, during April, 1910, compared with thirteen killed and twenty-seven injured, in the preceding month, and ten killed and twenty-four injured in April, 1909. Four of the deaths were due to runaways, two to blood-poisoning, and one each to a fall, to electricity, to being run over, and one to being found dead. Of the serious accidents, six were due to falls, four to machinery, three to tools, two each to live stock and to falling material, and one to a runaway.

Fishing and hunting.—Nine of these workers were drowned during April, 1910. The previous month showed two fatalities, and April, 1909, nine killed and five injured.

Lumbering.—Sixteen workmen were killed and eleven injured in April, 1910, compared with ten killed and eighteen injured in March, last, and four killed and twelve injured in April, 1909. Eight of the fatalities were caused by drowning, five by falling material, two by machinery and one by flying material. Of the other accidents, six were caused by machinery, three by falls, and one each by flying and falling material.

Mining.—In this group, there were seven fatalities and ten serious accidents, compared with eight fatalities and twenty-eight injured in the previous month, and seven killed and six injured in April, a year ago. Two of the fatalities were due to falling material, and one each to being run over, to a fall, to an explosion, to mine cars and to machinery. Five of the minor accidents were due to cars, two to falling material, and one each to being run over, to an explosion and to machinery.

Building trades.—Seven workers were injured during April, last, five by falls, and one each by falling material and by machinery. The record of March, last, was five killed and twenty-four injured, and of April, 1909, thirteen injured.

Metal trades.—During April, 1910, there were seven deaths caused by accident and fifty-two injuries, compared with five deaths and twenty-four injuries in the month before, and four deaths and forty-three injuries in April of last year. Three of the fatalities were due to electricity, and one each to drowning, to an elevator, to an explosion and to machin-

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA,
STATISTICAL TABLE SERIES, F., No. 76.

TABLE OF FATAL ACCIDENTS DURING THE MONTH OF APRIL, 1910.

Trade or Industry.	Locality.	Date	No.	Cause of Fatality.
Agriculture				
Farmer	St. Francois, Que.	April 1	1	From results of amputation of hand.
"	Chalk River, Ont.	" 4	1	Fell from train.
"	Rush Lake, Sask.	" 13	1	Struck by lightning.
"	North Oxford, Ont.	" 19	1	In a runaway.
"	St. Hilaire, Que.	" 23	1	Run over by train.
"	Cleveland, Que.	" 15	1	In a runaway.
"	Westminster Township, Ont.	" 25	1	Stepped on fork, died of blood poisoning.
"	Stoney Creek, Ont.	" 27	1	Found dead.
"	Moose Jaw, Sask.	" 25	1	In a runaway.
"	Bathurst Township, Ont.	" 30	1	In a runaway.
Fishing and hunting				
Fishermen	Bear Point, N.S.	" 3	2	Drowned, boat capsized.
"	Port Medway, N.S.	" 17	1	Drowned, dory upset.
"	Priest Pond, P.E.I.	" 19	3	Drowned, gasoline dory carried out to sea.
"	Liscombe, N.S.	" 17	1	Drowned, dory foundered.
"	Grand Marais, P.E.I.	" 21	2	Drowned, gasoline boat upset.
Lumbering				
River driver	Near Harcourt, N.B.	" 11	1	Drowned in jam of logs.
"	Near LaPatrie, Que.	" 12	1	Drowned, fell from logs.
"	Wyckham, N.B.	" 15	1	Bow of logs fell on him.
"	Salmon River, N.S.	" 19	1	Drowned, boat capsized.
"	St. Tite des Caps, Que.	" 23	1	Drowned, fell off logs.
"	Tewkesbury, Que.	" 28	3	Drowned, fell off logs.
"	St. John River, N.B.	" 26	1	Drowned.
Logger	White Rock Bay, B.C.	" 12	1	Tree fell on him.
"	Vancouver, B.C.	" 24	1	Tree fell on him.
Sawmill hand	Toronto, Ont.	" 21	2	Pile of lumber fell on them.
"	Sackville, N.B.	" 6	1	Caught in shafting.
"	Campbellton, N.B.	" 28	1	Caught in shafting.
Pulp Mill foreman	Clark City, Que.	" 11	1	By flying wood from saw.
Mining				
Miner	Coal Creek, B.C.	" 2	1	By fall of rock.
"	Coal Creek, B.C.	" 2	1	Run over by train.
"	Michel, B.C.	" 7	1	By fall of coal.
"	Sherbrooke, Que.	" 20	1	Fell 50 feet in shaft.
"	Babine Mountain, B.C.	" 11	1	Drilled into missed hole.
"	Middlesboro, B.C.	" 9	1	Crushed between car and wall.
Concentrating mill emp.	Eustis, Que.	" 19	1	Caught in shafting.
Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades				
Electrical worker	St. Johns, Que.	" 5	1	Electrocuted.
"	Kenora, Ont.	" 14	1	Electrocuted.
"	Fort William, Ont.	" 18	1	Electrocuted.
Bridge builder	Ruscomb, Ont.	" 12	1	Drowned, jumped from bridge to avoid a train.
Iron and steel worker	London, Ont.	" 21	1	Crushed in elevator.
Foundryman	Sault Ste. Marie.	" 24	1	By blast of gas.
Iron worker	Longue Pointe, Que.	" 30	1	Caught in shafting.
Woodworking trades				
Woodworker	Southampton, Ont.	" 12	1	By flying wood from saw.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA,
STATISTICAL TABLE SERIES, F., No. 76.

TABLE OF FATAL ACCIDENTS DURING THE MONTH OF APRIL, 1910.

Trade or Industry.	Locality.	Date	No.	Cause of Fatality.
Textile trades				
Spinner	Guelph, Ont.	April 5	1	By fall in elevator.
Railway service				
Engineer	Fernie, B.C.	" 12	1	In a derailment.
Brakeman	South Durham, Que.	" 13	1	Run over by train.
"	North Bay, Ont.	" 21	1	Run over by train.
"	Chatsworth, Ont.	" 22	1	Run over by train.
Construction hands	Scarboro, Ont.	" 14	1	Run over by dump car.
"	Bagotville, Que.	" 14	4	By a rockslide.
"	Coucoucache, Que.	" 18	4	Derailment of train on embankment.
Chief dispatcher	Maynooth, Ont.	" 12	1	Log rolled on him.
Yardman	Moncton, N.B.	" 13	1	Run over by train.
Sectionman	Oak River, Man.	" 2	1	Run over by train.
Navigation				
Deckhand	Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.	" 14	1	Drowned, fell overboard.
Sailors	Off St John, N.B.	" 21	3	Drowned, swept overboard in storm.
General transport				
Teamster	Rainy River, Ont.	" 5	1	Crushed between two loads of timber.
"	Guelph, Ont.	" 12	1	In a runaway.
Driver	Vancouver, B.C.	" 8	1	In a runaway.
Public employés				
Provincial constable	Mission, B.C.	" 19	1	Assaulted in cars by hoboes.
Special constable	Glace Bay, N.S.	" 23	1	Run over by train.
Mail carriers	Grand Pabos, Que.	" 28	2	Drowned, mail boat swamped.
Miscellaneous				
Merchant	Vancouver, B.C.	" 9	1	Fell eight stories from iron fire escape.
Hotel Porter	New Liskeard, Ont.	" 23	1	Electrocuted.
"	Cornwall, Ont.	" 29	1	Burned to death in hotel fire.
Asst.-Mgr. Chemical Company	Sydney, N.S.	" 27	1	Caught between cars.
Bell boy	Cornwall, Ont.	" 27	1	Cremated in hotel fire.
Domestics	Cornwall, Ont.	" 27	1	Cremated in hotel fire.
Unskilled labour				
Labourer	Niagara Falls, Ont.	" 5	1	Derrick boom fell on him.
"	Levis, Que.	" 5	1	Run over by train.
"	Lachine, Que.	" 9	1	Run over by train.
"	Winnipeg, Man.	" 5	1	Bucket filled with earth fe on him.
"	Saskatoon, Sask.	" 19	1	Boom of derrick fell on him.
"	Niagara Falls, Ont.	" 5	1	Crushed by hoist.
"	Montreal, Que.	" 27	1	Telegraph pole fell on him.
"	New Glasgow, N.S.	" 16	1	Run over by train.

FATAL ACCIDENTS HAPPENING IN THE PREVIOUS MONTH, BUT ONLY REPORTED TO THE DEPARTMENT IN APRIL, 1910.

Miner	Coal Creek, B.C.	Mar. 30	1	By fall of rock.
Iron and steel worker	Welland, Ont.	" 31	1	Died of injuries received February 9, by falling on gearing.

ery. Sixteen of the injuries were due to falling material, thirteen to machinery, eight to flying material, four each to falls and to electricity, two each to scalds and to explosions and to tools, and one to molten metal.

Woodworking trades.—One workman was killed and twenty-eight injured during April, compared with one killed and eleven injured in the month before, and one killed and thirteen injured in April, 1909. Flying material caused the fatal accident; twenty-one of the other accidents were caused by machinery, three to flying material, two to elevators, one each to a fall and to live stock.

Printing trades.—Machinery caused two accidents in the allied trades. In the preceding month, there were five non-fatal accidents, and in April a year ago, four.

Textile trades.—To a fall was due one death, and four other workmen were seriously injured, two being due to machinery and one each to an explosion and to flying material.

Food and tobacco.—During April, 1910, six workmen were injured, four by machinery, and one each by an elevator and by electricity. In March, last, the record was two killed and six injured, and in April, 1909, two injured.

Railway service.—There were sixteen employés killed and forty injured during April, compared with seventy-two killed and thirty-three injured in the preceding month, and thirteen killed and twenty injured in April, 1909. Six of the fatalities were due to being run over, and five each to derailments and to falling material. Fourteen of the non-fatal accidents were due to derailments, eight to falling material, four to being run over, three each to collisions, to being run over, to machinery and to flying material, and two to falls.

Navigation.—During April, four of these workers were drowned and four others were seriously injured, three by machinery and one by falling material. There were no accidents in March, and in April, 1909, the record was eight killed and five injured.

General transport.—In this group there were three killed and eight injured, compared with four killed and thirteen injured in the month previous, and seventeen injured in April, of last year. To runaways were due two of the deaths, and being crushed between cars, the other one. Of the injuries, four were due to collisions, and one each to a fall, to being run over and to an explosion.

Public employés.—Four public employés were killed and thirty injured, during April, 1910, as against six injuries in the month before, and one injury in April a year ago. Two of the fatalities were caused by drowning, and one each by being assaulted by tramps and by being run over. Of the non-fatal accidents, twenty were caused by falling material, three by explosions, and by being assaulted by prisoners, two by flying material, and one each by a fall and by electricity.

Miscellaneous.—The record for April, 1910, was eight killed and eleven injured, for the month before, six killed and nine injured, and for April, 1909, two killed and eight injured. Five of the victims were burned to death, and one each of the others was killed by a fall, by electricity, and by being caught between cars. Four of the minor accidents were caused by falls, three by runaways, and one each by machinery, by an explosion, by a tool, and by live stock.

Unskilled labour.—Eight labourers were killed and fifteen injured, compared with two killed and fifteen injured in the previous month, and five killed and seven injured in April, 1909. Five of the deaths were due to falling material, and three to being run over. Seven of the injuries were due to falling material, three to explosions, two each to being run over, and to falls, and one to machinery.

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULE IN GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS AWARDED DURING THE MONTH OF APRIL, 1910.

The following is a list of contracts awarded by the Department of Public Works, the Department of Railways and Canals, and the Department of Marine and Fisheries, which have received the signatures of both parties, together with the fair wages schedule inserted in each contract, setting forth the minimum rate of wages to be paid to the labourers engaged upon the works. A statement of orders for supplies given by the Post Office Department is added.

Department of Public Works.

PROTECTION PIER, WINNIPEG BEACH, MAN.

Protection pier, Winnipeg, Man., name of contractor, John Lowrey, Ottawa Ont.; date of contract, April 13, 1910; amount of contract, $14,960.

Trade or Class of Labour.	Rate of Wages, Per Day of 10 Hours, Not less than:
Foreman carpenter	$4.00
Engineman for pile driver	3.00
Carpenters	3.50
Blacksmiths	3.00
Blacksmiths' helpers	2.00
Labourers	2.00
Driver with 1 horse and cart	3.50
Driver with 2 horses and wagon	5.00

Department of Railways and Canals.

BRIDGE OVER TRENT CANAL, AT LINDSAY, ONT.

Erection of a Strauss Trunnion Bascule bridge over Trent Canal, at Lindsay, Ont.; date of contract, April 6, 1910; amount of contract, $14,600; contractors, The Hamilton Bridge Works Company, Limited.

Trade or Class of Labour.	Rate of Wages, Per Day of 10 Hours, Not less than:
Bridge erection foreman	$2.50
Assemblers	2.00
Rivetters	2.00
Rivet heaters	1.75
Structural iron workers	2.25
Labourers	1.50
Hoisting engine driver	2.00
Carpenter	2.25
Painters	2.00
Watchman	1.50
Machinists	2.00
" helpers	No rate.
Carpenters' helpers	No rate.

CONSTRUCTION OF RAILWAY, THESSALON, ONT.

For a line of railway from Thessalon, northerly, not exceeding four miles; date of subsidy agreement, April 19, 1910; amount of subsidy, $3,200 per mile, not exceeding $6,400 per mile; railway company, The Thessalon and Northern Railway Company.

RATE OF WAGES.

All mechanics, labourers or other persons who perform labour in the construction of the work hereby contracted for, shall be paid such wages as are generally accepted as current for competent workmen in the district in which the work is being performed, and if there is no current rate in such district, then a fair and reasonable rate, and shall not be required to work for longer hours than those fixed by the custom of the trade in the district where the work is carried on, except for the protection of life or property or in case of other emergencies. In the event of a dispute arising as to what is the current or a fair and reasonable rate of wages, or what are the current hours fixed by the custom of the trade, it shall be determined by the Minister of Labour, whose decision shall be final.

These conditions shall extend and apply to moneys payable for the use or hire of horses or teams, and the persons entitled to payment for the use or hire of horses or teams shall have the like right in respect of moneys so owing to them as if such moneys were payable to them in respect of wages.

In the event of default being made in payment of any money owing in respect of wages of any mechanic, labourer or other person employed on the said work, and if a claim therefore is filed in the office of the Minister of

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and proof thereof satisfactory to the Minister is furnished, the Minister may pay such claim out of any moneys at any time payable by His Majesty under such contract, and the amounts so paid shall be deemed payments to the contractors.

RAILWAY, RED DEER, ALTA., ROCKY MOUNTAIN HOUSE.

For line of railway from a point at or near town of Red Deer, to a point on the North Saskatchewan River, at or near Rocky Mountain House, not exceeding seventy miles; date of subsidy agreement, April 25, 1910; amount of subsidy, $3,200 per mile, not exceeding $6,400 per mile; railway company Alberta Central Railway Company.

RATE OF WAGES.

All mechanics, labourers or other persons who perform labour in the construction of the work hereby contracted for, shall be paid such wages as are generally accepted as current for competent workmen in the district in which the work is being performed, and if there is no current rate in such district, then a fair and reasonable rate, and shall not be required to work for longer hours than those fixed by the custom of the trade in the district where the work is carried on, except for the protection of life or property or in case of other emergencies. In the event of a dispute arising as to what is the current or a fair and reasonable rate of wages, or what are the current hours fixed by the custom of the trade, it shall be determined by the Minister of Labour, whose decision shall be final.

These conditions shall extend and apply to moneys payable for the use or hire of horses or teams, and the persons entitled to payment for the use or hire of horses or teams shall have the like right in respect of moneys so owing to them as if such moneys were payable to them in respect of wages.

In the event of default being made in payment of any money owing in respect of wages of any mechanic, labourer or other person employed on the said work, and if a claim therefore is filed in the office of the Minister of

. . . . . .

and proof thereof satisfactory to the Minister is furnished, the Minister may pay such claim out of any moneys at any time payable by His Majesty under such contract, and the amounts so paid shall be deemed payments to the contractors.

Department of Marine and Fisheries.

LIFEBOAT HOUSE AT ESCUMINAC, N.B.

The construction of a wooden lifeboat house at Escuminac village, in the County of Northumberland, N.B.; date of contract, October 7,1909; name of contractor, Edward Burke, Esq., St. John, N.B.; amount of contract, $855.00.

Trade or class of Labour.	Rate of Wages, Per Day of 10 Hours. Not less than
Carpenters	$1.75
Painters	1.75
Labourers	1.25
Builders' labourers	1.50

CRIBWORK PIER, GRAND ENTRY HARBOUR, MAGDALEN ISLANDS, QUE.

The construction of a cribwork pier for a pole light at Grand Entry Harbour, Magdalen Islands, Que.; date of contract, March 17, 1910; name of contractor, George J. Murray, Esq., Pictou, N.S.; amount of contract, $704.00.

Trade or Class of Labour.	Rate of Wages, Per Day of 10 Hours. Not less than:
Carpenters	$1.50
Masons	2.50
Bricklayers	3.00
Labourers	1.25

Post Office Department.

During the month of April orders were given by the Post Office Department for the supplies below mentioned, subject to the regulations for the suppression of the *sweating* system, and the securing of payment to the working men and working women of fair wages, and the performance of the work under proper sanitary conditions.

Nature of Orders.	Amount of orders.
Making metal dating stamps and type and making other hand stamps and brass crown seals	838.75
Making and repairing rubber dating stamps and type, also other stamps	42.40
Supplying stamping material and wooden boxes, and repairing stamping pads	1,840.05
Supplying mail bags	1,749.75
Repairing mail bags	1,984.01
Making and repairing Post Office Scales	683.00
Making and repairing mail locks and supplying mail bag fittings	672.40
Supplying Railway Mail Clerks' tin travelling boxes, and repairing portable letter boxes, Railway Mail Clerks' tin travelling boxes, parcel receptacles and Street Letter Boxes	237.25
Making and repairing miscellaneous articles of Postal Stores	59.30
Making and supplying articles of official uniform	1,126.73

TRADE DISPUTES DURING THE MONTH OF APRIL, 1910.

WHILE there were a number of trade disputes affecting large bodies of men, which began in April, few of them were of long duration, and industrial conditions were impeded by them for only a short time. Building operations were brought to a standstill at Lethbridge, Alta., for eleven days, at the beginning of the month, and the towns of Frank, Alta., and Greenwood, B.C., suffered to some extent from strikes of coal miners and smelter men. The chief point of disturbance, however, continued to be at Springhill, N.S., where a strike of coal miners, which began on August 10, 1909, was still in force. The strike at Glace Bay, C.B., of the employés of the Dominion Coal Company, was formally declared off, on April 28, and the men will return to work as soon as vacancies can be found for them. The strike had lasted from July 6, 1909, but according to the Company, conditions had not been affected for several months.

Analysis of Trade Disputes during the Month.

Number and magnitude.—The total number of trade disputes reported to have been in existence in Canada, during April, was sixteen, five more than in the previous month, and six more than in April, 1909. About 122 firms, and 3,704 employés were affected by these disputes, about 107 firms, and 1,916 employés being affected by new disputes.

Loss of time in working days.—The loss of time to employés through trade disputes, during April, was approximately 49,110 working days, compared with a loss of about 50,570 days in March, and 79,500, in April, 1909.

Trades affected by new disputes.—The following table shows the trades affected by new disputes of the month, and the number of employés involved in each group of trades.

[1]See pages 6861-6904, House of Commons debate.

Trades.	No. of disputes.	No. of workers.
Lumbering	1	150
Mining	2	401
Building trades	1	400
Metal trades	2	580
Clothing trades	2	222
Transport	2	145
Unskilled labour	1	18
Total	11	1,916

Localities affected by new disputes.—The new disputes of the month occurred in the following provinces of the Dominion.

Province.	No. of disputes.
New Brunswick	1
Ontario	5
Manitoba	1
Alberta	2
British Columbia	2
Total	11

Causes of disputes.—The following were the causes of the new disputes of the month.

Cause.	No. of disputes.
For increase in wages	3
For increase in wages and shorter hours	1
Against reduction in wages, for recognition of Union and 'closed shop'	1
Against declaration for 'open shops'	1
Against employment of particular persons	3
Against conditions of employment	1
For 'closed shop'	1
Total	11

Methods of settlement.—Of the sixteen disputes in existence during April, ten were terminated, leaving six still unsettled at the end of the month. Eight were terminated by negotiations between the parties concerned, one by reference to a Board under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, and in the remaining case, the places of the strikers were filled.

Results of disputes.—The employers were successful in two of the disputes that were terminated, the employés were successful in three, and compromises were effected in three cases. In one case, the employés were partially successful, most of them having been granted their demands, and in the remaining dispute, the result was indefinite, the matter having been left to a Board under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act.

Disputes which Commenced Prior to the Beginning of the Month.

The disputes in existence during April, which began in previous months, comprised strikes of coal miners at Springhill, N.S., carpet weavers at Guelph, Ont., garment workers at Toronto, Ont., and cloak makers at Montreal, Que.

Strike of Coal Miners at Springhill, N.S.

No settlement took place with regard to a strike of coal miners at Springhill, N.S., which began on August 10, 1909, on account of the refusal of the Cumberland Railway and Coal Company to grant a demand for recognition of the United Mine Workers of America, an increase in wages and certain changes in the conditions of employment. About 1,700 men were originally affected by this dispute, but a number of them had left the district, and the Company had resumed operations to a limited extent early in the present year, having about 300 men employed during the month of March.

Strike of Carpet Weavers at Guelph, Ont.

No settlement was reported in the case of a strike of carpet weavers at Guelph, Ont., who went out on December 11, on account of the refusal of their employers to grant a demand for extra pay for overtime, and general dissatisfaction with the conditions of their employment. About twenty-eight men were directly and twelve indirectly affected by this dispute, but some of the strikers left to seek work in other localities, and the Company were reported to have secured a number of men to take their places.

Strike of Garment Workers at Toronto, Ont.

No settlement was reported in a strike of fifty-eight female garment workers, which began at Toronto, Ont., on February 2, on account of the refusal of the employers to give thread free, instead of deducting the cost from the wages of their employés, which the Company claimed had been their custom for twenty years.

Strike of Cloak Makers at Montreal, Que.

No settlement was reported in the case of a strike of forty male, and twenty-five, female, cloak makers, at Montreal, Que. which began on February 18, on account of the refusal of the employers to grant a demand for an increase in wages. On February 23, a sympathetic strike was declared by about 935 cloak makers in twenty-five other shops, but agreements were quickly reached with many of these establishments, only eleven firms,and 225 employés being affected during March. In the course of April, industrial conditions ceased to be affected by the dispute.

Settlement of Strike of Coal Miners at Glace Bay, N.S.

On April 28, the strike of coal miners of the Dominion Coal Company, which began on July 6, 1909, was formally declared off by the local branches of the United Mine Workers' of America, who were involved in it, and on the following day about 100 men applied for re-instatement. It was stated by the Company, that the terms upon which they were willing to take back the strikers had been repeatedly set forth by them. These conditions were reported by the Union to

be as follows (1) Foremen employés out of work, would be taken back as soon as possible, and there would be no discrimination against them (2) The men, so far as possible, would be given work similar to that in which they were previously employed. (3) The men would be housed as soon as possible after they had returned to work. (4) When the men had gone back to work, the Company would receive a committee of any of its employés to discuss any grievances that might arise.

Some months before, the Company claimed to be producing the normal quantity of coal, having secured sufficient men to replace those on strike, but the formal termination of the dispute, on the part of the men, enabled the Company to extend its operations.

New Disputes.

The new disputes of the month affected coal miners at Frank, Alta., smeltermen at Greenwood, B.C., building trades at Lethbridge, Alta., sawmill hands at St. John, N.B., tailors at Winnipeg, Man., iron workers' labourers at Hamilton, Ont., sheet metal workers at Vancouver, B.C., shoe workers at Berlin, Ont., longshoremen at Point Edward, Ont., freight-handlers and civic labourers at Hamilton, Ont.

Strike of Coal Miners at Frank, Alta.

On April 2, about 234 coal miners of the Canadian-American Coal and Coke Company, stopped work at Frank, Alta. The causes of the dispute were the reduction in wages of twenty-eight employés, and the refusal of the Company to concede the extension of the jurisdiction of the Union over certain shaftmen, or to agree to the principle of a 'closed shop'. No resumption of work was reported during the month, but on application of the Company, a Board was formed under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, to deal with the matters in dispute.

Strike of Smeltermen at Greenwood, B.C.

On April 19, a strike of 167 smeltermen of the British Columbia Copper Company took place at Greenwood, B.C. According to the company, the alleged cause of the dispute, was the desire of the men to have the principle of the 'closed shop' adopted in its works. No settlement took place during the month.

Strike in the Building Trades at Lethbridge, Alta.

On April 1, a general strike in the building trades took place at Lethbridge, Alta., with the object of gaining an eight-hour day and certain changes in wages. About 400 men were reported to have been involved in this dispute, including carpenters, painters, plumbers, sheet metal workers, electricians, lathers and labourers. All the contractors in the town, about sixty in number were involved, as well as ten other firms indirectly affected. The strike was terminated on April 12, by the signing of an agreement conceding the eight-hour day and 'closed shops' after May 1.

Strike of Sawmill Hands at St. John, N.B.

On April 12, about 150 sawmill hands employed by Messrs. Stetson & Cutler, at St. John, N.B., declared a strike on account of the refusal of the employers to grant a demand for an increase of ten per cent. in their wages. Work was resumed on April 20, the increase demanded having been granted. On the termination of this dispute, the five other mill owners of St. John, employing about 800 men, voluntarily granted a similar increase to their employés.

Strike of Tailors at Winnipeg, Man.

On April 6, a general strike of tailors took place at Winnipeg, Man., in which all the establishments and about 150 employés were involved. The object of the strike was to procure an advance of ten per cent. in wages. The strike was terminated on April 12, an increase of eight per cent. having been conceded.

Strike of Iron Workers' Labourers at Hamilton, Ont.

On April 1, about 500 employés of the Hamilton Steel and Iron Company stop-

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA,
STATISTICAL TABLE, SERIES C, No. 115.

TABLE OF TRADE DISPUTES DURING THE MONTH OF APRIL.

Occupation.	Locality.	Alleged Cause or Object.	No. of Firms or Establishments affected.		Approximate No. of Employés affected.				Date of commencement.	Date of termination.	Result.
					Directly.		Indirectly.				
			Directly.	Indirectly.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.			
DISPUTES WHICH COMMENCED PRIOR TO THE BEGINNING OF THE MONTH.											
Mining											
Coal Miners	Springhill, N.S.	For recognition of union and increase of wages and against conditions of employment	1	.....	1,400	.....	.....	.....	Aug. 10	.....	No settlement reported, but places of many strikers were filled.
Textile trades											
Carpet weavers	Guelph, Ont.	Demand of men for extra pay for overtime, and general dissatisfaction with conditions	1	.....	28	.....	12	.....	Dec. 11	.....	No settlement reported, but some strikers sought work elsewhere, and some places were filled.
Clothing trades											
Garment workers	Toronto, Ont.	Refusal of employers to give thread free, instead of deducting cost from wages	1	.....	.....	58	.....	.....	Feb. 2	.....	No settlement reported at end of month.
Cloakmakers	Montreal, Que.	Demand for increase in wages	1	.....	40	25	.....	.....	Feb. 18	.....	No settlement reported at end of month.
.....	Montreal, Que.	In sympathy with striking cloak makers	11	.....	100	125	.....	.....	Feb. 23	.....	No settlement reported at end of month, but conditions ceased to be affected.

DISPUTES WHICH BEGAN DURING THE MONTH.

Lumbering												
Sawmill hands	St. John, N.B.	For increase of ten per cent. in wages	1		150				April 12	April 20	Increase of ten per cent. in wages granted.
Mining												
Coal miners	Frank, Alta.	Against reduction in wages, for recognition of union with respect to certain employés and for a 'closed shop.'	1		234				April 2	April 29	Dispute referred to Board under I.D.I. Act, 1907.
Smeltermen	Greenwood, B.C.	For employment of union labour only	1		167				April 19		No settlement reported at end of month.
Building trades												
All building trades	Lethbridge, Alta.	For eight-hour day and certain changes in wages	60	10	400				April 1	April 12	Agreement signed in favour of employés.
Metal trades												
Iron workers	Hamilton, Ont.	Employés were dissatisfied with foremen	1		500				April 1	April 2	Foremen were removed by Company and work resumed.
Labourers												
Sheet metal workers	Vancouver, B.C.	Against declaration of employers for 'open shops'.	28		80				April 8		Work resumed by all but 12 unionists and 8 apprentices on agreement being reached in some shops Negotiations still pending at end of month.
Clothing trades												
Tailors	Winnipeg, Man.	For ten per cent. increase in wages.			110	40			April 6	April 12	An eight per cent. increase in wages granted.
Shoe workers	Berlin, Ont.	Against rule requiring two weeks notice of intention to leave	1		49	16	4	3	April 11	April 20	Agreement signed; one weeks' notice only required.
General transport												
Freight handlers	Hamilton, Ont.	For increase in wages	1		20				April 11	April 13	Increase of one cent per hour granted
Longshoremen	Point Edward, Ont.	Against employment of Italians.	2		125				April 28	April 29	Work resumed on understanding that Italians could not be molested and that strikers would not be discriminated against.
Unskilled labour												
Civic labourers	Hamilton, Ont.	Men objected to foreman.	1		18				April 18	April 19	Work no longer affected by strike.

*Considerable difficulty has been experienced by the Department of Labour in making an exact classification of existing trade disputes, particularly in cases where after the declaration of a strike, some of the original strikers have returned to work or had their places filled with new hands, or where establishments affected have found that for either of these reasons, or both, or for the other causes, their business is no longer seriously affected. In such cases while, in one sense, it may be true a strike may be regarded as still in existence because of no formal declaration by either of the parties of its termination, yet so far as the actual effect upon the business interests of the community is concerned a record of the continuance of such a dispute might be misleading. The list of trade disputes published in the present table therefore, includes mention only of such disputes as during the month or at its termination affected, to an appreciable degree, the carrying on of the industrial or business operations of the firm or establishments concerned. Mention moreover, is not made of disputes involving less than six employés, or of less duration than 24 hours.

ped work at Hamilton, Ont., the alleged cause being dissatisfaction with certain of the foremen. Work was resumed on April 2, the Company having removed the foremen, with whom the men were dissatisfied.

Dispute of Sheet Metal Workers at Vancouver, B.C.

On April 8, a dispute affecting sheet metal workers took place at Vancouver, B.C., in which about twenty-eight firms, and eighty employés were involved. In the course of the month, settlements were reached in many cases, and at the end of April, it was reported that only twelve journeymen and eight or ten apprentices were still out.

Strike of Shoe Workers at Berlin, Ont.

On April 11, a strike of shoe workers took place at Berlin, Ont., in which about forty-nine male, and sixteen female employés were affected directly, and four male, and three female employés indirectly. The dispute arose on account of the Ahrens Shoe Company notifying their staff that a two weeks' notice would be required of any employé wishing to leave the factory, and pay for that time would be withheld, to enforce this order. Negotiations were immediately instituted with a view to arriving at a settlement, and on April 20, work was resumed, on the following terms:—

"That in the event of an employé desiring to leave the employ of the firm, one week's notice must be given at the office. Otherwise, one week's pay will be forfeited. That the time for collecting the work checks of the piece-workers, and the time for the day-workers, will be Wednesday morning, with pay-day on the following Saturday, at the time of closing the factory for that week's work. Pay-day shall be every other week. In the case of the discharge of any employé, a week's notice will also be given, unless the cause for such discharge is a case of misdemeanor.

Strike of Longshoremen at Point Edward, Ont.

On April 28, about 125 longshoremen employed by Messrs. Bassett & Smith, contractors, and the Northern Navigation Company, declared a strike at Point Edward, Ont., refusing to work with some Italians, whom the employers claimed they had to bring from Toronto, as they had been unable to get sufficient labour. On the next day, the strikers returned to work on the understanding that they would not molest the Italians, and that the employers would not discriminate against them.

Strike of Freighthandlers at Hamilton, Ont.

On April 11, a strike of freight handlers of the Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Railway Company, took place at Hamilton, Ont., on account of the refusal of the employers to grant a demand for an increase in wages. On April 13, an increase of one cent per hour was granted. Seven men who went out on April 11 were not taken back. About twenty men were affected by this dispute

Strike of Labourers at Hamilton, Ont.

On April 18, a strike of civic labourers working on the water mains at Hamilton Ont., stopped work, on account of a foreman being placed over them. Twelve men were dismissed and six left of their own accord. The work was not affected longer than one day.

The table which is published herewith is a compilation of the trade disputes of the Dominion of Canada, which began or were in continuance during the month of April, and which have been reported to the Department.

REPORTS OF DEPARTMENTS AND BUREAUS.

The following reports of departments and bureaus were received at the Department of Labour, Ottawa, during April, 1910.

DOMINION REPORT.

Canal Statistics.

Department of Railways and Canals. Canal Statistics for the season of navigation, 1909. Ottawa: King's Printer, 1910. Pages 100. Price, 10 cents.

IN the report on canal statisitcs of Canada, for the year 1909, it is stated that the traffic of the canals, during the last season of navigation, amounted to 33,720,748 tons, representing an increase of 16,217,928 tons, or 92.6 per cent. over 1908. The principal increase of traffic was through the Sault Ste. Marie Canal, which amounted to 12,759,216 tons in 1908, and 27,861,245 tons in 1909.

NOVA SCOTIA REPORT.

Education in Nova Scotia.

Annual Report of the Superintendent of Education of Nova Scotia for the year ended July 31, 1909. Halifax: King's Printer, 1910. Pages 294.

The report of the Superintendent of Education of Nova Scotia, for the year ended July 31, 1909, shows good progress compared with the previous year. The regular public school enrollment increased from 100,105 to 101,680 pupils, and there were in addition 1,375 pupils attending the technical schools. These latter included 566 at the coal mining schools, 338 at the engineering schools, and 471 at evening technical schools. The current cost of the technical schools to the Provincial Treasury rose from $29,972.25 to $33,068.15. The Nova Scotia Technical College was completed and ready for occupation on September 24, 1909, and classes were opened on September 28. This college is closely affiliated with the Universities of Acadia, Dalhousie, King's and St. Francis-Xavier in Nova Scotia, and Mount Allison in New Brunswick, by the terms of which the universities offer a uniform course in engineering, covering the first two years of a four years' course, and the technical college offers the last two years in civil, electrical, mechanical and mining engineering. A system of short winter courses is planned for the benefit of men employed on railroad construction, land surveying and bridge building, and for mining superintendents, and firemen in charge of power plants around the mines. All students in civil and mining engineering are required to take practical work in surveying in a summer camp.

In nearly every colliery town there has been established an evening school for instruction in coal mining, and in Glace Bay and Sydney Mines special classes are held for the advanced work suited for underground managers who wish to become managers. An optional coal mining course has also been introduced into the public schools, conducted by special mining instructors in the employ of the Department of Technical Education.

QUEBEC REPORT.

Industrial Conditions in Quebec.

General report of the Minister of Public Works and Labour of the Province of Quebec for the year ending June 30, 1909. Quebec: King's Printer, 1909. Pages, 145.

The portions of the report of the Minister of Public Works and Labour, relating to industrial conditions are the chapters on trade disputes and on the inspection of industrial establishments and public buildings. In the report of the Registrar of Councils of Conciliation and Arbitration, it is observed that the number of manufacturers and workingmen who are disposed to settle disputes by peaceful means is on the increase, and his services have been sought rather to prevent than to settle conflicts. Particulars are given of the following disputes in which his intervention was sought: strike of employés in lumber coves at Sillery, Que., complaint of lumber mill hands at Louiseville, complaint of weavers at Chambly Canton, strike

of shoe lasters at Quebec, dispute between a foreman and workmen in a shoe factory at Quebec, strike of leather cutters at Quebec, and strike of asbestos miners at Thetford Mines. In one case a dispute was finally settled by reference to a board under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, on the recommendation of the Registrar.

The report of the Chief Inspector of industrial establishments states that 380 inspections of factories and public buildings were made, and 660 industrial accidents were reported. It is stated that many of the accidents are due to the lack of protective appliances, manufacturers as a rule, not being eager to buy special apparatus, such as guards for saws or joiners. Another cause of accidents is the use of old buildings for workshops, not originally constructed for that purpose. With a view to the prevention of factory accidents, a small museum has been formed containing models of protective appliances for use in factories.

ONTARIO REPORTS.

Work of the Bureau of Labour.

Tenth report of the Bureau of Labour of the Province of Ontario for the year ending December 31, 1909. Toronto: King's Printer, 1910. Pages, 282.

The report of the Ontario Bureau of Labour for 1909, deals with a wide variety of topics. Among these are municipal and industrial statitstics based on returns received from clerks of municipalities and manufacturers, work of the free employment bureaus, returns from labour organizations, changes in wages and hours of labour, labour legislation of Ontario, legal decisions affecting labour, trade disputes, and British and foreign labour news.

There were received 756 returns from municipalities, including all the cities and incorporated villages of the province, all but five of the towns, and a great majority of the organized townships. The tabulation of the statistics contained in all but five of these returns shows that in 1908, there were erected 14,626 new buildings, at a cost of $31,611,934, and there were expended on permanent improvements $5,169,379, and on sanitation $1,333,127.

The four free employment bureaus at Hamilton, London, Ottawa and Berlin, continued to do successful work, there having been, during 1909, 964 male and ninety-nine female applications for work. There were applications for 731 male and 345 female help wanted, and 465 male and fifty-seven female situations were filled.

Education in Ontario.

Report of the Minister of Education, Province of Ontario, for the year, 1909. Toronto: King's Printer, 1910. Pages, 634.

The report of the Department of Education of Ontario for 1909, shows that encouraging progress has been made. The amounts directly paid for elementary, secondary and university education by the Province have increased from $7,761,890 in 1905, to $10,392,088 in 1908. The supply of well trained teachers has been affected by the demand in the west, but to counteract this tendency there has also been an increase in salary paid, the average for male teachers in the public schools having increased in five years by thirty-four per cent. and that of female teachers by thirty-three per cent. For the first time in forty years there was a slight increase in the percentage of men engaged in teaching in public schools.

The subject of technical education received attention during the year, and the Superintendent of Education, Dr. John Seath, was authorized by the Government to visit Great Britian, France Germany and Switzerland, in order to examine the instruction given in the trade schools of those countries.

Temiscaming and Northern Ontario Railway.

Eighth annual report of the Temiscaming and Northern Ontario Railway Commission for ten months, ended October 31, 1909. Toronto: King's Printer, 1910. Pages, 239.

On October 31, 1909, the total mileage of the Temiscaming and Northern Ontario Railway was 335.08. For the ten months ended on that date the total

operating revenue amounted to $1,361,-224.88, and the operating expenses to $974,796.88. The ore royalties amounted to $108,516.68, and there was paid for hire of equipment the sum of $19,073.47, making the total earnings for the ten months $655,871.21. Steps have been taken by the Commission to replant some of the waste lands near the line with trees of economic value. Surveys were made of the mining districts of Elk Lake, Gowganda, and Porcupine, and the Land Department was opened for the purpose of encouragement of settlement of the regions in North Ontario, suitable for agriculture.

Lands, Forests and Mines.

Report of the Minister of Lands, Forests and Mines of the Province of Ontario for ten months ending October 31, 1909. Toronto: King's Printer, 1910. Pages, 110.

The report on lands, forests and mines indicates the rapid development of the northern regions of Ontario. During the ten months ended October 31, 1909, there was sold for agricultural purposes 78,658 acres of Crown lands, the price being $128,154.28. For mining purposes 10,708 acres were sold for $363,635.78, and 3,296 acres were leased for $3,295.64. Two new townships were opened up for settlement, one in the Rainy River valley, and the other in Kenora district. The Department has endeavoured to allow settlers to take up only lands suitable for agriculture, and close inspections are made to see that the settlers prosecute their improvements in compliance with the law and regulations.

The production of ores and minerals proceeded vigourously during the ten months. It was estimated that the total yield of the silver mines of Cobalt in 1909, would be not less than 25,000,000 ounces.

BRITISH REPORT.

Cost of Living in Belgian Towns.

Report of an Inquiry by the Board of Trade into working class rents, housing and retail prices, together with rates of wages in certain occupations in the principal industrial towns of Belgium. London: Wyman & Sons, 1910. Pages, 259. Price, 2s., 2d.

The report of the Board of Trade of Great Britain, on the cost of living in Belgian towns is the fourth of a series of volumes, the preceding ones relating to the United Kingdom, Germany, and France. The report contains a general account of conditions in Belgium, with regard to housing, rents, family budgets, retail prices, wages and hours of labour, a comparison between Belgium and England and Wales in these respects, and detailed reports on the principal towns. In the appendices there are contained summary tables of wages and hours of labour, rents, and retail prices; specimen workshops and colliery rules, and conditions of municipal employment, workpeople's benefits; laws and regulations relative to the preparation and sale of food, and building laws and regulations.

UNITED STATES REPORTS.

Labour Statistics of Maine.

Twenty-third annual report of the Bureau of Industrial and Labour Statistics for the State of Maine, 1909. Pages, 500.

The subjects discussed in the Report of the Bureau of Industrial and Labour Statistics of Maine for 1909, comprise 'Industrial conditions of women wage workers in Westbrook', 'Statistics of labour bureaus,' 'Opportunities for new industries,' 'Directory of trade unions,' 'Mineral resources of Maine,' 'Summer cottages and hotels,' 'Court's decision in damage suits,' and 'requests, strikes and agreements.' The volume also contains the report of the Board of Arbitration and Conciliation, and the report of the Inspector of Factories, workshops, mines and quarries.

Industrial Conditions of New Jersey.

Thirty-second annual report of the Bureau of Statistics of Labour and Industries of New Jersey. For the year ending October 31, 1909. Pages, 312.

The report of the Bureau of Statistics of New Jersey for 1909, is divided into three parts. Part I contains statistics of manufactures, statistics of steam railroad transportation, tables of retail prices, and an account of the fruit and vegetable canning industry. Part II deals with the law of employers' liability in the

United States under the Common law, and under the statute law of various states. Part III contains an industrial chronology of New Jersey for the year ended September 30, 1909, showing industrial accidents, changes in hours and wages, labour unions, and strikes and lockouts.

OTHER REPORTS RECEIVED.

Nova Scotia.—Report of subsidized railways and other public works, for the year ended September 30, 1909.

Annual report of the roads' division of the department of public works and mines for the year ended September 30, 1909.

Ontario.—Report on the operation of the Liquor License Acts, for the year 1909.

Annual report of the Bureau of Industries, 1908. Part III, Municipal statistics.

Alberta.—Annual report of the department of agriculture, 1908.

Great Britain.—Statistical abstract for the principal and other foreign countries in each year from 1897 to 1907-8.

Statistical abstract for the British Empire in each year from 1894 to 1908. Despatch from His Majesty's Minister in China forwarding a general report by Sir Alexander Hosie respecting the opium question in China.

Correspondence respecting the application to British subjects of the benefits of the Swedish law, in regard to workmen's compensation for accidents.

Australia.—Vital statistics of the Commonwealth for the quarter ended September 30, 1909.

Transvaal.—Mines Department. Administration report of the Inspector of white labour for the year ended June 30, 1909.

United States.—Eighteenth annual report of the Bureau of Statistics and Information of Maryland, 1909.

Connecticut Labour Bulletin, 1909.

Twelfth annual report of the Bureau of Labour Statistics of Virginia.

Italy.—Ufficio del Lavoro. Lavoro dei fanciulli e crescenza def corpo, per il Prof. Giovanni Loriga.

RECENT LEGAL DECISIONS AFFECTING LABOUR.

The following synopses of recent cases affecting labour are based upon the latest reports of legal proceedings and other legal records of the different Provinces of Canada.

NOVA SCOTIA CASES.

THE action instituted by the United Mine Workers Union against Messrs. Alexander Dick and J. R. Cowans, on the charge of conspiring to increase the price of coal was quashed on April 1, when the Grand Jury threw out the indictment, reporting no bill.

The preliminary examination before Stipendiary Fielding took about thirty sessions, and voluminous evidence and lengthy arguments of counsel were presented. The stipendiary dismissed the information as against James Ross, of Montreal, then President of the Dominion Coal Company, and put the other defendants, Mr. Alexander Dick, sales agent of the Dominion Coal Company, and Mr. J. R. Cowans, manager of the Springhill mines, on trial. Mr. Justice Drysdale placed the case before the Grand Jury.

Mine Workers Must Not Interfere.

In the Supreme Court, on April 7, Judge Laurence filed a lengthy judgement in the case of the Dominion Coal Company versus Bousfield and others. This was an action for an interlocutory injunction on the part of the plaintiff to prevent the defendants (sixty members of the United Mine Workers of America) from besetting and watching the places where the plaintiff Company carried on business, with a view to compel, by unlawful means, other persons from working for the plaintiff Company.

The Judge in his decision stated:—

"On July 6, 1909, according to affidavits of Daniel McDougall, an official of the United Mine Workers' Association,

about 5,000 workmen of the plaintiff Company ceased work, and went on strike, and a very large number of these men remain yet on strike.

"During this period the strikers have concertedly and systematically interfered with the workmen of the Company, who remained at work. They have insulted, molested, assaulted, beat, watched, and beset these men who remained in the employ of the Company, and that to such an extent the Company has been obliged to employ a large force of peace officers and constables (to the number of 600 at one time, and now 200) to escort and protect their workmen going to and returning from their work.

"The affidavits on the part of the plaintiff fully establish these facts and they are not satisfactorily answered by the affidavits read on behalf of the defendants.

"Recent cases very clearly establish the right of the plaintiff Company to be protected by injunction in such a case."

In conclusion, the Judge stated:—

"I am of the opinion the injunction should be continued until the trial of this action."

ONTARIO CASES.

Brakeman's Damages for Injuries.

Plaintiff, a brakeman in the employ of defendants, brought action to recover damages for injuries caused, as alleged, by negligence of defendants in placing a switch stand where it was placed. The injuries were sustained at the St. Thomas yards, in August, 1908. The main question was, whether the switch was negligently placed in such a position as to be dangerous to persons. whose heads, arms, or bodies protruded beyond the car, in or upon which they were when passing the switch stand. If its distance from the track was the usual and proper distance, having regard to its efficient operation, and all other circumstances bearing upon the question, then there was no negligence, and no liability. The plaintiff, as stated in the particulars given at the second trial mentioned below, was on the ladder on the side of a car which was passing the switch stand, at the time of the injury. At the trial, Mr. Justice Teetzel granted a non suit with costs, but subject to the opinion of the Divisional Court whether there was any evidence in the charge of negligence which should have been submitted to a jury. If there was, judgement to be entered for plaintiff for $2,520. The Divisional Court entered judgement for plaintiff for that amount. On appeal, the Court of Appeal ordered a new trial, on the ground that the best evidence available, for the plaintiff, had not been adduced at the trial, and gave no costs of the former trial to either party: "The Case", said Mr. Justice Meredith, "is one in which the plaintiff may have a good cause of action but has not gone the right way about proving it; and the defendants have done nothing to disprove it, as they easily might, if in truth there be no good cause of action; and the result should be a new trial, if the plaintiff choose to take it, otherwise the judgement at the trial should be restored. New trials, in the discretion of the Court, should be very exceptional, but this case seems to be one of such exceptions. I do not see how justice can otherwise be done."

The new trial of the above action took place at Chatham, on the twenty-first ulto., before Chancellor Boyd and a jury. Plaintiff claimed that while descending a ladder at the side of a freight car, the conductor stepped on his hand, causing him to let go, so that he fell outward striking a switch stand, and within five feet of the track, whereby he was thrown under the wheels, and his feet crushed so that his toes had to be amputated. The jury awarded plaintiff $4,000 damages, and judgement was directed for that sum and costs. It is stated the defendants will appeal.

(Leitch v. Pere Marquette Railway Company.)

Reversal of Judgements for Damages on Building Contract and Liens on Property.

Reversal of judgements for damages on building contract and liens on property.

Plaintiff brought action to recover

$15,000 damages, alleged to have been caused plaintiff by reason of actions threatened and liens put upon his property in Hamilton, known as the Grand Opera House, which had been erected by defendants for him, at an agreed price of $25,000, and which liens plaintiff had to pay. At the trial Mr. Justice Anglin gave judgement for the plaintiff for $8,750 and costs, and the Divisional Court dismissed defendants' appeal therefrom. The Court of Appeal reversed these judgements, and entered judgement for defendants for $950 on a counterclaim, with costs throughout. Plaintiff's claim consisted of two chief items—one, the damages under the defendant's covenant that the building should not cost more than $22,500; the other, the damages said to have been sustained by the delay in completion within the time agreed upon. As to the first, the parties appear to have agreed at the trial that, if the defendants were held liable the amount of the damages under that head would be fixed at $7,500. They were held liable by Mr. Justice Anglin, and the sum agreed upon was accordingly awarded. Upon the second head, Mr. Justice Anglin reached the conclusion that the defendants were also liable, and he fixed the amount of the damages in that respect at $1,700. The substantial defence applicable to both heads, but particularly to the first, was, that alterations and variations in the work which formed the subject of the agreement were subsequently made by the defendants, at the request of the plaintiff, to such an extent that the work actually done was not contracted to be done, but a much more extensive and expensive work. Defendants also alleged that the original agreement between the parties had been waived by the plaintiff. The issue between the parties was one of fact depending upon the evidence, the result being as above stated.

(Small v. Claflin, 15 Ontario Weekly Reporter, 574.)

The Litigation with the Toronto Street Railway Company.

"The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council has dismissed with costs the appeal in the action of the corporation of Toronto vs. the Toronto Street Railway. Lord MacNaughton delivered the judgement, dismissing the appeal with costs. The judgement declared it a singular appeal, and, in their Lordships' opinion, a very idle one. In substance it was an attempt to avoid or impugn an order of his Majesty-in-Council, and to reopen a question finally determined in litigation." This decision affirms the right of the Toronto Railway Company to lay down new lines, or extensions of its present system, on any street that was a part of the city in 1891. The Judicial Committee's judgement, however, is virtually overruled by an Act, passed at the last session of the Ontario Legislature, under which the control of the Toronto Railway Company, over the streets of the city, is vested in the Ontario Railway and Municipal Board. By that Act the Toronto Railway Company must first obtain the permission and approval of the Ontario Railway Board, whenever it desires "to begin the construction of a railway or make any extension," on any street of the city. And this approval of the Board shall be based on its opinion as to whether such new tracks are "necessary" or "convenient for the public service," or "in the public interest."

Damages under Workmen's Compensation Act.

Chief Justice Meredith has found Wm. J. McLaughlin entitled to recover $1,750 and costs against the Ontario Iron & Steel Company, of Toronto. It was an action for damages to the plaintiff, who was employed in defendants' manufactory as a foreman moulder, and received injuries on December 17, 1908, while engaged in his work, owing to a hook, a heavy part of an overhead crane, falling and striking him on the head, causing a fracture of the skull, as he alleges, through the negligence of the defendants. The jury negatived the grounds of negligence advanced, and found that the appliances were reasonably safe and sufficient for the purpose for which they were used, but found that the man's injuries were caused by negligence on the part of the

man who operated the crane. The judge states: "In my opinion, Murphy vs. Wilson does not apply, and McCauley (who operated the crane) should be held to have been a person having the charge or control of an engine or a machine upon a railway, within the meaning of clause 5 of section 3, of the Workmen's Compensation for Injuries Act, and the plaintiff is entitled to recover."

Damages for Loss of Legs.

The Divisional Court has awarded Walter C. Barnett, a London butcher. $6,000 damages against the Grand Trunk Railway for the loss of both legs. He was riding home on a Pere Marquette train when there was a collision in the London yards, with a Grand Trunk engine and van, and he was injured. He had paid no fare, but officials of the Pere Marquette, who had seen him, had asked for no fare. At the trial he was nonsuited by Chief Justice Meredith, the Grand Trunk contending that the plaintiff was a trespasser on the Pere Marquette.

Thrown by a Train Step.

A "portable step", such as is used to enable passengers to descend from the high steps of trains, caused Miss Essie M. Hoskin a broken leg for which, at the trial, she was awarded $1,250 and costs against the Michigan Central Railway. The Divisional Court dismissed the railway's appeal. Miss Hoskin was a traveller for the sale of corsets and costumes and stumbled on the "step" at the Amherstburg station, on her trip there in May, 1909. She alleged that the step had been carelessly placed by the conductor, so that one edge was on the station platform, and it lurched when she stepped on it.

Compensation for Husband's Death.

A settlement has been reached between Frank Smith's widow and Beardmore & Co., whereby the widow and child receive $1,350. Smith was a labourer, fifty years of age, and received a daily wage of $1.10. He met his death by falling into a hot vat at the Company's works, at Acton. "A generous settlement," was the comment of Chief Justice Mulock, who ratified the settlement.

Damages against Tunnel Contractors.

D. Rorion, at the recent Sandwich assizes, was awarded $4,000 damages against Butler & Hoff, the Michigan Central tunnel contractors, for the death of his son, an engineer, who was thrown off a hoisting tackle and fell sixty feet to the tunnel floor last January.

QUEBEC CASES.

Is Absence from Work without Leave Criminal?

That it is no offence under the criminal laws of this country for an employé to absent himself from work, without the permission of his employer, and that no by-law could or can be passed declaring it an offence against criminal law, was the contention made by Israel Sherman, who questioned the validity of a by-law of the City of Montreal, under which he was fined for absenting himself from work. He was one of the striking garment makers and made application to the Superior Court for a writ of certiorari against the Recorder's Court. with the City of Montreal as *mise en cause*. The petitioner is a tailor. By a written agreement, made on August 2, 1909, he had agreed to serve the Boas-Felsen Company as journeyman operator for a period of one year, to be computed from August 2, last. On March 14, Sherman appeared before the Recorder's Court, on the complaint of Aaron B. Boas, for absenting himself without leave and he was then sentenced by Police Magistrate Lanctot (who presided over the Court) to a fine of $15. The petitioner declared that he paid the fine under protest, and in order to avoid being imprisoned. The officers of the Recorder's Court, however, refused to enter, in the records of the case, the fact that such payment was made by the petitioner under protest.

Damages for Partial Loss of Hand.

Mr. Justice Demers has recently given judgement in the case of John Littlejohn, of Stanstead, against the Stanstead and Granite Quarries Company. The plaintiff sued the Company for the sum of $1,800, for the loss of a portion of his left hand, which was crushed in the gear of a derrick, last June. The plaintiff at the time, was repairing the derrick track, and while so doing he was struck by the derrick and swung round so that his hand came in contact with the machinery. His Lordship stated that the plaintiff had fully maintained the allegation of his declaration, and also that it had been proven that the Company had been negligent. He assessed the damages at $1,175, and costs. Of this amount $200 goes towards the doctor's and hospital fees. In addition to this the Company paid some $200 for medical treatment, so that the judgement practically amounts to about $1,400.

MANITOBA CASES.

Compensation for Injured Workmen.

The report of the Commission appointed last September by the Government, to enquire into the Workmen's Compensation Act, has been presented to the Legislature. The Commissioners were Judge Locke, Thos. R. Deacon, president of the Manitoba Iron Works, and A. W. Puttee, who represented Winnipeg as labour member at Ottawa, some years ago. A prominent feature of the report is that the cost of providing compensation should be borne entirely by the employer, and the word employer shall include the Crown, municipal Corporations, and those who usually employ five or more workmen. Compensation for death is fixed at $1,500, with a sliding scale for injuries not to exceed the amount of the death claim. Claimants are limited to one legal remedy or procedure, and in claiming, must choose under which Act they proceed, that is, whether they will sue under the common law or the proposed Act. Negligence shall not be a bar to recovery, except in the case of drunkenness, and injuries incurred in the rescue or attempted rescue from danger, or threatened danger, of a fellow employé, will be deemed to be in the ordinary course of employment.

Blacksmith's Damages against a Railway Company.

M. Zorborsky, a blacksmith, was recently awarded $3,000 by the jury, at the civil assizes, at Winnipeg, for injuries sustained while in the employ of the C.N.R. shops and was called upon by his foreman to help in moving a locomotive on the turntable. In performing this work he was seriously injured, having three toes of his left foot cut off and the foot badly crushed. The Company contended that the plaintiff was a volunteer in going on the platform, to assist in pulling the locomotive, he having received no orders to do so. In support of this contention, the defendants gave evidence to contradict the statement made by William Smith, the general foreman. When examined as an officer of the Company for discovery, Smith had stated on the eighth of March last that the plaintiff was lawfully on the platform, and in the discharge of his duties, at the time of the accident. It further appeared in evidence that it was usual for the foreman of the transfer table, when short of men, to request the foreman of the section of the shop into which the locomotive was to be moved to supply help. It was also shown, that, according to the information obtained by Smith, one hour after the accident, the locomotive was to be shunted into the section of foreman Foote, who was the foreman of the plaintiff. All these statements were made by Smith, as an officer of the Company, at the examination for discovery, but at the trial Smith and a number of witnesses were put into the box to show that the plaintiff was a volunteer—a defence which the Company had not pleaded, and of which the plaintiff had no notice, until the opening of the defendant's case. The plaintiff, however, swore that he was ordered by his foreman, Foote,

to go on the platform to assist the labourers to pull the locomotive. Mr. Justice Richards, in addressing the jury, threw considerable doubt on the evidence given for the Company, which he said, was, to say the least, suspicious.

BRITISH CASE.

The National Society of Operative Printers' Assistants v. Smith and Others.

This was an action by the plaintiffs for an injunction to restrain the defendant from carrying on business under the name of the National Association of Operative Printers, and from using or causing to be used as or for the title of any trade union any other names or words in such manner as to form or to be a colourable imitation of the title of the plaintiff Society, and from in any manner representing or causuing or procuring to be represented or doing anything which might lead to the belief that the defendants were carrying on the business of or acting on behalf of the plaintiff Society. The plaintiff Society was a trade union registered in 1889. It consisted of a large number of male and female members, and had branches in Manchester, Liverpool, Leeds, Sheffield, Glasgow, Dublin, and other places where large printing works are carried on. Its members were chiefly workers in various branches of the printing trade who were not eligible for membership of the compositors', the stereotypers', or machine minders' trade unions. Its objects were to regulate, by agreement and otherwise, with the master printers and those employing labour in printing work, the rates and wages and conditions of employment of the workers. The principal defendant, E. S. R. Smith, was for many years the General Secretary of the plaintiff Society, but for reasons which it is not material to state, his connection with the plaintiff Society was finally severed in March, 1909. Another of the defendants was his sister, who had been the female organizer for the plaintiff Society, but she had resigned her membership in August, 1909. The other defendants had been more or less connected with the plaintiff Society. It appeared that the defendant had since formed a new Society, under the name of the National Association of Operative Printers, to act in opposition to the plaintiff Society, and this action was brought to restrain the defendants from using such name. The plaintiffs alleged that what was being done by the defendants was calculated to damage the plaintiff Society, and evidence was given on their behalf of instances of confusion which had arisen. In one case orders for advertisements had been applied for by the defendants and given to them by persons who were acting under the belief that they were dealing with the plaintiff Society, in whose publications they had previously advertised

Mr. Justice Eve, in giving judgement, said that the plaintiff Society was a registered trade union, and for a number of years the defendants had been associated with it in various capacities. That connection had been for certain reasons severed. This was a free country, and the defendants were quite at liberty to leave the plaintiff Society, while, on the other hand, the Society was entitled to dispense with their services. Under these circumstances, the defendant Smith, and those who were acting with him determined to organize another association, which, to use Smith's own words, should cater for the same class of workmen as that which the plaintiff Society was formed to benefit. In this they were acting entirely within their rights, and the plaintiffs did not complain of it, but they did complain that in choosing a name for their new Society they did not select one which was sufficiently distinctive. The question his Lordship had to determine was whether there was such a similarity between the two names as to lead to confusion. For himself he thought there was. It was difficult to incorporate the term "operative printers" into the name of the new association without runn ng the risk of confusion. There was evidence that one witness, at all events, had himself been deceived, although he had always printed the plaintiff

Society's report. He said that he was misled by the general similarity of the names, and there was other evidence which showed that the names were not sufficiently dissimilar to avoid confusion. Then one could not shut one's eyes to the fact that the management of the new association was in the hands of persons who had been intimately connected with the plaintiff Society. That being so, they ought to have exercised more than ordinary care in adopting a name which was calculated not to cause confusion. They had, his Lordship thought, apart from the question of the name, shown an honest desire to make it apparent that they were forming a new society, in rivalry to the old. Only as regarded the name did his Lordship see any want of care in distinguishing their Society from that of the plaintiffs. His Lordship came to the conclusion that the name of the defendants' Society was not sufficiently distinctive, and in the result there must be an injunction in the terms asked for by the plaintiffs.

(National Society of Operative Printers' Assistants v. Smith and others.)

UNITED STATES CASES.

Union Loses Damage Suit.

Supreme Court Justice Greenbaum dismissed recently, the suit for $300,000 damages brought by the New York Electrical Workers' Union against the Electrical Contractors' Association, brought on the ground that the employers broke up the union by refusing to employ any of its members, as the result of which most of the members went into a new union, known as the Inside Electrical Workers' Union. In dismissing the suit, the Court said that there was nothing to show malicious conspiracy by the employers, such as was necessary to sustain the action for damages.

Dismissal of United Mine Workers' Appeal.

By dismissing an appeal of the United Mine Workers of America, the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, at Richmond, Virginia, made permanent a temporary injunction of a sweeping character. The case was that of President Lewis, of the Mine Workers, as an individual and as Vice-President of the Union, against the Kitchman Coal and Coke Company, of West Virginia. It was an appeal from the decision of the Circuit Court, for the northern district of West Virginia. The injunction restrains the union from interfering with employés of the Company, for the purpose of unionizing the mine; from interfering and conspiring to interfere with employés of plaintiff, so as knowingly to bring about in any manner the breaking by the plaintiff's employés of contracts for service, existing at the time or thereafter entered into, from trespassing on the Company's property, from compelling by threats of violence any employé to leave; from establishing pickets around the property of the Company, for the purpose of using violence or threatening to induce the Company's employés to leave. The case, however, was not decided strictly on its merits as the appeal was not taken within thirty days as required by law.

THE

LABOUR GAZETTE

JUNE, 1910.

INDUSTRIAL AND LABOUR CONDITIONS DURING THE MONTH OF MAY, 1910.

I.—GENERAL SUMMARY.

THE weather during May was generally cool and showery, being favourable to growth. A heavy hay crop is regarded as assured, and pastures are in excellent condition. Though it was impossible at the end of the month to make any definite estimate of agricultural yields, conditions in every Province were reported exceptionally favourable, the area devoted to crop being larger and the season considerably earlier than that of 1909. In view of the agricultural outlook, general industry was buoyant. Manufacturing was more active than at any time in the past three years. The amount of building projected is on a scale that promises to exceed previous records. Lumbering and mining were very active throughout the Dominion, the former being aided by favourable conditions for the drives, and both by buoyant markets. Railway construction gave employment to many thousands of men and provided an active market for heavy materials. Immigration continued very heavy. General trade, though delayed in certain lines by the prevailing cool weather, was optimistic in tone, values being uniformly firm.

Changes in Wages and Hours of Labour.

The following is a statement by industries and groups of trades of the more important changes in wages and hours of labour, information concerning which was received at the Department of Labour, during May, 1910.

Lumbering.—Sawmill hands at Arnprior, Ont., in the employ of Messrs. McLachlin Brothers, were granted an increase of ten cents per day in wages.

Building trades.—Bricklayers, masons and plasterers at Berlin, Ont., obtained an increase amounting to $1.62 per week, in accordance with the terms of an agreement signed in May, 1909. Painters and decorators (1,000) at Toronto, Ont., received an increase from thirty to thirty-five cents an hour, after a strike. The wages of carpenters (2,500) at Toronto, Ont., were voluntarily raised from thirty-three to thirty-five cents per hour. Journeymen tile layers at Toronto were granted an increase from thirty-five to forty cents an hour and improvers obtained an increase from twenty-five to thirty cents an hour. Wages of plumbers at Halifax, N.S., were increased from twenty-five to thirty cents per hour and of carpenters from twenty-seven to thirty cents per hour. Bricklayers at Brandon, Man., obtained an increase from fifty-five to sixty cents per hour. A considerable number of employés in the building trades at Lethbridge, Alta., obtained an eight-hour day.

Metal trades.—Sheet metal workers (370) at Toronto, Ont., obtained an increase dating from May 1, of from thirty-one and one-half cents to thirty-three cents an hour. Sheet metal workers at Hamilton, Ont., had their wages in-

The LABOUR GAZETTE, in its accounts of proceedings, abstracts of reports, legal decisions, quotations or other records of matters of concern to labour, is not to be regarded as necessarily endorsing any of the views or opinions which may be expressed therein.—Ed.

creased two and one-half cents per hour.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Upholsterers, seventy, at Toronto, Ont., had their wages increased ten per cent., bringing the full rate to thirty-five cents per hour.

Printing trades.—Thirty printers at St. John, N.B., had their wages increased $2 per week.

Clothing trades.—Tailors at Hamilton, Ont., were granted a twelve and one-half c ent increase.

Leather trades.—Leather workers at Lindsay, Ont., obtained an advance in wages.[1]

Railway employés.—Trainmen and locomotive firemen in the employ of the Père Marquette and Michigan Central Railway systems had their schedules advanced.[2]

Unskilled labour.—Corporation labourers, fifty, at Guelph, Ont., received an advance of $1.50 per week in wages.

Interruptions to Industries.

Among industrial establishments, &c., destroyed by fire or through other causes during May, 1910, as reported in the press of the Dominion, the following may be mentioned:—

Nova Scotia.—Malleable iron works at Amherst, loss, $1,000; foundry at Halifax, loss, $8,000; boarding house at Halifax; forge and machine shop at North Sydney, loss, $20,000.

On May 4, the schooner *Acadia* capsized in a gale of wind in St. Mary's Bay. No lives were lost.

Prince Edward Island.—Barn at Cape Wolfe.

New Brunswick.—Outbuildings and contents at Hartland, loss, $2,000; hotel at Memramcook, loss, $5,000; outbuildings and dwelling at Peel, loss, $2,000; large dwelling at St. John, loss, $10,000; outbuildings and twenty-three head of cattle at St. John, loss, $1,000; outbuildings and residence at Upper Cloverdale.

Quebec.—Boiler and dry houses near Danville; virite factory (explosion) at Hull, loss, nearly, $100,000;stores and dwellings at Hull, loss, $20,000; hotel, store, butcher shop and boarding house at Kirk's Ferry, loss, $14,000; store and residence at Kinnear's Mills; two gasoline launches at Lachine, loss, $1,500; tenement houses at Montreal; clothing factory at Montreal, loss, $10,000; sash and door factory at North Hatley, loss, $10,000. At Quebec: tannery, loss, $57,000; warehouse; paper warehouse. Store and two dwellings, Rodstock; sawmills at St. Maxime de Scott, loss, $75,000; veneer mill at Sutton, loss,$1,500 (twenty hands out of employment;) warehouse at Ville St. Paul, loss, $5,500; woollen mill and four dwellings at Wakefield, loss, $50,000.

The s hooner *J. B. Young* valued at $13,000, went ashore at South Point, Magdalen Islands and became a total wreck. A barn was burned at Millington.

Ontario.—Cheese factory at Addison, loss, $3,000; outbuildings and contents at Appleton; acetylene gas plant at Aurora; outbuildings and contents at Brantford; business section of town at Carleton Place, loss, $130,000; fur store at Collingwood, loss, $12,000; wollen mill at Georgetown, loss, $30,000; lumber yard at Hintonburg, loss, $3,000; shop and dwelling at Iroquois, loss, $3,500; saw-mill at Kenilworth, loss, $20,000; stable and three horses at London, loss, $1,500; public hall and residence at Metcalfe, loss, $3,000; business portion of Norwood, loss, $70,000; factory at Orillia, loss, $2,500; planing mill, lumber and dwellings at Ottawa, loss, $35,000; business block at Port Hope, loss, $75,000; machine works at Preston, loss, $24,000; residence and outbuildings at Peterborough, loss, $3,000; livery barn at Sarnia, loss, $3,500; business block at Strathroy, loss, $10,000; dynamite storehouse at Sturgeon Lake, loss, $6,000; lumber at Thorndale, loss, $2,000;tenement house at Toronto, loss, $5,000; boat house and contents at Toronto, loss, $1,700; planing and saw mill at Vienna; bakery at Welland, loss, $2,500; wagon factory at West Lorne, 100 men out of employment.

Manitoba.—Sawmill at Grandview, loss, $75,000; bottling plant at Winnipeg, loss, $100,000; oil company's offices and warehouse at Winnipeg, loss, $25,000; match factory at Selkirk, loss, $20,000.

Forest fires caused damage north of Swan river.

Saskatchewan.—Flour mill at Kinistino, loss, $56,000; business block at Pensé, loss, $5,000.

In the week ending May 28, bush fires destroyed about 150 square miles of timber west of Mistatim, and also burned down a sawmill, box cars, camp stables, stores and other buildings; the total damage was estimated at $1,000,000.

British Columbia.—Sorting shop and lumber at Chemainus, loss, $8,000; 11,000 brick damaged by frost at Monarch; mine shafthouse and machinery at Nelson, loss, $10,000; powder mill at Northfield; business portion of Steveston, loss, $15,000.

Bush fires caused considerable damage at Salmo.

Conditions in the Industries and Trades.

Conditions of employment during May in the several industries and groups of trades throughout Canada, as indicated by reports of correspondents of *The Labour Gazette*, and by information received at the Department of Labour from other sources, may be briefly summarized as follows:—

Agriculture.

The weather has been cool and the supply of moisture abundant. The various crops made good growth; hay and pasturage were in excellent condition. Little or no damage from frost was reported except from certain localities in southwestern Ontario, where small fruit was injured. Prices were on the whole well maintained, though wheat declined. Reports from almost every locality were to the effect that the season gives every promise of exceptionally heavy yields.

The May crop bulletin of the Ontario Department of Agriculture showed con-

[1]See report of Peterborough correspondent.
[2]See report of St. Thomas correspondent.

ditions to be generally favourable. Live stock prices are exceptionally high, and there has been a keen demand for horses. Spring sowing is stated to have been completed nearly a month in advance of last season.

The May crop bulletin of the Alberta Department of Agriculture stated that a large amount of winter wheat has wintered well; about thirty per cent. in the area sown, however, suffered more or less severely, from dry weather in the autumn and from frost in the spring. An increase of fifty-one per cent. in the area seeded up to the date of the bulletin was reported. Some large increases in the areas devoted to oats and barley are also shown.

The demand for farm labour has been active throughout Canada. In Ontario over 1,100 men have been placed by the Provincial Department of Colonization.

The movement of last year's wheat was heavy, daily receipts at Winnipeg being in excess of those of last year, The grading was high.

Revised regulations under the Destructive Insects and Pest Act were issued during May.[1]

According to a statement issued by the census and statistics branch of the Department of Agriculture, Canada now holds fifth place among the wheat producing nations of the world. In the past two years this country has moved up five places. Canada's total wheat production in 1909 is given at 166,744 bushels as compared with 112,434,000 bushels in the previous year. Last year the wheat production by countries was as follows: Russia, 786,472,363 bushels; United States, 113,286,923 bushels; France, 361,050,000 bushels; British India, 253,592,377 bushels; Canada, 166,744,000 bushels; Italy, 155,711,230 bushels; Spain, 144,511,581 bushels; Germany, 138,399,277 bushels; Argentina 133,581,-000 bushels; Hungary, 125,363,28 bushels; Australia, 82,328,514 bushels; Great Britain and Ireland, 67,525,212 bushels. In 1908, the order of precedence in respect to production was as follows: United States, Russia, France, British India, Hungary, Argentina, Italy, Germany, Canada and Australia.

[1]See the Canada Gazette for May 21, 1910, page 3,600.

Fishing.

The lobster season thus far has been much more favourable than that of 1909, both in the extent of the catch and the size of the fish. Canners as well as fishermen had an active month; prices were firm.

Some heavy catches of mackerel were reported off the Nova Scotia coast in the closing days of the month. Good catches of salmon, shad and gaspereaux were made by harbour fishermen in New Brunswick.

A fair run of spring salmon was reported in British Columbia. During the sockeye season fifty-six canneries will be operated, of which twenty-two will be on the Fraser river and most of the others on the Skeena river at Rivers' Inlet and the Naas.

Twenty fishermen were convicted at Parry Sound, Ont., of fishing in prohibited waters and without licenses, and a firm of local fish merchants of buying such fish. Fines were imposed in each case of $10 and costs.

Lumbering.

Progress with the drives in the eastern Provinces was slow during the first half of May, owing to the rapid fall of water in the streams; conditions improved later and no serious losses are anticipated in this connection. The mills were all very active.

Heavy damages were caused by forest fires in Manitoba and Saskatchewan.

Conditions in Western Canada showed little change from last month. Experienced men were in demand for the mills and camps in certain sections of British Columbia.

The eighth Bulletin of the Forestry Branch of the Department of the Interior estimates the total value of the production of lumber, lath, shingles, cross-ties, poles and pulp wood during the year 1909, at $67,425,044. Ontario leads in the production of sawn lumber and laths, and British Columbia in the production of shingles.

At a meeting of the Forestry Committee of the Conservation Commission held during May, the question of the preven-

TABLE SHOWING STATE OF EMPLOYMENT IN

This table is based largely on the reports of the correspondents of the *Gazette* as published in the present issue several trades and industries throughout the Dominion. The table has reference only to the amount of employment headings in the *Gazette*. In tabulating the information in question, the terms employed are divided into two groups, the very active, (2) quiet and very quiet.

City and district of correspondent.	Agricultural operations.	Fishing.	Lumbering (including sawmilling.)	Mining.	Manufacturing.	Railway construction.	Building trades.
Nova Scotia—							
1—Sydney	Active	Active	.....	Active	Very active	.....	Active
2—Westville	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active
3—Halifax	Active	Quiet	.....	.....	Active	.....	Quiet
4—Amherst	Active	Active	Quiet	Active	Very active	.....	Quiet
Prince Edward Island—							
5—Charlottetown	Very active	Very active	.....	.....	Active	.....	Active
New Brunswick—							
6—Moncton	Active	Active	Active	Active	Very active	Active	Active
7—St. John	Active	.....	Very active	.....	.....	Active	Active
8—Newcastle	Quiet	Quiet	Very active	.....	.....	.....	Active
Quebec—							
9—Quebec	Active	.....	Active	.....	Active	.....	Quiet
10—Sherbrooke	Active	.....	Active	.....	Active	.....	Active
11—Three Rivers	Quiet	Active	Active	.....	Active	Quiet	Active
12—St. Hyacinthe	Active	.....	.....	.....	Active	.....	Active
13—St. Johns and Iberville	Active	Active	.....	.....	Very active	.....	Active
14—Maisonneuve	Active	.....	.....	.....	Very active	.....	Active
15—Montreal	Active	.....	.....	.....	Very active	.....	Active
16—Hull	Active	.....	Active	.....	Active	.....	Very active
Ontario—							
17—Ottawa	Very active	.....	Very active	.....	Very active	Active	Very active
18—Kingston	Very active	Active	Quiet	Active	Active	.....	Active
19—Belleville	Active	Quiet	Active	Active	Very active	Active	Active
20—Peterborough	Active	.....	Active	.....	Very active	.....	Active
21—Toronto	Very active	.....	.....	.....	Very active	.....	Very active
22—Niagara Falls	Very active	.....	.....	.....	Very active	Active	Active
23—St. Catharines	Very active	.....	.....	.....	Active	.....	Active
24—Hamilton	Active	.....	.....	.....	Very active	Active	Active
25—Brantford	Active	.....	.....	.....	Very active	.....	Very active
26—Guelph	Active	.....	.....	.....	Very active	.....	Very active
27—Berlin	Very active	.....	.....	.....	Very active	.....	Active
28—Woodstock	Active	.....	.....	.....	Very active	.....	Active
29—Stratford	Very aetive	.....	.....	.....	Very active	.....	Active
30—London	Active	.....	.....	.....	Quiet	.....	Quiet
31—St. Thomas	Active	.....	.....	.....	Very active	.....	Active
32—Chatham	Active	.....	.....	.....	Active	.....	Quiet
33—Windsor	Active	.....	.....	.....	Very active	.....	Active
34—Sault Ste. Marie	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	.....	Active	.....	Very active
35—Port Arthur & Fort William	Active	.....	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active
Manitoba—							
36—Winnipeg	Active	.....	Active	.....	Active	.....	Very active
37—Brandon	Very active	.....	.....	.....	Active	.....	Very active
Saskatchewan—							
38—Regina	Active	.....	.....	.....	Active	Active	Quiet
39—Moose Jaw	Active	.....	.....	.....	Active	.....	Active
Alberta—							
40—Calgary	.....	.....	.....	.....	Active	Active	Active
41—Edmonton	Active	.....	.....	.....	Active	Very active	Active
British Columbia—							
42—Nelson	Active	.....	Very active	Active	.....	.....	.....
43—New Westminster	Very active	Active	Very active	.....	Active	.....	Active
44—Vancouver	Active	.....	Active	.....	.....	.....	Active
45—Nanaimo	Active	Quiet	Active	Active	.....	.....	Active

CANADA DURING THE MONTH OF MAY, 1910.

and is intended to present, in brief and accessible form, a generalized statement as to the state of employment in the prevailing, no account being taken as to wage changes, trade disputes and kindred phenomena treated under separate order indicating in each the degree to which general conditions were favourable or unfavourable, as follows: (1) active

	Metal, engineering and ship-building.	Wood-working.	Printing and Allied trades.	Clothing.	Food and tobacco preparation	Leather.	General transport.	Miscella-neous.	Unskilled labour.
1—	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	Active	Active	Active
2—	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Quiet
3—	Active	.....	Active	.....	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active
4—	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
5—	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
6—	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
7—	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Quiet
8—	Active	.....	.....	.....	Active	.....	Active	.....	Active
9—	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Quiet
10—	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active
11—	Quiet	Active	Active	Active	Active	Quiet	Active	Active	Active
12—	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
13—	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	Active	Active	Active
14—	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
15—	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
16—	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....	.....	Very active	Active	Very active
17—	Active	Active	Very active	Active	Active	Active	Very active	Active	Very active
18—	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Quiet	Active
19—	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
20—	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active
21—	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
22—	Active	.....	.....	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active
23—	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
24—	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Very active
25—	Very active	Active	Active	Very active	Active	Active	Very active	Active	Very active
26—	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active
27—	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
28—	Very active	Very active	Active	Active	.....	.....	Active	Active	Very active
29—	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Very active
30—	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Quiet
31—	Active	.....	Active	Active	.....	.....	Active	.....	Active
32—	Active	Very active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active
33—	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Very active
34—	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	Active	Active
35—	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	.....	Active	.....	Active
36—	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....	Active	.....	Very active
37—	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Very active	Active	Very active
38—	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	.....	Active	Active	Quiet
39—	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active
40—	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
41—	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active.
42—	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Active	Active	Very active
43—	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Very active
44—	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....	.....	Active	Active	Active
45—	Active	.....	Active	.....	.....	.....	Active	Active	Active

tion of fires set by railways was considered and the following recommendations were made:—

"That in addition to the provisions of the Railway Act already on the statute books relating to fires, the following clauses be added:

1. For each and every case in which a fire is started by sparks from a railway locomotive, and either begins outside of the right-of-way or spreads therefrom to the adjoining land, the company which is operating the railway at the time when the fire is started, as aforesaid, shall be liable to a fine of $1,000, to be recovered by summary prosecution before a stipendiary magistrate or two justices of the peace.

Provided, that it shall be a sufficient defence against any such prosecution if it be shown by the railway company:

1. That the company has used upon the locomotive the best available modern appliance for the purpose of preventing sparks spreading therefrom.

2. That no negligence has been shown by the engineer or fireman of the locomotive, or any other servant of the company, conducing to the starting or spreading of the fire; and

3. That the company has maintained an efficient staff of fire rangers, properly equipped with all suitable appliances for fighting fires, and proper and efficient means of travelling from place to place along the line of railway, and that the said staff has been prompt and diligent in taking all posible means to prevent the fire from spreading.

The committee further recommends that the act respecting Government railways be amended to provide:

1. That the Government railways maintain an efficient staff of fire rangers, properly equipped with all suitable appliances for fighting fires, and proper and efficient means of travelling from place to place along the line of railway; and

2. That the Government railways shall provide transportation for all Provincial fire guardians, properly certified as such, while travelling in the discharge of their official duties.

It was recommended: That the committee again press upon the attention of the Government of the Dominion the desirability of taking immediate action to form a reserve of the forest land on the east slope of the Rocky Mountains and afford efficient fire protection for the same.

The Government of British Columbia is taking active steps to improve the forest service in that province. The force for fighting forest fires has been largely augmented as a result of a vote of $75,000 for this purpose which was passed at the recent session of the Legislatiure. The entire forest defence force is now under the direction of one chief fire warden.

The Attorney-General of British Columbia recently referred to the lumber situation in that Province as follows:—

"The industry last year, as I have already stated, was prosperous. The output of lumber for the whole of the province was, for the coast 450,000,000 feet, and for the Mountain mills 325,000,000 feet, or a total of 755,000,000 feet, valued at $12,000,000; approximating the figures for 1907, the banner year for British Columbia, viz. 846,000,000 feet, and 100,000,000 feet in excess of 1908. At the present time the outlook is so favourable as to anticipate that the production of lumber for 1910 will exceed that of any previous year in the history of British Columbia."

Mining.

Outputs of the Nova Scotia collieries showed considerable increase in May compared with April. The asbestos and copper mines of Quebec were producing steadily. Buoyancy in the mica trade continued. Production of the Cobalt camp was well maintained and prospecting throughout Northern Ontario was very active. There was increased activity in the metalliferous mines of British Columbia. The coal mines on Vancouver Island and in the Rocky Mountain section had a fair month. It was announced that the Canadian Northern Railway Company would extend its line into the Brazeau coal fields during the present year.

According to a report issued by the Department of Mines, Canada, the total value of the mineral production of Canada during 1908, was $85,927,000, classified by Provinces as follows:—

Ontario	$30,623,812
British Columbia	23,704,035
Nova Scotia	14,487,108
Quebec	6,743,650
Alberta	5,122,505
North West Territories	3,669,290
New Brunswick	579,816
Manitoba	584,374
Saskatchewan	413,212

The annual meeting of the Mining Society of Nova Scotia was held at Halifax.

By an Order-in-Council, dated April 20, 1910, important changes are made in the regulations for the disposal of coal-mining rights. The new Order-in-Council became effective on May 25, 1910.

The Quebec Government has decided to send a commission of geologists and engineers to report on the possibilities and probabilities of the Chibougamou region from a mineral standpoint. Three commissioners have been appointed:—Dr. A. E. Barlow, Mr. J. C. Gwillim, and Mr. E. R. Faribault.

Manufacturing.

From almost every manufacturing centre throughout the Dominion and in

nearly every branch of the industry reports received during the past month were that conditions were now more active and the outlook more promising than at any time since the closing months of 1906. Staffs were being increased and additional labour was in demand at many points. A large number of establishments were working overtime in order to meet the demand.

The report of the directors of the Dominion Textile Company, Limited, showed the manufacturing profit for the year, after writing off the usual amount for repairs and betterments, to have been $893,311.80. To these profits had been added the dividends received on the stocks of the Dominion and Merchants Mills, making in all $1,016,-407.30. After paying interest on bonds regular dividends on preferred and common stock, there was left a surplus for the year of $35,732.21. Sales for the year amount to $8,743,706.20 compared with $6,153,626.16 last year, an increase of $2,590,080.04. The Company has in operation 7,840 looms, 378,656 spindles, and employs over 6,000 hands, and has paid out in mill wages during the past five years over $8,500,000. During the past year the Company has increased the capacity of its Magog Print Works by the addition to it of the printing machinery from the Colonial Works, thereby centralizing all the printing at one place, and reducing the cost of operating and other expenses.

Railway Construction.

Conditions are becoming very active, especially in Western Canada, where men for the construction camps are in keen demand. Wages are very firm. The demand for labour is particularly acute in connection with the large undertakings projected in British Columbia.

Tenders were called for by the Canadian Northern Railway Company during May, for the construction of sixty miles of road in British Columbia.

A careful estimate of contracts made and engagements entered into by various Canadian railway companies shows that approximately, 7000 miles of new lines will be completed and brought into operation within the next five years. It is expected that track will be laid this year on new lines alone for about 1,500 miles, or about the same as last year, British Columbia showing the heaviest increase in mileage.

General Transport.

Railway and navigation employés had a busy month. Passenger and freight traffic was heavy and the outlook is for a busy summer. The Canadian Northern Steamship service between England and Canada was inaugurated on May 13, when the S.S. *Royal Edward* sailed from Avonmore for Montreal.

It was announced that the Canadian Pacific Railway Company had secured control of the Dominion Atlantic Railway system.

The outlook is for an exceptionally busy summer in car building establishments throughout Canada. Canadian railways generally, are making active preparations to cope with the greatly increased traffic which the coming summer and fall seasons is expected to bring. The Grand Trunk Pacific will this year be a large factor in the crop movement. Much rolling stock has been ordered already this season and on the last day of May further orders were given for cars and locomotives to the extent of $2,000,000.

The past winter season has been an exceptionally busy one at the port of Halifax. The volume of business handled showed a large increase over that of the winter of 1908-9. It is reported that up to December 31, the total number of cars of freight was 9,000 greater than in the previous year and that this rate of increase has been steadily maintained during the later months of the past winter. Both the export and the import trade of the port has grown.

The Trades.

Building.—All branches were very active, permits issued to date being large-

[1]See report of St. John, N.B., correspondent for statement of winter port trade of that city.

ly in excess of the records for the corresponding period last year. In many centres the most active building year recorded is expected.

Metal and woodworking.—Employés in these trades had a busy month in industrial establishments.

Printing.—The allied trades were well employed.

Clothing.—Tailors had a good month, and garment workers, hat and cap workers, etc., were busy. Boot and shoe making establishments were somewhat quiet.

Textile.—Fabric mills had a very active month, especially woollen mills.

Leather.—A fairly active month was reported for tanners, curriers, trunk and bag workers, etc. The hide market continued quiet.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers and confectioners had a steady month; flour was downward. Cigar makers and tobacco workers were active; a busy fall trade is expected.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers, laundry workers and retail clerks reported normal conditions. Hotel and restaurant employés were becoming more active, though the tourist trade was late in opening owing to the prevailing cool weather.

Unskilled labour.—The month was a very active one for labour of this class, and men were in demand over a large portion of the Dominion for work at railway construction, civic improvements, building, farming, etc.

Canadian Trade and Revenue.

Foreign trade.—During April, 1910, the total value of imports entered for consumption was $30,866,987, compared with $22,601,571 in April, 1909. The total value of domestic exports during April, 1910, was $14,507,681, compared with $11,862,797 in April, 1909. During April, 1910, there was an increase in exports of the mine, the fisheries, the forest, animals and their produce, agriculture and manufactures. The grand total of Canadian trade for April, 1910, was $45,983,894, compared with $34,998,854 in April, 1909.

The aggregate Trade of Canada for the twelve months ended March 31, 1910. exceeded that of any previous twelve month's period. For the twelve months ended March 31, 1910, the trade of Canada in merchandise was $668,530,064, showing a betterment over the same period in 1908, which was the record year in the history of Canadian trade expansion of $53,336,088, a gain of about 8·7 per cent. When compared with the figures for the same period in 1909, the betterment is $120,472,348, a gain of about twenty-two per cent.

According to reports of Trade Commissioners received at the Department of Trade and Commerce, Canada, openings in Great Britain and the different Dominions of the Empire were reported as follows:—For Canadian fish in Great Britain; for Canadian kerosene and wooden handles in Australasia. The Australian Customs have recently taken exception to the importation of goods manufactured in the United States being branded 'made in America' as not disclosing the country of origin. Importers have been warned that a repetition of such marks will be dealt with as a contravention of the Commonwealth Customs regulations. Apart from facilitating the interests of their Australian customers by complying with the laws of this country, Canadian exporters are —from an advertising point of view— again urged to mark every article, package or case 'made in Canada.'

Domestic trade.—Trade, wholesale and retail, was of fair proportions. There had been no active demand up to the close of the month for summer lines, and the sorting trade was quiet. In hardware, however, there was a heavy demand for structural and general metal goods. In groceries the demand was steady, and values were well maintained. Leathers were in good demand. Collections were fairly good, and a favourable summer is expected.

The fiftieth annual report of La Banque Nationale showed a satisfactory increase in business, the reserve fund being increased by $150,000.

The annual report of the Sterling Bank showed an increase in profits; capital stock was increased by $100,000

during the year, while deposits, circulation and general business have correspondingly advanced.

Notes.

At the spring fur sales at London, Eng., a further increase in general prices was announced.

A co-operative association has been organized among the fruit growers of the south-western portion of Ontario.

The thirty-seventh conference of National Charities and Correction was held at St. Louis, Mo., May 19-26.

On a referendum vote the ratepayers of Regina, Sask., gave a mandate to the City Council to proceed immediately with the construction of a street railway system to be operated by the municipality

Under the recent waterways treaty affecting Canada and the United States a permanent commission will be appointed to deal with all matters in dispute affecting international waters as between the two countries.

The Registered Drug Clerks' Association of Ontario was organized at Toronto, Ont., the object being for mutual benefit and protection of registered drug clerks. Officers were elected as follows: J. Benson Mahoney, president; Richard P. Colgan, vice-president; Harold Clarke, secretary; Wm. McKay, treasurer.

The first annual convention of the Associated Boards of Trade of East Kootenay was held at Fernie, B.C. Resolutions were passed relative to the prevention of forest fires, the taxation of personal property, the railway commission, the construction of wagon roads, etc.

The appointment of the Grain Elevator Commission under legislation passed at the recent session of the Mantioba legislature was announced during May as follows:—Messrs. D. W. McCuaig, W. C. Graham and F. B. Maclennan. The Commission will proceed immediately to the establishment of a publicly owned system of grain elevators. A Commission appointed by the Government of Saskatchewan to investigate the elevator problem held sessions during May.

The recently appointed Public Utilities Commission of the Province of Quebec has held its initial meetings for the purpose of arranging rules of procedure and for the publication of matter placing the purposes of the Commission before the public. A similar Commission recently authorized by the Legislature of New Brunswick has also been organized in that Province and will hold meetings at St. John, N.B., until further notice on the fourth Wednesday of each month. The headquarters of the Board will be in Fredericton.

A consolidation of eight large oatmeal and flour milling concerns of the Province of Ontario has been effected, the merger to be known as the Canadian Cereal and Milling Company, with headquarters at Toronto. The output of the Company at its inception will be 2,350 barrels of oatmeal and rolled oats, 2,200 barrels of flour, 100 barrels of prepared wheat, 450 barrels of split peas and fifty-five barrels of pot barley and 340 tons of feed per day. The Company will have a total elevator capacity of 700,000 bushels.

The Board of Education of Toronto has under its consideration the question of the adoption of a system of superannuation for the benefit of the teachers under its control. An actuarial report has been prepared by Professor M. A. Mackenzie, M.A., by instruction of the Board. Copies of the report were recently printed and sent to every teacher on the staff. The teachers have been asked to express an opinion on the matter, after which the Board will deal with the report.

A discussion, looking to the improving and strengthening of the Miners' Relief Societies, of Cape Breton, N.S., was in progress between the Dominion Coal Company and representatives of different branches of the Societies at present in existence. Under the Workmen's Compensation Act recently passed by the Nova Scotia Legislature the Coal Company was exempted from the operation of the Act on the assurance that better arrangements for the relief of the employés of the Company would be made.

The second annual congress of the Federation of the Chambers of Commerce of Quebec, was held at Montreal, May 25-26. It was decided to create a board of arbitration composed of twelve members to arbitrate in trade disputes voluntarily submitted to its decision. A Board was duly appointed. Resolutions were also passed favouring the construction of the Georgian Bay canal, and the encouragement of winter navigation on the St. Lawrence. A resolution dealing with interprovincial relations was also carried.

In accordance with the terms of the contract recently signed between the Shipping Federation and the longshoremen of the port of Montreal, a permanent arbitration commission will be formed to take into consideration and settle differences which may arise during the next five years. At a meeting of the longshoremen held on May 29, Mr. G. R. Brunet, secretary-treasurer and organizer of the Trades and Labour Council of Montreal, was named as their representative on the Board.

During the month of May, an important pronouncement was made by the Honourable the Minister of Mines, Canada, relative to legislation with regard to the manufacture, transportation, storage and use of explosives. The large number of accidents occurring to employés engaged in the handling of explosives, especially in the mining and railway construction industries, and the occurrence recently of disastrous explosions at Hull, Que., Victoria, B.C., and elsewhere, has drawn public attention strongly to the matter. It is the intention of the Honourable the Minister of Mines to introduce legislation at the next session of the Parliament of Canada, dealing with the various aspects of the question, an appropriation of $10,000 having been voted at the last session for the purpose of engaging expert assistance in connection with the drafting of the proposed legislation and the carrying out of the necessary investigations in connection therewith. The Department has already carried out an investigation into the state of the law as at present in the various Provinces, as well as into other features of the existing situation.

At a meeting of twenty-six delegates from various local unions throughout the Province, the British Columbia Provincial Federation of Labour was organized on May 4. During the discussion which preceded the passing of the motion, it was pointed out that a body such as was contemplated would be in a better position to advance the claims of labour throughout the Province than by individual councils having their representatives attend the Provincial Legislature during its session. The following officers were elected: J. Watters, president; R. S. Storey, first vice-president; S. Thompson, second vice-president; J. Reid, third vice-president; R. P. Pettipiece, secretary; A. J. Aiken, treasurer. The executive later held a session and drew up a constitution and by-laws. The next meeting of the Federation will be held in Victoria in the second week of January, next. The headquarters of the Federation will be at Vancouver, B.C.

The following extract with reference to the conferring of the Albert Medal for gallantry upon Mr. Thomas Reynolds, railway conductor, of North Bay, Ont., appeared in the *London Gazette* of Tuesday, April 16, 1910:—

WHITEHALL, April 25, 1910.

The King has been pleased to confer the Albert Medal of the First Class upon Mr. Thomas Reynolds, Railway Conductor, of North Bay, Ontario, Canada, for conspicuous gallantry in saving the lives of eleven persons on the occasion of the disaster on the Canadian Pacific Railway at the Spanish River Bridge, near Webbwood, Ontario, on January 21, last, as detailed below:—

The ill-fated express train left Sudbury, Ontario, for Minneapolis, at noon on the day in question, in charge of Conductor Thomas Reynolds. It consisted of the engine, a mail and baggage car, an express-package car, a second-class coach, a colonist car, a first-class coach, a dining car, and a Pullman sleeping car, and, as it approached the bridge crossing the Spanish river at a point where the stream is 250 feet wide and thirty feet deep, Conductor Reynolds and several passengers were seated at dinner in the dining car. On reaching the bridge a part of the train left the track and plunged down the embankment.

Two of the vehicles, a first-class car and the dining car, crashed through the ice, which is said to have been eighteen inches thick, and sank to the river bed. The first-class car falling into some fifteen feet of water, it is not likely that any of the occupants escaped. The dining car was almost completely submerged, and but for the resourcefulness and heroic conduct of the conductor the disaster would have resulted in a much heavier death roll.

The fore part of the car rapidly filled with water and the occupants, hurled to the end of the car, were in

danger of drowning in ten feet of water, their situation being made more perilous by the accumulation of débris. Reynolds, on coming to the surface, found daylight entering from the top of a window some six inches above the level of the water, and, grasping a hat rack, he smashed with his feet the heavy plate glass windows. He then turned his attention to the imprisoned passengers, rescuing those in dannger of drowning, and urging all to make use of the only means of support, namely, hat racks, lamps, &c. The passengers having been assisted in this way, he turned to effect an exit, only to find that the car had settled down, and that the opening made was submerged. After swimming about and locating the broken window with his feet, he dived and cautiously pushed himself through the window, using his feet to keep a hold on the window frame, in order that his body might not be swept away by the strong current.

With great difficulty he brought his body between the broken ice and the submerged car and succeeded in gaining a foothold on the top of the car. He at once commenced wrenching the fan lights from the roof and succeeded in rescuing a lad and still another passenger through the small opening thus made. When, shortly after, an axe was brought to him, in response to his cries for help, he enlarged the opening sufficiently to allow of the rescue of the other imprisoned passengers.

Reynolds was badly cut and injured and was for some time under medical care.

The presentation of the medal, in the name of His Majesty, was performed by His Excellency the Governor-General of Canada, at Montreal, on the sixteenth ultimo.

II. REPORTS OF LOCAL CORRESPONDENTS.

MR. J. M. RITCHIE has been appointed correspondent to the *Labour Gazette* for the town of Lethbridge, Alta, and district.

SYDNEY, N.S., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. John Moffatt, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Labour conditions generally, were active during May; all industries and trades shared in the prosperity of the season. The steel industry, the coal trade, the railways, factories, foundries and building trades were very busy, and the season gives promise of greater activity than in several years.

Near the end of April, the United Mine Workers of America called off the strike at the Dominion Collieries, and their members returned to work. This removes the second disturbing factor in the industrial situation here, (the steel-coal lawsuit having been the first) and business of all kinds has assumed a better tone. The outputs of the Dominion, the Sydney Mines, and Inverness Collieries, were all larger in May than in April.

All departments of the Sydney Steel works continued active, and the Company reported business brisk. The steel plant at Sydney Mines was shut down for repairs all month, but most of the men were employed on repair and other work around the plant.

The woodworkers were busy and report business good.

The building trades have entered upon an active summer in Sydney and in the colliery districts, and work was begun on most of the important Sydney buildings. The Nova Scotia Steel & Coal Company intends spending $100,000 in erecting houses for its workmen. The Dominion Coal Company will erect 100 cottages in the Victoria district at New Waterford.

Railway transportation was heavy and shipping was brisk, the bulk of the cargo carried by sea being coal, iron ore, and limestone.

Both wholesale and retail trade was active.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—The weather was excellent for farming and most of the root crops were put into the ground early in May. Seeding, the planting of vegetables, &c, has been done two weeks earlier than usual.

Fishing.—Lobster fishing was fairly successful and the factories did a fair amount of canning.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

The skilled trades were active, but unskilled labour was plentiful.

WESTVILLE, N. S., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. T. Hale, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Labour during the month of May was well employed, shipments of coal

in the district showing a slight increase as compared with the corresponding month of 1909. In the Allan shaft, miners underground worked full time, but hoisting coal only took place three days per week. Activity was being resumed in the various trades and industries.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Conditions were very brisk in this industry. The weather was favourable for farm work and the majority of farmers were busy seeding.

Fishing.—Good catches of trout were reported in the inland lakes. Fair hauls of herring were made at the beginning of the month and good catches of mackerel were reported along the coast.

Lumbering was quiet.

Manufacturing.—With few exceptions active conditions existed.

Mining.—On May 1, the management of the Acadia Coal mine notified its employés that on May 15, some hands would be laid off. The men were duly discharged and the mine had a few off days during the month. The Drummond mine worked nearly full time, but suspended operations on Memorial Day and Victoria Day.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

The building trades were generally active. Blacksmiths and horseshoers had a fair month; the other metal trades were generally active. Printers and pressmen reported fair conditions. Tailors and boot and shoe workers had a fair month. Food and tobacco preparation workers had a good month. Clerks, stenographers and delivery employés were active, barbers were busy. Activity prevailed in the transportation branches. The supply of unskilled labour was about equal to the demand.

HALIFAX, N.S., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. A. J. Smith, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The general condition of labour has been quiet. As foreshadowed some months ago, the building trade has been duller than during the similar period in some years. Average progress has been made on all contracts on hand, and it is expected the post office will be shortly completed, and ready for occupancy. The contract for the new $100,000 Young Men's Christian Association building has been awarded. Excavations have begun, but it will be some time before building proper will be commenced. The building permits taken out up to the last week of the month did not indicate a busier period during the coming month. There were several permits for small contracts, and six, for $3,000, $2,000, $2,500, $2,700, $2,800 and $3,700 contracts respectively, representing residences.

Two trades have received increases during the month, one as the result of mutual agreement following a strike, the other being conceded by the employers. The Plumbers' Union notified the master plumbers on February 1, that their rate of pay commencing on May 1, would be thirty-five cents per hour, instead of twenty-five cents. The employers refused, and on the first of May, the men went on strike and remained out until May 13, when a conference was held between representatives of both parties, when a compromise was made, the men receiving thirty cents per hour; $16.20, per week, of fifty-four hours. The master plumbers had previously offered to increase the pay from $13.50 (the old rate) to $15, but this was refused by the Union.

The Carpenters' Union, some ten weeks previous to May 1, notified the employers that on the date named the minimum union pay would be thirty cents per hour, being an increase of three cents. The request was acceded to by most of the master carpenters, including the large firms.

The actors and theatrical employés, of Halifax, have formed a union and are perfecting organization.

The exportation season for apples closed early in May. The total shipments amounted to about 839,207 barrels, 6,281 half barrels and 4,885 boxes, upwards of 700,000 barrels being shipped

from Halifax during the winter port season. There is an increase of about 130,000 over last season. The fruit was shipped principally to Great Britain ports, although considerable was forwarded to West India, Mexico and South Africa. Most of the apples were grown in Annapolis and King's counties, and the farmers have received about $1,261,713 for their crop.

The purchase of the Dominion Atlantic Railway by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company is reported. This, it is expected, will enable western fruit raisers to have increased facilities to export their crops, and, with the building of branch lines will cause trade activity.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Wholesale quotations, May 17:

Butter, creamery, boxes, 27 to 28 c. lb.
Butter, creamery, 30 lb tubs, 27 to 28c. lb.
Butter, dairy, tubs, 24 to 26c. lb.
Butter, dairy, rolls, 25 to 26c. lb.
Butter, dairy, prints, 26 to 27c. lb.
Cheese, large, 13 to 13 3-8c. lb.
Cheese, twins, 13½ to 14c., lb.
Eggs, fresh, 18 to 19c. dozen.
Beef, forequarter, 9½c. lb.
Beef, hindquarter, 12c.
Lambs, $3 to $5, each.
Veal, 7 to 8½c., lb.
Pork, 10 to 11½c., lb.
Bacon, 18½c., lb.
Hams, fresh, 18c., lb.
Hams, smoked, 20c., lb.

Fishing.—Local fishermen made but small catches. A few mackerel have been taken, but schools are expected every day. Yarmouth and Lunenburg report a few hundred barrels.

Manufacturing has been well maintained for the season. The Silliker Car Company has enlarged its premises, having added some eighty feet to the car erecting shed, and constructed another track, besides erecting a new shed thirty by sixty, to be used for upholstering purposes. Other improvements are contemplated.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Bricklayers and masons were dull. Carpenters and joiners, lathers and plasterers, and plumbers were fairly active. Painters were busy, but stone cutters and builders' labourers were dull. Other lines were normal. Printers, pressmen and bookbinders were busy. Tailors had a fair month, but finer weather would make trade brisker. Butchers and meat cutters were busy. Barbers were busy. Railroad men were well employed. Longshoremen had a fair month. Unskilled labour was fairly active.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Liverpool.—A schooner was launched at the yard of Messrs. Hendry, Limited, on May 25. She is of 199 tons net, classed A1, American record. Her length is 109 feet, thirty feet beam, eleven feet draught.

AMHERST, N.S., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. A. D. Ross, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Labour conditions continued to improve steadily throughout the month of May. The different industries continued to add steadily to their working staffs. All the industries are working full time and many of them are working at night to catch up with orders. More men are now steadily at work than at any time for three years. Building operations, however, promise to be very light this season, and the men who generally devote their summer months to outside work have been drafted into the different workshops, thus reducing the demand for additional labour from outside points. Notwithstanding this fact, employers complain that many of their skilled mechanics are leaving for the west.

The strike at Springhill is the one dark spot on the labour situation. It has now lasted for ten months. The Company is operating the mines with a working-staff of about two hundred men, but the men only remain as a general rule, for a few months.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—The weather has been somewhat backward and farming operations were thereby curtailed, but during the past few days conditions have improved and seeding is progressing rapidly. Farm produce continues to bring good prices.

Fishing.—The lobster catch is reported exceptionally good on this coast and the packers are receiving good prices.

Lumbering.—The lumber shipments will not be up to the average this year owing to the reduced cut, but good prices are being obtained.

Manufacturing.—It can be stated that the manufacturing industries were never more actively employed than at present. The depression that prevailed has passed away and every plant in town is working to its full capacity.

Mining.—Springhill mines under strike conditions are working with a force of 200 men, while normally they employ about 1,500. The Maritime Coal Company is very busy, increasing its staff and pushing development work. The other collieries are working part time.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Bricklayers and masons had practically no employment. Carpenters and joiners were fairly busy on small repairs. Lathers and plasterers were very dull, but painters and paper hangers were well employed. Plumbers reported conditions very dull, and stone cutters had no employment. Iron moulders were busy, and iron workers and helpers were steadily at work. Machinists and engineers were well employed. Electrical workers and boiler makers were busy. In the woodworking and furnishing trades, woodworkers were busy, but upholsterers were dull. Car builders were very busy. Pattern makers were only fairly well employed. Printers and journeymen tailors were very busy. Garment workers and boot and shoe workers were busy. Bakers and confectioners were very busy, while butchers and meat cutters had steady employment. Trunk and bag makers were very busy. Clerks and stenographers were well employed, but furriers reported work dull. Unskilled labour was well employed.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P.E.I., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. F. J. Nash, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The general condition of labour during the months of April and May was about the same as during the same period last year. The principal event in the month of May was the arrival of fifty English settlers. Some of these will buy up farms on the Island, but the majority will be employed by farmers. After becoming intimate with methods and conditions here they intend to acquire lands of their own. In May, labour is probably at its fullest activity in this Province. Business men report conditions normal and there is a hopeful feeling in mercantile circles. In the city, work was started on the new Heartz Memorial hall for the Methodist Church and a number of other buildings. Construction was also begun on the Elmira Branch railway and on a number of other public works in various parts of the Island.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—The end of May finds seeding and planting almost completed throughout the Province, the season being about two weeks earlier than usual. The arrival of the English settlers, including a number of farm hands, was welcomed in a Province where farm labour is scarce.

Fishing.—The lobster season opened the last week in April and the industry has been conducted with satisfactory results up to the present. The traps have been fishing well and the size is slightly larger than usual.

Railroad construction and employment.—Work was resumed on the Elmira

branch railway, and the contract was let for a station and other structures.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Bricklayers and masons, carpenters and joiners, lathers and plasterers, painters and decorators and paper hangers, were busy, especially in the month of May. Plumbers, gas and steamfitters, stone cutters and builders' labourers were active. Iron moulders, workers and helpers, machinists and engineers steam engineers, electrical workers, linemen, sheet metal workers, and bicycle workers were active. Woodworkers, upholsterers, carriage and wagon makers and car builders, were active. The printing, clothing, food and tobacco preparation, leather and transport trades were active. The supply of unskilled labour was about equal to the demand.

MONCTON, N.B., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. J. C. Graves, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The condition of labour during May has been active, showing marked expansion over April, but being hardly up to the corresponding period in the past three seasons, which were affected by exceptional conditions not now existent. The advent of settled weather gave an impetus to all outdoor enterprises, furnishing occupation for large numbers of the various classes of workmen, while all local factories and shops were steadily running with full complements of men. Locally, the supply has been sufficient to meet the demand, with the exception of agriculturists of which there seems a dearth. Employment bureaus however, have experienced much difficulty in obtaining enough men to meet the demands of large lumber and construction operators in other parts of the Province. Building operations have started briskly, a considerable number of cottages being in course of construction, while much remodeling work is in progress. Work upon the new public wharf extension, 160 feet by 50 feet, has commenced. Extra construction work in the Intercolonial railway shops is also going on and a number of employés, laid off by the retrenchment orders of last year have gone to work. The New Brunswick Wire Fence Company has enlarged the factory, erected a commodious warehouse and suite of offices and has been operating the plant night and day, to fill orders, some of which are from South America and South Africa. A plebiscite of the electors of the city upon the question of leasing the electric lighting plant and the gas lighting plant belonging to the city, to the Moncton Tramways Electricity and Gas Company was taken on the twenty-seventh instant, and resulted in favour of leasing. Tenders are being asked for by the Board of School Trustees for the erection of a brick and stone school building, known as Victoria school annex. Customs returns for April show a decrease in both imports and duties, as compared with April, 1909. Wholesale trade was of good character, with retail trade normal. Real estate has been moderately active. Rents are steady, but with an extended choice. Saturday half-holiday among Intercolonial Railway shopmen for the summer months commenced on May 7. No other change in hours of labour was noted and no unrest among employés.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Farmers were very active, the season being very favourable and seeding well advanced.

Fishing.—Large catches of herring were made along the shore, and fishermen were active.

Lumbering.—Rotary mills have been active; the larger stationary mills commenced operations about May 1. Much difficulty was experienced by lumbermen in getting drives out, and large quantities of lumber are hung up on the St. John tributaries on the Miramichi waters. The Nashwank drive however, amounting to twenty-two million feet was safely brought out by 120 men in twenty-eight days. The Bay du Vin drive of ten millions was also safely brought out.

Mining.—The Maritime Oil Fields Company is meeting with success in drilling for oil and natural gas at Coverdale. Nine wells have been sunk and oil and gas in large quantities found. Well No. 8, at a depth of 1,650 feet, struck such a heavy flow of gas that when cupped, a pressure of 265 pounds was shown. The Drummond Company has placed fourteen carloads of machinery in their mines at Nepisigent, and as soon as terminals at Newcastle are completed will commence the mining of ore.

Railroad construction.—The expenditure upon the various contracts of the Transcontinental Railway in New Brunswick for April, amounted to $130,709. Unfavourable weather was responsible for the small outlay for the month. Conditions for May have been very active and men in good demand. Shovel men receive $1.75 per diem; concrete workers, $2.; carpenters, $2.25; foremen, $3; with board at $4 per week.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

The skilled trades were all active. For unskilled labour the demand has been very good and the local supply is absorbed at $1.50 per day.

ST. JOHN, N.B., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. W. H. Coates, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

An improvement was noticeable in the labour market during May, especially for carpenters, as several buildings were improved and renovated, and on the Lyric picture house night-work was resorted to. Several new buildings are being erected for the Dominion Exhibition which will open on Labour Day. The Fenton Land Company has three new dwelling houses under way. It is the intention of this Company to erect fourteen new houses. The assignment of Messrs. Andre, Cushing & Sons, lumber manufacturers, took place. There are three mills—one at Union Point, and a box and shingle mill at Milford. About 400 persons are employed in these mills. Messrs. H. W. de Forest & Company, tea merchants, assigned on May 3.

The winter port business closed May 4. There were 114 sailings this year as compared with 108 last year, made up as follows: Canadian Pacific Railway, thirty-four; Allan, twenty-nine; Donaldson, seventeen; Furness, thirteen; Manchester, nine; Head, seven; Elder-Dempster (South African), five. These steamships took away Canadian goods valued at $18,127,514, and foreign goods valued at $4,818,770, making a total of $22,946,287. Last year the total value of shipments was $23,877,576, and these figures show a decrease in valuation this year of $931,292. The shipment of Canadian products this season was $1,210,576 greater than the previous year, while the foreign shipments, such as meats, &c., fell off $2,141,868. Besides the above there were sent forward by express Hudson Bay furs and Cobalt ores valued at over $1,450,000. The latter shipments would make the valuation greater than last season. The grain shipments this year were 7,733,273 bushels, as compared with 7,180,375 last year. The flour shipments consisted of 838,708 against 540,890 last season. The cheese shipments were 81,799 boxes, against 78,521 boxes last season.

The cattle trade was very poor the present season, as compared with 1908–9. The number shipped were 3,432 Canadian and 1,200 foreign, a total of 4,632. While last year there were shipped 22,703 Canadian cattle, and 220 foreign cattle. The horses shipped this year were twenty-two, against sixty-five last year.

The deal shipments were 22,804 standards, against 19,430 for the season of 1908–9.

The revenue received by the city during the last four years was as follows: 1906–7, $21,616.87; 1907–8, $34,599.82; 1908–9, $41,146.75; 1909–10, $46,373.06. The longshoremen claim that their earnings were much smaller than last year, notwithstanding that there were more sailings this season.

Bank clearings for the four weeks ending May 26, were $5,629,599, and for the

corresponding period last year $5,534,782, being $94,817 greater in 1910, than in 1909, and $176,634 less than for the five weeks ending April 28, of the current year. The deposits in the St. John branch of the Dominion Savings Bank during the month of April, amounted to $78,098.40, and the withdrawals were, $94,310.56. The city labourers' pay roll for the four weeks ending May 27, amounted to $9,478.26. A meeting of the New Brunswick Telephone Company was held at Fredericton on May 19. The usual six per cent. dividend was paid. The total assets were $1,393,472.74; total liabilities, $1,387,998.47; surplus, $5,474.27. The gross earnings were $271,738.64, and the total expenses $195,036.67; net earnings, $76,701.97. It was decided that a new brick and stone building be erected on Chipman Hill, St. John, at a cost of $35,000.

St. John Typographical Union, No. 85, sent a circular to the employing printers that on and after May 16, the weekly rate of pay for day-work would be $14, an increase of $2 per week. The request was complied with.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Fishing.—The harbour fishermen are making very good catches of salmon, shad and gaspereaux.

Lumbering.—On May 12, the St. John Log Driving Company started rafting operations at the Mitchell booms. There was about 20,000,000 feet of logs in the booms at that date. One drive of 10,000,000 feet for the Stetson, Cutler Company on the Tobique is out, and it is thought that the other Tobique drives will come out. The Gibson Company's drive on the Nashwaak river is finished, and the men discharged. About 120 men were employed, and they report that the whole drive on the Nashwaak, including that from Nafadoggan, amounted to nearly 22,000,000 feet, and every stream was clearly driven. In the upper part of the Province several million feet of logs are hung up along the rivers and streams.

Mining.—It is understood that the necessary amount of capital has been secured to guarantee development on a large scale in the Minto coal fields just as soon as railway connection is made with some of the unexplored areas.

Railroad construction.—The total expenditure on the Grand Trunk Pacific construction work in this Province up to May 14, was $9,107,370.50. An expenditure of $15,000,000, or $60,000 per mile, is estimated as the increased cost of the road. It is reported that the Transcontinental system in New Brunswick will be completed by Christmas Day, 1910.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

From active to busy conditions prevailed in the various skilled trades. Railway men were busy, but steamboatmen and longshoremen were quiet. Unskilled labour was quiet.

NEWCASTLE, N.B., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. James Falconer, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The labour market resumed activity, the mills all running full time and absorbing all available labour, both in the city and surrounding district. Business in other lines was good. Considerable building was proceeding, a new residence to cost about $6,000 and repairs to the Baptist church to cost between $3,000 and $4,000, being in progress. The factories have work ahead. The city has an active Board of Trade and is situated on one of the finest rivers in the Dominion, with plenty of raw material in the way of lumber, hard and soft, and the best of railway accommodation. There were no labour disputes in existence, and no changes in wages and hours of labour.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Farmers were busy seeding; the season was very dry and cold so that the land was in good condition, but vegetation has been very slow. The

farmers never complete seeding before June 10.

Lumbering.—The mills were all running, but it is feared that a number of the drives will be hung up unless rain comes. In the beginning of the season the water was very high, and the logs were carried high up on the banks, after which it turned dry and cold and the waters fell so rapidly that the logs were left high and dry. The expense of getting them in the streams again will be heavy.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Bricklayers, masons, joiners and carpenters were fairly well employed. In fact, all who desired work could obtain it at wages from $2.50 to $3.50 per day of ten hours. Painters, decorators and paper hangers were busy and were in demand. Plumbers were also busy as many people are doing away with stoves and replacing them with furnaces, while baths and water systems are being freely installed.

QUEBEC, QUE., AND DISTRICT.

Messrs. P. J. Jobin, and *E. Little, correspondents,* reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The month of May showed an improvement over the preceding month, owing to contemplated improvements, including the terminus for the Transcontinental, approaches to new central station, re-building of Customs House. Should these improvements start during the summer the season promises to be a very busy one. The boot and shoe factories had their customary slackness, but some of them were still working to their capacity.

The new Civic By-law, which prevents bars and saloons from opening before seven o'clock in the morning, went into effect on the second of May.

The authorities of Laval University having decided to make their buildings fire-proof, so as to protect the valuable historic treasures contained therein, have awarded the contract, therefor, to Mr. Joseph Gosselin, of Levis, who started work in the early part of the month with a large gang of men. The work will last for, at least, a year, and will cost about $100,000.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Farmers had a busy month sowing. Weather conditions were on the whole, favourable although some delay occurred through cold and rain.

Lumbering.—The large number of sawmills have commenced their season's cutting; this is fully two weeks earlier than usual. There has been plenty of water and the drives have come through very well. Wages were the same as last year.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Bricklayers, masons, stone cutters and builders' labourers were active; carpenters, joiners and painters were busy, but lathers, plasterers, plumbers, gas and steamfitters were quiet. Electrical workers were quiet; the other metal trades were busy. Woodworkers were active and carriage and wagon makers busy. Bookbinders were active and printers and pressmen were busy. Glove makers and boot and shoe workers were quiet, the other branches of the clothing trades were busy. Quiet conditions were reported in the food and tobacco preparation trades. The leather trades were quiet. Railway employés were active, and steamboatmen were busy, but ship-labourers, longshoremen, street railway employés and cab drivers were quiet. Delivery employés were active, but the other miscellaneous trades were quiet. The supply of unskilled labour was in excess of the demand.

SHERBROOKE, QUE., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. H. Logie, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Labour generally, has been well employed and the demand has been con-

siderably better than in the previous month. The various industries are running full time, and where skilled labour is employed the orders in hand will keep the shops going for some time. The factories, too, are busy, and the local papers are carrying advertisements for help in the woollen mills. There has been a good demand for all classes of labour. The street railway company has a party out surveying and laying out the proposed new extension of the tracks. As soon as this has been completed, tenders will be called for and the worked rushed to completion. The wholesale trade reports business good. There has been no change in the rate of wages, but the Jenckes Machine Company's shop now opens at six-thirty a.m. and closes at six p.m. every night except Saturday, when they close at one p.m. This makes up the fifty-nine hours' week and at the same time gives the men the Saturday afternoon off.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Spring work was pretty well finished before the end of the month, although the crops were a little later in being put in, owing to the wet weather. This season farmers, at least in many instances, are putting down more ensilage corn than usual, so that they will not be caught short of feed for stock, even should the hay crop fail. A great many creameries this year, especially those near the border, are shipping cream to the States, where it is manufactured into butter. In the western section of the townships, it is estimated that since last fall, when this business started, it has meant that one million pounds of butter have been lacking for home consumption. Whatever the cause the price of creamery butter on the Boards is from three to four cents higher than at the same period last year.

Lumbering operations in the woods are over, and the large mills have been fortunate this year, in getting their drives down with but little trouble, owing to the high water. The sawmills are also running full time, as there is no hold-up for want of timber.

All the *manufacturing* industries are running full time, and there is work ahead.

In the various *mines*, work is being rushed. The Eustis Mining Company at Eustis, Que., which operates copper mines, are handicapped for the want of men, and during the month brought out quite a number of miners from England. Those coming out find steady employment and good wages.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

All branches of the building trades are busy. Plasterers, painters and paper hangers are very busy. Machinists are busy, with good prospects ahead. Electrical workers and linemen are busy, as also are blacksmiths and jewellery workers. All sections of the woodworking trades are fully employed. Pattern makers and carriage and wagon makers are active. Printers and bookbinders are active, and journeymen tailors are in demand, with garment workers busy. Bakers and confectioners have had a good month. Cigar makers are busy, with orders ahead of the output. Railway employés have been more active during the month than for some time past. Cab drivers, teamsters and expressmen have been busy Unskilled labour was busy.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Ground was broken on May 2, at East Angus for the erection of a new pulpwood mill by the Brompton Pulp and Paper Company.

Bedford.—The Bedford Manufacturing Co. is rushed with orders, more coming in than it can conveniently handle.

Black Lake.—The Municipal Council has passed a by-law whereby all stores must in future close at 8 p.m.

THREE RIVERS, QUE., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Joseph J. Ryan, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF T E LABOUR MARKET.

Labour has been in fair demand during May. Those engaged in outside work

were active. The Wabasso Cotton Company has given a contract for a new addition. All factories are running full time. The building trade is active, and there is much activity also in the harbour, where several coal steamers have been unloaded and a few others loaded with lumber for exportation. Wholesale and retail trade shows an improvement over April. The city corporation has a good number of men employed macadamizing the streets. The regular scale of wages prevailed. A good understanding existed between employers and employés.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Rain prevented the farmers from doing much work during May.

Fishing.—Fishermen made good catches of shad, but other fish were scarce.

Lumbering.—Lumber mills have not resumed work yet but have done a little shipping.

Manufacturing.—All factories have been fairly busy.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Bricklayers and masons, carpenters and joiners, lathers and plasterers, and all others in the building trades were fairly busy. The metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades were rather quiet. Woodworkers were fairly active, with varnishers and polishers, carriage and wagon makers, but others in the woodworking trades were quiet. Printers, pressmen and bookbinders were very active. Journeymen tailors, garment workers and glove makers were very active. Boot and shoe workers were fairly employed. Bakers and confectioners, butchers and meat cutters, ice drivers, cigar makers and tobacco workers were very active. The leather trades remain quiet. Barbers, broom makers, clerks, stenographers, delivery employés, hotel, restaurant and theatre employés and laundry workers were fairly active. Railroad employés were active, and steamboat men, cab drivers and hackmen were quiet, but carters, teamsters and expressmen were busy. Unskilled labour had a quiet month on account of the rainy weather.

DISTRICT NOTES.

There was pronounced activity in Shawinigan Falls this month. Active operations are being carried on by the Shawinigan Water & Power Company and other firms.

SOREL, QUE., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. J. A. Chenevert, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

May was a very active month in every branch of industry. The building season at the Government yards is well under way, 825 workmen being employed at wages ranging from $1.35 to $2.75 for a ten-hour day. A stone crusher and a bucket-dredge, both of steel, are being built. A wooden tow boat and several smaller boats are undergoing repairs. The steamer *Montmagny,* which was launched last fall, is being completed.

The unloading of coal steamers gives considerable employment to labourers, who receive from thirty to forty cents per hour. The steamer *Coaling,* from Iquique, South America, arrived in port a few days ago with a cargo of 6,000 tons of nitrate of soda for the Dupont Powder Company., of Washburn, Michigan. The cargo was transferred to several schooners. Six other steamers with cargoes of nitrate of soda will come to unload here, which will give active employment to longshoremen.

All shops and factories are working steadily and wages are good.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Joiners and painters are scarce and in demand. Hundreds of men are employed on the Government dredges and other boats, as well as for the Richelieu Company, the Sincennes-McNaughton Company and others. There is no fear of lack of work. There has not been a strike here for three years.

ST. HYACINTHE, QUE., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Victor Phaneuf, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The general condition of labour was very active. The building trades had a good month, but frequent delays were caused by heavy rain. Sash and door factories were kept busy, with orders enough to employ full staffs all the time. The leather industry had a good month and the season promises to be active. The boot and shoe factories had a good month and have orders ahead for several months.

All the other factories were busy, except in the iron industry, which was not as active as the month before.

Retail trade was rather quiet, the cold and rainy weather having prevented the country people from coming to town. The wholesale trade was fairly active. Banks reported a good month and easy collections. There was no change in the rate of salaries or hours of labour.

According to the Assessors' report, the value of real estate in St. Hyacinthe has increased $300,000, being $5,277,150 for taxation purposes, but there is $3,104,050 worth of property exempt from taxation.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—General conditions were good, the market being well attended and the prices paid for farm products high. Dairy produce was in good demand, but butter and eggs were a little lower. Farm hands were fairly well employed and are in good demand. Work on the farm was somewhat delayed by cold weather and frequent rainfalls.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Bricklayers, masons, and plasterers were fairly active. Painters, paper hangers, plumbers and steam and gasfitters had a good month. Builders' labourers were fairly well employed. Iron moulders and iron workers and helpers, machinists, electricians, blacksmiths, boiler makers and horseshoers had a good month. Woodworking establishments and carriage and wagon shops were working full time. Printers and pressmen were fully employed and night work was necessary to meet the numerous orders. Journeymen tailors and garment workers were active. Boot and shoe workers had a good month. Bakers and confectioners, and butchers and ice handlers were active. Barbers, clerks, delivery employés, and hotel, restaurant and laundry workers had plenty of work. Railway employés reported very active conditions. The Grand Trunk Railway is building a line in its yard to connect with the Quebec, Montreal & Southern Railway, and a large number of men are employed on the work. Cab drivers, hackmen and carters had plenty of work. Unskilled labour was very active, there being no unemployed, and the demand being good.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Farnham.—A new industrial plant will be located in Farnham. The Company will use the old Canadian Pacific Railway shops and will, it is said, employ about 400 men. It will also build a large foundry, where several men will find work. The town will furnish electric power at the rate of twenty-five dollars per horse power, and will grant the Company an exemption from taxes.

ST. JOHNS AND IBERVILLE, QUE., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. A. D. Pepin, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Labour has been very active this spring, more so than at the same time last year. On some works the demand somewhat exceeds the supply. Factories are very active and have increased their staffs. Trade, wholesale and retail, is active,

especially in the dry goods line. There was no sign of any disturbance in labour circles. The Government dredges are working steadily, deepening the canal between the Jones and Canadian Pacific bridges. Work on the new Government wharf, at the entrance of the harbour, is to be resumed shortly; it was suspended last year pending an understanding between the Government and the Grand Trunk Railway. The work of deepening the Richelieu river is being pushed ahead; there will soon be a night and a day shift at work.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Farmers obtained good prices for their cattle and dairy produce. Farm labourers were in good demand early in the month.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Bricklayers and masons reported a satisfactory month. Carpenters and joiners were active. Painters and decorators, plumbers and steamfitters were well employed. Stone cutters and helpers were active and in good demand, as well as building labourers. Iron moulders and iron workers and helpers were all busy. Machinists and engineers had considerable work.. Electricians are satisfied with conditions. Shipwrights and calkers, tinsmiths, tool sharpeners, horseshoers and jewellers reported a good month. Woodworkers, upholsterers, varnishers and polishers, wood carvers and carriage and wagon workers were all busy. Printers and the allied trades were busy. Journeymen tailors and garment workers, hat and glove makers worked full time. Bakers and confectioners, butchers and meat cutters and ice handlers were all busy. Barbers, stenographers and delivery clerks were well employed. Hotel, restaurant and theatre employés and laundry workers were all well employed. The transportation trades were well employed, as well as unskilled labour, which is in good demand.

MAISONNEUVE, QUE., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. J. F. Girard, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

As compared with the corresponding month of last year, activity has more than trebled, and has increased more than a third over April. Supply and demand were about evenly balanced in the building trades. The other trades were well employed, and everything points to a busy year for all classes of workmen. A slight increase in wages has been given the building labourers, but not by all employers. There is no sign of any unrest.

Permits have been given out representing a value of over $2,000,000 for buildings in Maisonneuve.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Manufacturing. — The manufactures are all working full time, and several of them are adding considerably to their plants.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Masons and bricklayers were active. Carpenters and joiners were active, with lathers quiet. Plasterers, painters and decorators were active. Plumbers, steam and gasfitters and stone cutters were active, as well as building labourers. The metal trades were fairly active. Electricians, linemen, blacksmiths and tinsmiths were in demand. Upholsterers, varnishers, polishers and wagon makers were busy. The other woodworking trades were well employed. The printing trades were very active, compositors and pressmen being in demand. Journeymen tailors and garment workers were in demand. Boot and shoe workers were busy. Bakers and confectioners were active, butchers in demand, and ice handlers very active. Cigar makers and tobacco workers were busy. The leather trades were from active to busy.

Barbers, stenographers and delivery employés were in demand. There was much activity among the transportation trades, specially among freight handlers, longshoremen and street railway employés. The latter received a slight increase in salaries. Unskilled labour is going to have a very busy summer.

MONTREAL, QUE., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. G. Audet, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Three hundred and forty-six building permits for new buildings, representing a value of $1,647,295, were taken out during April, as against 231 permits in April, 1909, representing $1,016,856. The summer of 1910, promises to be a very active building season. The constructions already begun or soon to be commenced, are valued at several million dollars. The Windsor station will cost $4,000,000; Viger station, $1,500,000; St. Lawrence Hall, $500,000; Mile End station, $40,000; Earl Grey and Alexandra schools, $375,000; Labelle building, $110,000; Ogilvie store, $900,000; Post Office, $300,000; Techincal School, $400,000; Yorkshire Building, $125,000; Trust & Loan Building, $100,000; new jail, $2,500,000; St. Joseph's convent, $100,000; extension to Rea store, $200,000; School of Commercial Studies, $750,000.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

The building, metal, engineering, shipbuilding, also woodworking, printing, clothing, food and tobacco preparation, leather, miscellaneous and transport trades were active. Unskilled labour was also active.

HULL, QUE., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. E. E. Cinq-Mars, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The demand for employés in the various mills, in the city and district, far exceed the supply. Business is increasing in the mills, and there are no newcomers amongst the labourers, some of whom have gone west.

The pulp, paper, lumber and mica industries are very active, and the shop keepers are looking for a good season.

No changes are reported in wages. The same scale has been in existence for the last three years in Eddy's shops, also in Gilmour & Hughson's lumber mill.

On Sunday, May 8, the establishment of the Canada General Explosive Company for the manufacture of Virite, was entirely destroyed by an explosion. The establishment will not be re-built in Hull. The explosion killed several people in the neighbourhood, some of them in their own homes, and others on the street. None of the dead or wounded were employed by the Company, nor were they at work at the time of the accident.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—The continuous rain during the latter part of May, is threatening to injure the seeds in the ground.

Lumbering.—Lumbermen are complaining of the water being low, interfering with the driving of the logs to the mills.

Manufacturing has slightly increased, owing to the re-opening of Eddy's sawmills.

Mining.—Owners of the mica mines, in the district, are increasing staffs in order to make provision for an expected increase in demand.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Fire having destroyed some fifteen houses, mostly all residences of labourers, and the explosions of the establishment of the Canada General Explosive Company having shattered several, house building is brisk. The buildings are being replaced by better ones, involving an expense of some $10,000. Other trades are active, but without any change since last month.

A number of extra hands have been engaged by the Hull Electric Company to

handle the traffic between Ottawa and Aylmer during the summer months.

The city having bought a fire engine will necessitate the engagement of two additional men in the fire brigade, an engineer and a fireman.

OTTAWA, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. W. Gilchrist, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Employment during May was slightly more active than during the corresponding month of last year. The lumber mills all started earlier and operated without interruption from high water. The civic corporation has some 500 men employed on street works. Building was as brisk as in May, last year, and will be brisker with the commencement of several large works under contemplation. Local brick yards have many orders ahead. Among the important new structures on which work will soon begin, are: the Rosenthal seven-storey block, to cost $120,000; the Hope nine-storey building, to cost $90,000; two public schools, costing $50,000 each; and repairs to the City Hall, costing $60,000. The city will lay three miles of pavement, if men can be found to do the work. The city has some building under way, and in one rush job, is paying plasterers fifty cents an hour, ten cents above the union scale. There is no marked demand for men of any class, except carpenters. It is apparent that many outsiders have been attracted to the city. The Rescue Mission, maintained for poor unemployed, has fifty inmates, who barely get enough work to pay for their board at fifteen cents per meal. Most of the inmates belong to the floating class.

The burning of J. A. DesRivieres' planing mill threw some ten men out of employment, as well as destroying 400,000 feet of lumber. Surveyors were started to lay out the ground at Britannia for the new electric plant of the Metropolitan Power Company, which proposes to develop energy for prospective industries. The Board of Trade and associates were given power to control the publicity fund provided by a vote of the ratepoyers and supplemented by public subscription, and it is the intention to start an early campaign for industries. Bank clearings and Customs entries show a considerable increase over last year.

Efforts to obtain increases in wages met only with partial success. The city engineer reported on the petition of some 400 corporation labourers for an increase of twenty-five cents a day in their pay of $1.75 for nine hours' work. The engineer recommended $1.89 for all men actually engaged in sewer and excavation work. The Board of Control approved the recommendation and sent it to the City Council. One controller wanted to make the minimum wage for any city labourer, twenty-one cents an hour. The city engineer reported that this change would increase the annual expenditure by $22,000, so no action will be taken until a committee looks into the matter. The Board of Health has recommended to the City Council that three nurses employed in the Isolation Hospital be given an increase from $30 to $35 per month. The International Plasterers' Union has applied to the masters for an increase from forty to forty-five cents per hour. Many contracts for plastering are pending, which were taken on the understanding that wages would be forty cents an hour. Some plastering has been refused owing to the uncertainty of the wages situation. The carpenters, who have three unions, are receiving an average of thirty cents an hour. Plasterers' labourers are asking an advance from twenty-five to thirty cents an hour. Bricklayers and stonemasons are paid fifty cents an hour, and stone cutters, forty-four cents. About seventy-five experienced lumber hands were taken from Ottawa, on May 20 to work in British Columbia mills, at $2.75 a day and up. The minimum wage in Ottawa sawmills is $1.50, and the average for unskilled men, $1.75.

The day labour plan was adopted by the Board of Control on two paving contracts on which the city engineer's estimate was lower than any of the tenders. On a $7,800 contract, the engineer was $1,000 lower than the next offer, and on a

$14,700 work, the engineer was $1,300 lower.

A judgement of the Board of Railway Commissioners, on May 12, showed interesting comparisons made by the Grand Trunk Railway and Canadian Pacific Railway as to the advance in wages in the last decade. In justification of advances in lumber freight rates, the Grand Trunk Railway gave the following samples of increases in wages, in car shops at Pointe St. Charles and the Eastern division outstations:—

In 1900: blacksmiths, 19c. per hour; carpenters, 16⅞; machinemen, 14; cleaners 12c.; labourers, 13c.

In 1909: blacksmiths, 22⅛; carpenters, 19⅛; machinemen, 16c.; cleaners, 15c.; labourers, 15c.

One of the roads showed that the average wages of trainmen in 1898, was $1.81 per day; in 1903, $2.28; in 1909, $2.53. The average wage for station and yard employés advanced for the same years, from $1.28 to $1.42 to $1.63.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—The crop outlook is favourable in the Ottawa district. Rains, near the end of the month, did much good. Cheese boarded on the Ottawa market, at the last sale of the month, were 781 boxes, or twice as many as on the corresponding date last year. Butter is plentiful and dropping in price. Meats are still scarce and high priced.

Lumbering.—Lumber shipping was not so brisk in May as in April. United States barges coming up for their first loads of the season, early in June, are expected to improve conditions. Prices are steady. The log drive is slow, but there is enough timber in the Ottawa river below Pembroke, most of it from last season, to supply the mills this season.

Railroad construction.—The Canadian Pacific Railway Company filed plans at the Railway Commission and City Registry Office, asking leave to construct a tunnel a mile long under the business section of the city. The Company also applies for the bed of the Rideau canal, from the "Deep Cut" to Sappers' Bridge. The works would cost a million dollars.

Manufacturing.—The National Bag and Paper Company has purchased a site on which to erect a factory capable of producing a million bags a day, and employing between forty and fifty hands. To start operations in six months, is the present intention of the managing director.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Carpenters, plumbers and drain makers are busy. Other building trades are steadily employed. Iron workers, machinists, linemen and electrical workers are well employed, especially the expert hands. Bicycle workers are very busy. The demand for other metal trades is about average. Carriage builders and upholsterers are steadily employed. Woodworkers are busy. The Printing and allied trades are busy, and some shops have difficulty in getting men. Experienced girls on power sewing machines are in demand. Butchers are busy scouring the country buying live animals in advance. The lamb buying season has started actively. The harness shops are busy. Clerks and delivery employés are busy. The number of idle stenographers (female) is considerable. Domestic help is much in demand. Railway and boat hands are busy. Carters and cab hands are doing an average business. Unskilled labour is fairly well employed.

KINGSTON, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. William Kelly, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

While the strike of carpenters somewhat retarded building operations, the labour market, here, was generally active during the month of May. During the first four months of this year, permits for building operations were taken out to the value of $69,000. During April, the estimated cost of the buildings and repairs for which permits were taken out, was $48,188, made up as follows:—

4 brick buildings, $10,800.
4 brick veneer buildings, $6,600.
4 frame buildings, $4,600.
1 reinforced concrete building, $12,000.
3 garage, $400.
14 additions, $4,600.
15 alterations, $6,695.
1 oven and chimney, $7,000.
16 verandahs, porticos, etc., $683.
11 shingling of houses, $470.
9 sheds and barns, $290.

James Swift & Company are putting in a large cement wharf on Wolfe Island. The firm states that hereafter all extensions and new work will be constructed of cement.

An additional storey is to be put on the Royal Military College dormitories. Tenders for the addition to the post office have not yet been called for as the specifications are not quite ready. On the evening of May 27, a conference was held between the Finance Committee of the City Council and the Marine Committee of the Board of Trade. The object of the meeting was the taking of the necessary steps to replace the old Cataraqui bridge, which connects the city of Kingston with the township of Pittsburg. The old bridge was built in 1828. It having become necessary to improve the Kingston harbour, the first thing required is to remove the present bridge.

On June 1, the city engineer's department had completed eight concrete walks. Two of these were each 900 feet long. Walk building began early this year, two-thirds of a mile being laid already, though only one gang has been at work.

Through the *Consular News*, of Washington, the local Consul has recommended Kingston as a good place for the investment of American capital. Among the possibilities mentioned are: A match manufacturing company, a large hotel and a smelter.

At a meeting of the Board of Trade, held on the twenty-sixth, a resolution was adopted opposing the proposal of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company to close the Ottawa end of the Rideau canal.

A meeting has been arranged for, to take place at an early date, of representatives of all the municipalities from Cobourg to Kingston, inclusive, which are considering the taking of water power for electric light and power. The meeting will be held in Belleville, for the purpose of forming a Municipal Union to conserve the interests of the places mentioned. It will be decided whether it is advisable to deal with the Trent Water Power Company or the Hydro-Electric Commission.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Farmers are actively employed. Hay and other crops are looking fine in this district. There is still a large demand for good farm hands and domestic servants.

Fishing.—Fishermen had an active month.

Lumbering was quiet.

Manufacturing, mining, railway construction and other industries were active.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

With the exception of carpenters, who are still on strike, all branches of the building trades were active. A number of journeymen carpenters are taking contracts jointly and otherwise. They have a standing advertisement for the same. The contractors are also advertising for carpenters at $2.50 per day of eight hours. Metal workers, engineers, ship-builders and woodworkers had an active month. Printers, clothiers, bakers, butchers, ice cutters and drivers, cigar makers,, tanners, barbers, broom makers, clerks, delivery employés, hotel, restaurant, theatre, laundry workers, and all branches of the transport business, as well as unskilled labour, reported an active month.

BELLEVILLE, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. H. C. MacDiarmid, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Labour generally, was very active during May, although it was not as active as in the same month last year. This was principally owing to the quietness of building operations this month. Otherwise labour was active, manufac-

turing establishments being busy. There were no necessarily idle men in the city or district. The cement works, which never close, employ over 400 men; the rolling mills and horseshoe factory employ a full staff, the Belleville Hardware Company is continually adding new employés, mostly skilled men; while the Belleville Brass and Steel Company finds business so brisk that it is building a $15,000 addition to its factory. It is the intention to start making locks. A large number of labourers are engaged putting in new sewers and gas mains, and all employés on city work were very busy. The $40,000 addition to the Court House was completed this month and taken over by the county. A large number of skilled men of nearly all trades were kept busy the greater part of the month. A number of Canadian Northern Railway surveyors were engaged taking surveys for the entry of the railway into this city. Work will soon start on the new round house to be built by the Grand Trunk Railway Company, here, Belleville having been made a divisional point. Transportation both by rail and water was very active, vessels leaving almost daily with cement and crushed stone for western points. Both wholesale and retail merchants reported trade good, being ahead of the same month last year. There were no changes in rates of wages or hours of labour, nor were there any strikes, lockouts, &c.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Farmers were very busy, and most of the seeding was done. Prospects look bright for a prosperous season. Fall grain looks splendid.

Fishing.—Large catches of rough fish were made.

Lumbering was active, especially in getting out telephone and telegraph poles.

Mining.—A large number of men were engaged in the northern part of the county.

Railroad construction and employment.—A number of men were engaged here during the month on railroad construction work, a number of new tracks having been put down in the Grand Trunk yards.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Nearly all branches of the building trades reported a quiet month. Painters, decorators and paper hangers were the exception. They were all busy. Stonecutters also had a busy month. Iron moulders, iron workers and helpers, machinists and engineers, electrical workers, linemen, brass workers, blacksmiths, boilermakers and horseshoers were all active. A number of shipwrights were employed. Woodworkers, upholsterers, varnishers, polishers, carriage and wagon makers were well employed. Coopers were very active making cheese boxes, berry boxes and apple barrels. Both job printers and machine men were all employed and had a very busy month. Pressmen and bookbinders were also active. Journeymen tailors were all active and a number of shops worked overtime getting out spring orders. Bakers and confectioners, butchers and meat cutters, ice drivers and cigar makers were active. Harnessmakers reported a busy month. Barbers, clerks, delivery employés, hotel, restaurant, theatre employés and laundry workers were very active. All branches of railway and steamboat transportation were active. Longshoremen had a busy month, as well as cab drivers, hackmen, carters and teamsters. Unskilled labour was in good demand.

PETERBOROUGH, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. J. Arthur Sharp, correspondent reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Labour has been in good demand during May. Building operations were brisk, a large number of high class residences being started, and a good season for the trades being assured. There is marked activity in real estate, many properties having recently changed hands on terms showing an upward tendency

in values. All the local factories and manufacturing concerns were in full operation. The Canadian General Electric Works and the Quaker Oats Company were working overtime. The iron moulders are on strike for better conditions in three of the founderies, having gone out on the twenty-third. A meeting of the trades and labour unions of the city was held early in the month, and it was decided to re-organize the Trades and Labour Council. The ratepayers will vote on a by-law to raise $30,000 for the construction of a sewage system in the south section of the city. A chime of bells to cost, $5,000, will be placed in St. John's Church. The city has appointed an Industrial Commissioner at a salary of $4,000, per year. For some years the city has been building sewers by day labour; this year it will be done by contract. The Peterborough Cheese Board held its first meeting. Twenty-five factories boarded 1,546 boxes of cheese and the lot was cleared off at the unusually high opening prices of ten, eleven and sixteen cents. The contract for building the new Isolation hospital was awarded to W. J. Johnston; it will cost about $10,000.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—The farmers have about completed their seeding; the grain which was sown early had to be sown over again, which made a good deal of extra work and expense. Fall wheat and clover are doing well. Fruit promises well. Early apples indicate a heavy crop. The movement towards organizing co-operative egg circles bids fair to revolutionize the poultry industry in this section.

Lumbering.—The lumber companies are busy getting their cut to the mills.

Manufacturing.—All branches continue active.

Railroad construction. — The Grand Trunk Company has a large gang laying new 100-pound steel rails on the main line, between Port Hope and Cobourg.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

The building trades were active, carpenters especially being in demand. Iron moulders are looking for better conditions in three of the shops; the Lock Works is the only foundry working at present, being very busy in all branches. Machinists and brass workers have been very active, also electric workers, linemen and blacksmiths. Woodworkers in the door and sash factories were very busy. Pattern makers and coopers were active. The printers and allied trades are all working full time, with journeymen tailors very busy. Bakers, confectioners, butchers and meat cutters were active, as were leather workers and saddlers. Railroad workers are very active. The Grand Trunk is, at present, hauling 400,000 bushels of wheat a day, a considerable amount being American grain for Boston. There is a good demand for unskilled labour.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Lindsay.—The Anglo-Canadian Leather Company, Limited, has granted an increase in wages to their employés, an advance of ten to fifteen per cent. Under the new rates the wages will run from $1.70, per day, to $1.90, per day, for yard men and beamhouse men, and $2.20 and $3.25, per day, for rollers and beamsters. The increase was given voluntarily. The Company is making considerable extensions and improvements to its works, at both Huntsville and Bracebridge. Messrs. H. Jay & Sons, Oshawa, have been awarded the contract to build two new schools, one at a cost of $30,000, and one at $18,500. Byers & Anglin, of Montreal, have the contract for the erection of the nurses' home in connection with the Ross Memorial hospital.

Port Hope.—The Bank of Toronto has bought the block recently damaged by fire, and will put in new stone fronts, and fit it up for a bank; the upper stories will be used for offices. The Council has decided to construct five miles of concrete walks this summer.

Beaverton.—A new public library will be built this summer.

TORONTO, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Phillips Thompson, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Active conditions in all branches of industry continue to prevail throughout the month, with plenty of employment, especially for skilled labour. The building trade was very brisk. Permits issued during April, numbered 950, representing an approximate value of $2,522,055, as compared with 758 permits, representing $2,003,398, for April, 1909. A number of civic undertakings were in progress and tenders are being asked for fifty-four new pavements, and thirteen sewers, which will employ a large number of men.

The project for building a home for factory girls, which originated with the members of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, was placed upon a broader basis and turned over to the Young Women's Christian Association. A campaign for the raising of funds for this object resulted in obtaining the sum of $150,294.

The civic free labour bureau for securing work for the unemployed has been discontinued, as being no longer necessary under present conditions.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Farmers were very busy, and labourers in demand. The Provincial Department of Colonization reported that 1,100 men have already been placed in Ontario this season, and that applications for 300 more were on hand, but that in view of the keen competition for their services from the manufacturers, who offered higher wages, it was difficult to induce immigrants to engage with farmers. The cool weather had considerably retarded vegetation, but fall wheat was looking well, and pasturage was excellent. The Toronto Milk Dealers' Association on May 1, reduced the price of milk from eight to seven cents per quart on loose milk, and from nine to eight cents on bottled milk.

Manufacturing.—Nearly all manufacturing establishments were active, though not quite so busy as earlier in the season, as orders latterly have been less extensive, about enough coming in to keep the plants going at normal capacity. Accumulated orders have been largely overtaken and deliveries have been made more promptly. A twenty-one year's lease of four acres of land in the Ashbridge's Bay district has been granted to the British American Oil Company, at $800 per year. The Company will erect a factory for the manufacture of steel towers and oil tanks at an expenditure of $125,000 or more. The Elliott Manufacturing Company will be given a lease of one acre in Ashbridge's Bay district for twenty-one years for the establishment of a paper mill. A. A. Barthelemes & Company, manufacturers of piano actions have let a contract for the erection of a five-storey factory building on Noble street to cost, $70,000. The Canada Foundry Company have completed an addition to their ornamental iron plant on King street, East, at a cost of about, $15,000.

Railway construction.—The application of the Toronto Railway Company to the Ontario Railway and Municipal Board for permission to construct a number of new lines in Toronto has been granted and the work will be proceeded with immediately. The Toronto Construction Company has been awarded the contract for the construction of the line which the Canadian Pacific Railway will build from Coldwater to Atherly Junction, to give direct connection with Orillia. The Canadian Pacific Railway will early in June begin operations at the Yonge street crossing in the northern part of the city, where a subway, a new passenger station and extensive freight sheds will be constructed. An expenditure of $600,000 is involved.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

The building trades had plenty of work. A strike of union painters took place on the fourth, the men demanding a minimum wage of thirty-five cents per hour in place of thirty cents. Many of

the employers conceded the advance, and on the twenty-eighth, the strike was declared off; the terms asked being granted. Blacksmiths, boiler makers, moulders, machinists, structural steel workers, sheet metal workers and electricians had plenty of work. Brass workers, silversmiths and jewelers were active. Woodworkers of all trades had a good month. Printers and allied trades men were well employed. Custom tailors were active. Garment workers fair. Boot and shoe workers had steady work. Whitewear workers were busy. Butchers, bakers and confectioners, brewery workers and cigar makers were well employed.

Harness and leather workers were steadily employed.

Hotel and restaurant employés, laundry workers and barbers were more active than in April.

Railway and street railway employés, teamsters and expressmen had an active month. Sailors, longshoremen and others engaged in navigation were generally employed during the latter part of the month.

Unskilled labour was fairly well employed.

NIAGARA FALLS, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Hewlett Green, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Aside from the great activity in every line of industry, there were few developments of importance during May. Employment was very plentiful, and some classes of workers were in demand.

While no large buildings were in course of erection, scores of dwellings were going up. The Dominion Suspender Company planned an extension of its factory, and several new shop and office buildings were projected.

The works of the Ontario Power Company gave employment to upwards of 1,500 men.

Contracts were awarded for construction of the Niagara boulevard.

Tenders were asked for extensive dredging in the Welland canal and in the Welland river, near Chippawa.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Farmers were very busy putting in their crops. Cool, moist weather favoured grain and grass, and saved the fruit from damage by frost. Prospects for all crops were good.

Manufacturing.—Factories were all busy. Additional employés were wanted by the suspender, shirt and neckwear factories. The chain and trap factory was running overtime, and the corset, enamelled can and shredded wheat factories, all reported "very busy". Metal working and cutlery concerns were also busy.

Railroad construction and employment.—Railway traffic was rather lighter than in April and little construction work was going on.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Bricklayers and masons were busy, with carpenters in demand, plasterers active; painters, very busy; plumbers, busy (helpers in demand); gasfitters, active; and stone cutters and builders' labourers' quiet. The metalworking trades were busy, with electrical workers and linemen very busy. Journeymen tailors were active, and haberdashery factories wanted more hands. The fruit canning concerns will have their first busy time in June. The shredded wheat factory was very busy. Barbers were active, and clerks, salespeople, hotel, restaurant and laundry employés were commencing a busy period. Traffic on steam railways was lighter. That on electric lines, heavier. More steamboats were running. Teamsters were busy. Unskilled labour was still in demand.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Bridgeburg.—Contracts were let for new sewers.

Port Colborne and *Humberstone.*—Railway construction employed many labourers and canal traffic was more active.

Welland.—The cordage company built a store-house 60 x 300 feet in size. A number of men went from here to Western Ontario to build electric power transmission lines. The town assessment shows twenty-five per cent. increase in valuation, and five per cent. in population.

ST. CATHARINES, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. James A Wiley, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

General activity prevailed in the labour market during May. The building trades were busy and had work ahead. Sewer construction and street pavement work gave employment to a large number of men. The Bell Telephone Company was busy, employing gangs of men changing the overhead to an underground system, on two streets. A greater volume of trade passed through the Welland canal during May than during April. The canal was kept open on Sundays, so that traffic might not become congested. Wholesale and retail business was reported good.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Activity prevailed among farmers and fruit growers, and good crops are anticipated.

Manufacturing.—All mills and factories were running full time, and reported conditions favourable. The canning factories were preparing for the season's work.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

The building, metal, engineering and woodworking trades were active. The printing trades were busy. Active conditions were reported in the clothing, food and tobacco, leather, miscellaneous and transport trades. Unskilled labour was active, supply and demand being well balanced.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Thorold.—Labour was well employed.

Merritton.—Favourable conditions for the employment of labour were reported.

Port Dalhousie.—Labour was better employed in May than during April, and prospects are reported good.

HAMILTON, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. P. Obermeyer, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The month has been a busy one with the manufacturers, some establishments having had to work extra time, owing to the rush of orders. Complaint was made in several instances, of a shortage of labour, but in the skilled departments the supply seemed to be ample. While there appears to be a good deal of building under way, unfavourable weather delayed the work to some extent. The building permits for the month again showed a large increase over those for the same month last year, the figures being: May, 1910, $202,625; May, 1909, $84,-195. The total amount of bank clearings for the month ending May 31, was $7,943,-312, as compared with $6,633,488 in May, 1909, and $3,673,749 for May, 1908. The city sewers department has been using a trenching machine on the Trolley street sewer, and the machine performed the work so rapidly that difficulty was experienced in getting sufficient men to do the filling in after it. The street railway company had about seventy-five men at work relaying its roadbed, and good progress was made. An order has been placed for a number of new cars. The Oliver Chilled Plow Works Company, of South Bend, Indiana, has decided to establish its Canadian branch in this city. It is stated that the plant will cost $1,500,000, and employ over 1,500 workmen when it gets into full operation. The Company has purchased a large tract of land in the northwestern section of the city, and work on the building will be started in a few weeks. The city is

experiencing the nearest approach to a real estate boom it its history, and prices are advancing rapidly. Custom tailors, after a week's strike, secured an advance in wages approximating twelve and one-half per cent. Sheet metal workers, on strike a month, have secured an increase of two and one-half cents per hour. They asked thirty-five cents an hour, and settled on a basis of thirty-two and one-half cents. The old rate was thirty cents. About 300 employés of the Imperial Cotton Company went on strike May 3, to enforce a demand for a ten per cent. advance. After being out a week, most of of them returned to work at the old rate. On May 13, about forty spinners, mostly girls, at the Chipman-Holton Knitting mills, struck against the system of deductions for spoiled work. They returned to work after a few days, on the firm agreeing to investigate and consider the grievances complained of. On May, 27, about twenty-five city labourers on sewer work, struck for an advance of five cents per hour on the city rate of twenty cents. Their demand was not granted, and most of the strikers secured other employment, their places being filled by others at the old rate. On May 18, about forty Italian labourers on the street railway work struck for an increase from seventeen and one-half cents per hour to twenty cents. The demand was not acceded to; some of the places were filled by other workmen, and eventually the strikers returned at the seventeen and one-half cent rate. Electrical workers are asking an increase from twenty-five cents and thirty cents per hour, to thirty-five cents. Negotiations are still pending. Carpenters are seeking to establish a thirty-seven and one-half cents per hour rate. Last year the rate was thirty-two and one-half to thirty-five cents. The employers have so far refused to pay the new rate, and the men have been at work during the month at the old wages.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

The National Fireproofing Company, of Pittsburg, Pa., has purchased 150 acres of the Hendrie farm on the Plains road, about four miles out of the city, and will manufacture firebrick and other fireproof materials. The announcement is made that the plant will cost close to a million dollars. The land acquired contains the variety of clay required for the industry.

The Canadian Westinghouse Company is building an additional warehouse, which will cost $35,000.

This month's building permits provide for additional buildings for the Canadian Steel Goods Company, and the International Harvester Company.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Nearly all the trades have had a busy month. The sheet metal workers were on strike during the whole period, and work in their line was at a standstill. The first break in the stove moulders' strike, which began in April, 1909, occurred about the middle of the month, when the Bowes & Jamieson Company foundry, which had been closed down for several months, opened up again, and put on about twenty union moulders at the old rate of wages. The strike has been prosecuted against a twenty per cent. reduction.

The building trades had only a fair month, weather conditions not being favourable. Carpenters were not very busy. Builders' labourers were in demand.

Iron workers were busy, with the exception of stove mounters, who found work slow.

The woodworking trades were all brisk. The allied printing trades had a fair month. Tailors, garment workers and boot and shoe workers were busy. Cigar makers were exceptionally busy. The Tuckett firm increased its staff by about seventy-five during the month.

Barbers, broom makers and laundry workers reported trade fair; hotel and restaurant employés, and theatrical workers were dull.

Transportation employés had a fair month. Teamsters were in demand, as were labourers. Some factories were unable to secure as many of the latter as there was work for at fifteen cents per hour, and even the city works departments, with a twenty cent per hour rate, could not get all the men required.

BRANTFORD, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. J. C. Watt, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Labour generally, was well employed during the month, which showed greater activity than the preceding, or corresponding month of last year. The building trades were busy, and prospects for a very busy season are exceptionally bright. The factories and mills were busy, some finding it difficult to meet the demand for goods. There is a demand for labour, particularly unskilled labour, for sewer construction and other work of a similar nature. Several of the factories have granted the Saturday half-holiday to the employés, during the summer months.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Farmers and market gardeners were very busy.

Manufacturing.—Manufacturers, in all lines, were very busy. Factory extensions are being made to meet the demand. A new factory for the Crown Electric Company is in course of erection.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Bricklayers, masons, carpenters, joiners, painters, decorators, and paper hangers were busy, the latter very busy. Lathers, plasterers and plumbers were active.

Iron moulders, coremakers, machinists, engineers, metal polishers, and buffers, blacksmiths and boiler makers were very busy. Electrical workers, linemen, stove mounters and sheet metal workers were active.

Woodworkers generally, were busy. Carriage and wagon makers, pattern makers and coopers were busy. Printers, pressmen and allied trades were busy. Tailors and tailoresses were very busy. Boot and shoe workers were also very busy. Bakers and confectioners were busy, and cigar makers and tobacco workers were active. Leather workers and saddlers were busy. Barbers, clerks, delivery employés, hotel and restaurant employés were steadily employed, with laundry workers busy.

Railroad trackmen were busy, with freight handlers very busy. Street railway employés were steadily engaged. Teamsters and draymen and expressmen were busy. Unskilled labour was in demand.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Paris.—The factories and mills were very busy. Operatives are arriving from England to meet the demand for female labour.

GUELPH, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Wm. Drever, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The condition of the labour market showed an improvement over last month so far as the building trades were concerned, all men employed in these lines having a very active month, with prospects good for the season. The Canadian Pacific Railway Company is calling for tenders for a new station, and a large force of men is engaged building concrete retaining walls along the line of the Grand Trunk Railway Company in the city, preparing to raise the roadbed to allow the installation of two concrete subways. This is a big undertaking and will take some time to complete. A new six-roomed school is in course of construction, also a Nurses' Home and many residences.

All manufacturing concerns have had a busy month, with the exception of the Clemens' Sash & Door Company, which has made an assignment, throwing a number of men out of employment.

Civic improvements for the year, including the macadamizing of streets, the laying of cement walks, and work on park decoration, &c., will furnish employment to a large number of men.

Wholesale and retail merchants reported a good month. No settlement has yet been reached in the Brussels Carpet Weavers' strike.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Bricklayers, masons, carpenters and joiners, also lathers and plasterers, had an active month. Painters, decorators and paper hangers were very active. Plumbers, gas and steamfitters were well employed. Iron moulders, helpers and coremakers had a busy month. Machinists, electrical workers and linemen were active. Stove mounters and blacksmiths fair. Tube mill workers were very active, with large orders ahead. Piano and organ workers were fairly busy. Pattern makers, coopers and carriage makers were well employed. Printers and allied tradesmen had an active month. Journeymen tailors reported an active month on spring orders, as did whitewear garment workers. Bakers, confectioners and cigar makers were fairly active.

Teamsters, carters and draymen were well employed. Unskilled labour was well employed, very few men being idle.

BERLIN, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. R. F. Gofton, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The month of May was more active in the labour market than the preceding month, all classes of labour being well employed, with a slight demand for unskilled labour. Good progress was made with building. There were thirteen building permits, valued at $33,075, issued, one being for additions to the P. Gies foundry, another for the R. Boehmer block, and the others for residences and outbuildings. The Bitulithic Paving Company commenced operations on May 2, with a large staff of men and teams excavating King street. The transportation branches were busy. Bank clearings were reported good, and business generally, was favourable. Bricklayers, masons and plasterers received an increase in wages, as agreed upon last year, of three cents per hour, bringing their wages from forty to forty-three cents per hour. There were no changes in hours of labour.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Farmers were busy sowing and marketing.

Manufacturing establishments were very busy.

Railway construction.—Track laying on King street was in progress.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

The building trades were very busy, and the metal, woodworking, printing, clothing, food and tobacco preparation, leather, miscellaneous and transport trades were active. Unskilled labour had an active month.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Waterloo.—All classes of labour were well employed. Manufacturing establishments were busy. The metal trades were active. Good progress was made on the new Mutual Life Company's building. The Wardel Shirt & Collar Company is also building a large addition to its factory. The Water & Light Commission is enlarging the present plant.

WOODSTOCK, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. John Markey, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Labour conditions on the whole, continued satisfactory. There was plenty of employment for everyone, and from some quarters difficulty in securing men was reported. The West is still taking its toll, and there is, at least, a trace of a back-to-the-farm movement. Farmers are looking anxiously for help. The loss is about balanced by the new arrivals, and the drift cityward; still there is more than the usual demand from the

factories for men. Moulders, blacksmiths, painters and stripers are the classes needed this month, also men to grind castings. The general report is, that business is good, and the prospects bright. Practically all the local factories report conditions satisfactory. On June 10, the moulders at the Stewart foundry will be put on the same wage basis as existed before the recent depression. With this change practically the last trace of the depression will have disappeared.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—The crop outlook, so far, is promising, and farmers are now facing the problem of securing help for the harvest. Cheese making is now in full progress throughout the dairying districts.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

There is not a great deal of work in the building trades yet; but the outlook is fairly good. Painters and paper hangers are kept busy. There is some demand for moulders at the Stewart Stove Works, and for iron workers and helpers. There is a demand for blacksmiths at the wagon factories. Woodworkers of various kinds are well employed in the factories; but there does not seem to be any demand for men at present. There are some inquiries from the wagon factories for painters and stripers. Printers are busy, but the demand for men seems to be fully supplied at present. Business is brisk in the clothing trades, generally. Garment workers are in demand, especially vest makers. Bakers, confectioners, butchers and cigar makers all report business active. Tanners and leather workers report business good.

STRATFORD, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Joseph T. Carlin, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Active conditions prevailed among all classes of labour, especially in the building trades. Building permits for April totalled $54,900 in value, compared with $35,000 during the same month last year. The largest items were: hospital wing, $15,000; registry office, $10,000; private residence, $7,300. The work on Erie street bridge abutments and repairs has commenced. The Stratford Tramway Company is again asking the City Council for a twenty-five year street railway franchise, for an electric line to St. Mary's, and one to Grand Bend. The proposition is under consideration by a committee of the City Council and the Board of Trade. All local industries were active. Wholesale and retail merchants reported trade very good. The local milk dealers announced that, commencing June 1, bottled milk will be sold at seven cents a quart; milk in measure remains at six cents. The Customs returns were $19,148.22, an increase of $8,767.72 over the corresponding month of last year.

No change in the rates of wages, and no disturbances in the labour market occurred.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Farmers have finished seeding and planting, and were engaged in building and repairing fences and other work on the fields. Market prices are the same as last month.

Manufacturing.—All local industries were busy, with plenty of orders ahead.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Bricklayers, masons, carpenters, lathers and plasterers were active. Painters, paper hangers, plumbers, stone cutters and builders' labourers, iron moulders, workers, helpers and machinists were busy. Blacksmiths, boiler makers were also busily engaged; as were woodworkers, upholsterers, varnishers, wood carvers. Carriage and wagon makers reported trade extra good, large consignments being shipped to the North-West. Car repairers in the Grand Trunk Railway shops were busy, and more men were taken on. Coopers were busy.

The printing and clothing trades were very busy. Bakers and confectioners are

doing a good business. Butchers were busy. Cigar makers report business improved this month. Harness makers are doing a very good trade. Barbers, clerks and delivery employés were busy. Hotel, restaurant and laundry workers were active. Railroad conductors, engineers and firemen were busy. Passenger traffic was heavy during the holidays, making more work for train crews. Freight handlers were active. Cab drivers, draymen and teamsters were very busy. Unskilled labour was well employed.

DISTRICT NOTES.

St Mary's.—A by-law was voted on and carried to guarantee the bonds ($40,000) of a new cement industry.

Milverton.—Messrs. Pieffer Brothers are building a new flour warehouse which will be 100 x 30 feet.

LONDON, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr Alex. Woonton, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Throughout the month disappointment was felt at the small amount of building operations going on, there being less work in this line than for a number of years past, and very little new work was commenced. In the factories and foundries, conditions are better, and business is brisk. On the railroads, conditions have improved.

An announcement of more than ordinary interest was that the Canadian Pacific Railway Company will build extensive car and locomotive repair shops here, and a new round house. The exodus of residents of this locality to the Canadian West continues, and the number of empty houses in this city continues to grow.

The cigar makers in five of the largest shops in the city went on strike on May 16, for an increase in piece rates. Two hundred and eight of them went out, and they are all on strike at present. Four smaller factories agreed to the new scale, and there are nine other small factories who employ no union help. Newspaper printers are negotiating a new scale with the proprietors of the *Advertiser* and *Free Press.*

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Bricklayers and carpenters are all working. Lathers and plasterers are fairly well engaged. Painters are busy. Plumbers report trade fair. Iron moulders and iron workers are very busy. Machinists report trade good. Electrical workers and linemen are exceptionally busy. Carriage and wagon makers are busy. Car shops workers are busy on repair work. Coopers are very busy. Printers are exceptionally busy, and several firms are adding new machinery to cope with their increasing trade. Pressmen are very busy. Tailors are busy, as are also garment workers. Boot and shoe workers report trade good. Bakers and confectioners are busy. The leading cigar factories are closed owing to the strike. Tanners are exceptionally busy. Railroad train crews report more work than last month. Teamsters are busy. There is an over-supply of the unskilled class here, and a number out of work.

ST. THOMAS, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. J. A. Killingsworth, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

All classes of labour were well employed during May. Work has been commenced on the new Michigan Central round house, and employment is being given to a large number of labourers. Work is progressing in connection with the Hydro-Electric Company's plant, the Watson Shoe Company's factory, and the number of residences being erected is large. In the railway shops and local factories, the month has been an active one. The Sutherland-Innis Company's stave factory closed down toward the end of the month, on account of scarcity of material and forty men, chiefly unskilled labourers, were thrown out of employment. These will find ready work, as there is a demand for that class of labour.

The different railway organizations have had committees in conference with the officials at headquarters, at Detroit and elsewhere, and as a result, considerable changes will be made in the working schedules, which have, heretofore, governed employés on the Pere Marquette and Michigan Central railways. The Michigan Central trainmen have been granted a considerable increase in pay, and it is given out that the following schedule will be adopted, dating from April 1, 1910:—

Conductors on branch pass trains, from $90 to $100 per month; brakemen, $60; baggagemen, $65. Conductors on freight, $3.63 per 100 miles; brakemen, $2.42 per 100 miles; passenger conductors, $2.68 per 100 miles; brakemen, $1.50 per 100 miles; baggagemen, $1.55 per 100 miles; overtime pro-rata. Switchmen in yards:—Conductors 37c. per hour days, 39c. per hour nights; brakemen, 34c. per hour days, and 37c per hour nights. Overtime after 10 hours.

The Pere Marquette trainmen have not completed negotiations, but it is stated that they will receive the same rate of pay as that which will govern the Michigan Central trainmen. The locomotive firemen have been granted a considerable increase in pay, but as negotiations are not completed, it is impossible, at this time, to give definite information as to what changes or increases will be made.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—The cold weather has had a decided effect upon the fruit in this district, but it is not thought that there has been sufficient frost to do extensive damage. The crops look well.

Manufacturing.—Manufacturing establishments were busy.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

The building trades had a good month. General labour was well employed.

CHATHAM, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Alex. Gregory, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Labour was fairly active. Factories were busy, and some branches very busy. There was a lull in the building trade, only a few permits being issued in April and May. The Motor Car Company expects, in a short time, to be in full operation.

The city has secured the Walker Pant & Shirt Company, which has leased premises, and will begin operations on July 1, with about thirty hands, to be increased to fifty in a short time. The steamer *Ossifrage* began regular trips to Detroit, on the sixteenth of the month, and has been handling a large amount of freight; this will be a great convenience to the general public. Merchants reported trade in advance of 1909. There were no changes reported in rates of wages or hours of labour, and no strikes or lockouts.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Farmers completed seeding in the early part of the month, but were delayed considerable with corn planting, owing to the continued wet weather. Many farmers not being able to get on their land.

Manufacturing.—Manufacturing of all kinds report many orders ahead, especially in the carriage and wagon trade which reports six weeks behind with orders.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Bricklayers and masons were very quiet. Carpenters and plasterers were busy. The painting, decorating and paper hanging trade was active.

Plumbers, gas and steamfitters and builders' labourers had a fair month. Iron moulders, machinists and engineers were busy, and electrical workers and linemen were exceedingly busy. Metal polishers, buffers, plate and brass workers, sheet metal workers were very busy, but horseshoers were quiet. Woodworkers and upholsterers reported trade fair. Carriage and wagon makers had a very busy month and were behind with orders. Printers, pressmen, bookbinders, journeymen tailors, garment workers and boot and shoe workers were busy. Bakers and confectioners, but-

chers and meat cutters, cigar makers and tobacco workers reported trade, good. Barbers, clerks, stenographers, hotel, restaurant and theatre employés and laundry workers were busy. Street Railway Employés, cab drivers, carters and draymen, teamsters and expressmen had a very good month. Unskilled labour was fully employed.

WINDSOR, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. D. Mitchell, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Except among bricklayers, labour has been well employed during the month, and the bricklayers expect to have plenty of work in a week or two. The Imperial Bank will locate here as soon as building is ready. Custom's collections for the month of April were the largest in the history of the city. The total amount collected in the local office was $124,641.76, and for the same month, a year ago, $54,521.62, an increase of $70,120.14. On May 3, the city carried a by-law by a majority, giving the city Council power to purchase forty acres of land for manufacturing sites. Wholesale and retail trades are good. Team owners have posted notices that from June 1, the price will be fifty cents per hour.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Owing to the cold, wet weather farmers have had difficulty getting in their crops. Frosts have killed a lot of fruit.

Manufacturers are very busy.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Owing to the bad weather, the building trade was quiet, although carpenters were fully employed on repair work. Bricklayers, lathers and plasterers were not very busy, but painters, plumbers, gas and steamfitters were fully employed. Iron moulders, iron workers and helpers, machinists, engineers, electrical workers and linemen were very busy; other branches of the metal trades were active. The woodworking and furnishing trades were active. Printers and pressmen have been very busy. Journeymen tailors are working overtime, and garment workers are in demand. Bakers, butchers, ice drivers, cigar and tobacco workers have been well employed. The leather trades were active, and barbers reported a good month; clerks, delivery employés, hotel and laundry workers had plenty of work. Transportation employés were all fully employed. Unskilled labour is in demand.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Walkerville.—Ground has been broken for a large three-storey factory for the Peabody's Company for the manufacture of overalls. The factory, when completed, will give employment to 100 hands.

SAULT ST., MARIE, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. F. A. Denman, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Weather conditions during the early part of the month retarded business somewhat, but taken as a whole the month was a good one. There was a good demand for labour, the supply, in some cases, being short. Work commenced on $25,000 worth of cement walks to be laid this summer. The New Ontario Dock Company will spend $20,000 on dock extensions. The building trades were brisk, more building being proceeded with this year than ever before in the history of the city. The city has established a market; commencing on June 3, market days will be each Tuesday and Friday during the summer months. Navigation was in active operation, with prospects of a heavy season. The Algoma Steel Company has a large staff of men engaged in the construction of new works. Business was good in most lines.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Cool weather retarded operations.

Fishing.—Normal conditions prevailed.

Lumbering.—This industry was in its quiet season.

Manufacturing.—The various manufacturing establishments were busy.

Mining.—Quiet conditions prevailed.

Railroad construction.—The contract for the extension of the Algoma Central Railway has been awarded, and work was commenced thereon.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

From normal to busy conditions existed in the various skilled trades.

PORT ARTHUR, FORT WILLIAM, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. F. Urry, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The month of May has been a month of steady employment, being far better than the corresponding month of last year. Street improvements in both cities have called for labourers, but there has been no difficulty in meeting the demand. Labourers have been hired at $1.75 a day in Fort William and sent west. Transportation has been steady, but the docks have not been kept particularly busy. Retail and wholesale business has been fair. There have been no changes in rates of wages nor hours of labour.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Manufacturing. — Manufacturing is steady.

Railroad construction.—There are no railway construction camps close to the city, but many men are recuited at this point for the extension of the Grand Trunk Pacific at Nepigon and other points. Men have also been engaged here by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company for the western lines.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Bricklayers and masons have been steadily employed, as have been carpenters and joiners. There are more than sufficient men at present for the work in progress. Lathers and plasterers are getting busier, many buildings at the end of the month being sufficiently advanced for these mechanics; the same may be said of plumbers and steamfitters. Painters and decorators have had a busy month. Electrical workers and linemen have been busy, as have been concrete workers, labourers and road makers. Metal workers, such as casters, boiler makers, machinists have had steady work. The woodworking trades have been steadily employed and one new machine shop for finished lumber has been re-opened in Port Arthur during the month. The printing and allied trades have been doing their usual business.

The clothing trade has been a little busier and journeymen tailors have been better employed. Bakers and confectioners, butchers and meat cutters have been steady. Stenographers have been busy; there has been a demand for lady stenographers. Hotel, restaurants and theatres report their usual trade. All railway men, freight handlers, ship labourers and longshoremen, carters, draymen, &c., have had steady employment, but the demand in all cases has been easily met. Teamsters have been busy on street extension work and road making.

WINNIPEG, MAN., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. John Appleton, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The demand for labour is fairly active in Winnipeg, and for help for points further west, there is a very keen demand. Winnipeg employment agents are not able to supply the demand, although the immigration is large. Contractors engaged on railroad construction find it difficult to get sufficient men.

Business is very active. In the implement trade, the wholesale distributing houses find great difficulty in getting delivery of goods that are called for in the three Provinces. Plows and gasoline tractors are in especially strong demand.

The wholesale houses, dealing in all classes of merchandise are exceptionally busy, and the volume of business is much greater than at any previous time.

The bank clearings for May show an increase over the corresponding month of last year, of twenty-five and eight-tenths per cent., and for the first five months of the present year the increase is twenty-seven and nine-tenths per cent.

The Midland Railway Company has entered into an agreement with the city of Winnipeg for an entrance into the city. The City Council have agreed that the railway company in question, be permitted to depress the streets at Elgin, Nena, Ross and Brant streets, to a limit of six feet, except in cases where such six feet would cut into the adjoining cross streets at a greater distance than twenty feet. Six subways will be constructed, and the time allotted for the completion of the work is from July 1, 1910, to the end of the year. Everything connected with these subways to be completed by April, 1911.

During May, an Arbitration Board dealing with some differences between the Canadian Northern Railway and some classes of its employés has been sitting in Winnipeg.

The dispute between the journeymen painters and their employés has not been settled. Most of the workmen are at work on contracts they have accepted themselves.

The Government of Manitoba has appointed a commission of three to put into effect the legislation of last session with regard to Government operation of publicly owned elevators. The commissioners are D. W. McCuaig, chairman, W. R. Graham and E. R. McLennan.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—During May seeding was completed, and the weather, over the whole of Manitoba, was exceptionally favourable. The acreage, in all classes of grains, is estimated to be larger than in any previous year. During the latter part of the month, low temperature prevented growth. Deliveries of wheat and other grains at Winnipeg have been larger than during the corresponding period of last year.

Railroad construction. — This work, according to the extensive plans previously indicated, is being pushed forward, but there is some difficulty in getting enough labour. Wages are higher by approximately twelve and one-half per cent. Last year, early in the season, men were employed at $26 per month and board, with the stipulation that if they continued to work during the whole of the year they would be settled with on the basis of $30 per month. Higher wages were paid in cases where the men were known to be experienced. This year men are being generally engaged at $30 per month and board, with the stipulation that they will be settled with at $35 per month. These are minimum rates for the most unskilled work on railroad construction.

Building.—For the month of May, the total building permits issued was $2,091,-500, which is larger than for May of any previous year, with the exception of May, 1906, when the total reached was $2,399,-000. Comparative figures for May of five years past, and for five months, are as follows:—

Five months	Permits.	Buildings.	Cost.
1906	1419	1750	$5,629,700
1907	1269	1496	3,333,250
1908	518	678	1,436,050
1909	887	1055	3,426,400
1910	1416	1161	7,428,900
Month of May.	**Permits.**	**Buildings.**	**Cost.**
1906	562	666	$2,399,000
1907	450	549	1,190,700
1908	211	231	652,150
1909	361	424	1,291,800
1910	497	579	2,091,500

BRANDON, MAN., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. E. Fulcher, correspondent, reported as follows:

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The labour market continued to improve during the past month, everything pointing to a very busy season in all

trades, and especially in the building trades. Many large buildings have already been started, and the excavation completed for many more. Mr. C. W. Hall has secured the contracts for an addition of two stories to the Empire Hotel, and for the erection of the new Brunswick Hotel. Contractor Forbes has secured contracts for the Royal Hotel, and for the new Knox Church. The Brandon Construction Company was awarded the contract for the five-storey steel and concrete block for the McKenzie Seed Company. The Simpson Company, of Winnipeg, was the successful tenderer for the $75,000 steel and concrete block for Clements Brothers. Rapid progress has been made on the new convent for the Sisters of the Catholic mission. Mr. A. E. Bullock is making good progress on his apartment block. Tenders are being called for for the excavation of the new hotel and station for the Canadian Northern Railway Company. On the whole, a very busy season in the building trade is expected. The bricklayers' union obtained an increase of wages, from fifty-five to sixty cents per hour, going into effect last month. The labour market was quiet.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Crop reports show a large acreage, and all grain crops in an advanced state for so early in the season.

Manufacturing.—The Hanbury Manufacturing Company is adding to its sash and door factory. The McDiarmid & Clark Company has also added to its sash and door factory.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

The building, metal, cigar making and transport trades, with unskilled labour, were very busy.

REGINA, SASK., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. W. B. McNeil, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

There has been a slackening in the labour market in general, over the preceding month, but conditions compared favourably with the corresponding month of last year.

The existing strikes, to a large extent, are responsible for the number of idle men. Very few building permits were issued, as the contractors were reluctant to figure on more work.

Wholesalers and retailers report business in arrears of what it should be. General unrest exists, as a result of the carpenters (about 180 men), plumbers (fourteen), electricians (sixteen), plasterers (twenty-four) and painters (forty-eight) being on strike. All, with the exception of the painters, are on strike for increased wages and recognition of the union, the Building Trades Council having called the painters out in sympathy.

During the strike, five carpenters were arrested for intimidation, but were released on bail in three securities of $250 each. The case was remanded twice, and when it came up a third time, there was no evidence to justify a conviction.

A new Municipal hospital is now under construction, at a cost of $150,000; also a new market building, with a thoroughly equipped cold storage plant. The structure will be 138 feet by 40 feet, and will cost $16,000.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—The recent rains have relieved the anxiety prevalent among the farmers. Reports throughout Saskatchewan are very favourable; the heavy frosts have done little or no damage.

Manufacturing.—The automobile industry bids fair to be prominent here. The Canadian Motor Sales Company has leased a site with a 300-foot frontage on the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway. Building opertaions will start in the near future, and the new factory will be in operation by October 1, 1910, ready for an output of from 1,000 to 1,500 cars for the season of 1911. The Company states that employment will be found for about twenty-five hands all the year 'round.

Railroad construction.—Regina is to have a Union station, and as soon as agreements are prepared between the

Canadian Pacific Railway and the Canadian Northern Railway, plans will be filed and building operations proceed immediately.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Bricklayers and masons are very quiet, as a result of the other trades being on strike, but stone cutters and builders' labourers are fairly well employed. The demand for iron workers, machinists and steam engineers is well supplied. Bicycle workers, carriage and wagon makers reported conditions active, and slightly improved over preceding month. The printing and allied trades had a good month, there being a slight demand for pressmen and electrotypers. Journeymen tailors and garment workers were active, but are not employed to such an extent as the month of May usually demands. Bakers and butchers were only fairly busy. Cigar makers report conditions quiet. Barbers and clerks had a good month, but there is little demand for delivery employés. There is a fair demand for hotel, restaurant and theatre employés, which is well supplied. Laundry workers were very active, there being a fair demand for female help. Railroad telegraphers report an unusual demand, which is at present not being met. Freight handlers had a good month, though there is little demand for more help. Teamsters and expressmen were quiet. There is no demand for unskilled labour, nor is there likely to be, until the end of the strikes.

MOOSE JAW, SASK., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. T. Backus, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Labour conditions have been active in nearly all trades during the past month, improving generally over April, and comparing very favourably with the conditions prevailing at the corresponding period last year. So far, no serious inconvenience has been experienced through a scarcity of workers, the supply generally corresponding with the demand. Whether this condition will continue throughout the season is, of course, more or less problematical. In the building trades there is exceptional activity, and the demand for labour will certainly increase within the succeeding month. Much of the work reported as projected in earlier reports has been commenced, during the past month. The basement of the new Hopkins-Natham block has been completed, and work on the main structure will shortly commence. A start has also been made for the erection of the new Provincial telephone building and land titles office, and the work of excavation is proceeding. The contractors for the new Dominion Bank building are also on the ground, and workmen are, at present, tearing down the old temporary structure on Main street, preparatory for a start on what promises to be a very handsome structure. Altogether, judging from present operations and plans, the business part of the city will be considerably improved and extended before the building season of 1910, is over.

But what is true of the business section applies, in an even more marked degree, to the residential district. In all directions, building operations are proceeding at a rapid rate. In the older parts of the city, vacant lots are filling up with substantial looking residences, while north, east, south and west, houses are going up to a surprising extent.

Work on civic improvement is well under way. Gangs of men are employed making sewer and water connections in different parts of the city, while others are laying down cement sidewalks and laying out boulevards.

Business generally, has been good throughout the month. The labour market shows no signs of unrest, and there are no rumors of trouble or strikes to interfere with the season's activity. The contractors of the city formed a builders' exchange, and express their intention of opening offices in the near future.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—The weather during the latter part of the month, has been most

favourable for the growing crops. A long dry spell was followed by a plentiful precipitation of moisture, and sunshine with showers, during the closing days, has helped considerably. Throughout the district, the crops look well.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Bricklayers and masons have not been in much demand during the month, but the prospects are good for the immediate future. Carpenters and joiners have been busy, as were lathers, plasterers and painters. Electricians and linemen were fairly active, with blacksmiths, iron workers and moulders busy. Printers, pressmen and allied trades were all very active. Plumbers were fairly busy, with bright prospects. Barbers, bakers and confectioners, butchers, teamsters, hotel employés, clerks, laundry workers were all busy, as were railroad conductors, engineers, brakemen, firemen, track and trainmen. Unskilled labour has been in good demand.

LETHBRIDGE, ALTA., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. J. M. Ritchie, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

During the month of April the labour market was quiet. Miners were only working half time. Very little city work was started. There was a strike in the buildings trades, which lasted eleven days, the men gaining their demands with a few exceptions. The principal contention was for an eight-hour day, which was secured. Carpenters' wages were forty-five cents and are now fifty cents; plumbers, fifty-two and one-half cents, now fifty-five cents; sheet metal workers, thirty-five cents to forty cents, now forty-five cents; electrical workers, forty-five cents; lathers, five cents to five and one-half cents per yard; building labourers, twenty-seven and one-half cents to thirty-five cents; plasterers' labourers, forty-two and two-third cents, per hour.

Building statistics are as follows:—January to April, inclusive, 1909: Permits, 176, estimated value, $341,405. January to April, inculsive, 1910: Permits, 191, estimated value, $301,405. Present indications point to a large increase in building over 1909.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Up to May 9, it was a very dry spring and farmers were desparing of their crops, but rain came and there is now every indication of a good season.

Mining.—The coal operators would like to have more orders placed at this time of the year, as the best men are inclined to leave the district, and if a hard winter follows, the output is not equal to the demand. A system of storage would be of great benefit.

CALGARY, ALTA., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Edwin Howell, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

A further improvement in the general labour market was experienced during the past month. With but few exceptions, the supply of labour, however, more than equals the demand, the great influx of immigrants creating this condition. Building is very active, and there is every indication of it continuing so. Brick has been coming in much more rapidly during the past two weeks, than hitherto, and many buildings have been commenced, giving employment to a considerable number of the unemployed bricklayers and labourers.

Excavating for the subway under the Canadian Pacific Railway tracks is now well under way, as well as the excavating for the east wing of the Canadian Pacific Railway depot.

The Sunnyside and Hilhurst water main extension was completed early in the month; other extensions are being carried out in the west end of the city. A by-law was carried by the rate payers, asking for $126,000 to complete the city hall. Work will be recommenced at

once, and it is expected to be occupied in four months, by the civic officials and staffs. At the same time a by-law was carried asking for $40,000 to construct a conduit system for telegraph and telephone wires.

The City Commissioners, early in the month, signed a contract with Marshall & Skarin Company for $28,000 to install curbs and gutters on boulevarded streets and avenues. A considerable number of men are, at present, employed at this work.

Wholesalers and retailers report increased activity.

The local union of painters and decorators struck work on May 7, for an advance in wages from forty cents to fifty cents per hour, and an eight-hour day. The strike lasted eleven days, when a compromise was arrived at, the minimum wage to be forty-five cents per hour, with a nine-hour day, and Saturday half holiday. The strike was called off on the nineteenth of May. The number of men affected was sixty.

Bank clearings for May were $12,273,-936; for May, 1909, they were only $6,881,994. Building permits for May show an increase of thirty-nine per cent. over corresponding month of last year, the value of permits for this month being $525,066. The Customs receipts totaled $87,000, an increase over last year of $26,234. Homestead entries totaled 1,536 as compared with 896, in May, 1909.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Bricklayers had a fair month, and carpenters, joiners, lathers and plasterers had a very busy month. Painting, paper hanging and decorating trades were busy, before and after dispute. Plumbers, gas and steamfitters had a moderately good month. Stone cutters were dull, with builder's labourers fair. Iron moulders, iron workers and helpers had a busy month, as had also machinists, engineers, electrical workers and linemen. Blacksmiths, boiler makers and sheet metal workers were very active. The printing and allied trades experienced a very busy month. Tailors and garment workers, as with bakers and confectioners, were very busy. Leather workers also were very busy. Laundry workers and hotel and restaurant employés had a busy month. All grades of railway and transport employés again had a busy month. Teamsters and expressmen were very busy. Unskilled labour had an active month.

EDMONTON, ALTA., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. P. C. Foley, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The condition of the labour market improved considerably during May, but the influx from outside points has more than supplied the demand for labour, especially in the building trades. Railway contractors are employing a large number of unskilled labourers. The outlook in all branches of the building trades is very bright. Building permits issued in January, totaled $44,090; February, $29,030; in March, $264,435; and in April, $262,-196: a total for the first four months of the year of $599,751, as against $522,925 for the coresponding period of 1909.

April returns compared with the same month last year, are as follows:—

	April, 1909	April, 1910	P. C. Increase.
Customs	$25,779	$27,500	7
Building Permits	210,890	262,196	24
Bank Clearings	4,044,055	5,370,145	33
Post Office Returns	6,500	6,750	4
Street Railway.			
Passengers Carried	152,203	261,670	72
Revenue	6,575	11,345	70

The City Council has appointed a Commissioner of Public Works, at a salary of $10,000 per annum. The following money by-laws were approved by the ratepayers, in the latter part of April:

Addition to city hall	$ 4,000
Police signal system	5,000
To complete filtration plant	3,500
East Jasper bridge	5,500
Great ravine bridge	17,000
Two new fire halls	34,500
Paving	35,000
Electric light extension	30,000
Telephone extension	52,000
Car barns	60,000
Street Railway extensions	260,500
Power plant	166,000
	$673,000

The saw and planing mill of the Edmonton Lumber Company, Limited, which was destroyed by fire in April, at a loss of $20,000, is being re-built, and will be in operation June 1.

Transportation companies reported passenger traffic very heavy during the month. Wholesale and retail trade was active. There was no unrest in the labour market.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—The first part of the month was very dry, and recent heavy rains have had a beneficial effect. Seeding is about completed under very favourable conditions. Grain is reported from all sections as looking well.

Lumbering.—Operations in connection with the drives were fully under way. The output of lumber will be larger than last year.

Railroad construction. — Contractors for the substructure of the Wolf Creek and McLeod river bridges, on the Grand Trunk Pacific, have completed their work, and the steel work is being placed by the Canadian Bridge Company. Great activity prevails in all construction camps.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Bricklayers and masons were active. Carpenters and joiners, lathers and plasterers, painters, plumbers and steamfitters were busy, but a large number coming in here caused the supply to more than equal the demand. Stone cutters were more active than the previous month. Builders' labourers were active. The metal and engineering trades were active. Woodworkers and carriage and wagon makers were busy. The printing and allied trades were active. Journeymen tailors were busy. All classes employed in the preparation of food and tobacco were active. Busy conditions prevailed in the miscellaneous trades. Unskilled labour was well employed, but the supply was equal to the demand.

NELSON, B.C., AND DISTRICT,

Mr. A. B. Docksteader, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The general condition of the labour market throughout Kootenay district during May, 1910, was active, the demand having been greater than the supply; but this state of affairs applied chiefly to the lumber industry, which could absorb about 750 more men. Only experienced millhands and woodsmen are in demand, and inexperinced men might find themselves unable to obtain employment. There was also a slight shortage of miners, but this is likely to be temporary.

On May 10, the Josie No. 1 mine shafthouse with the machinery therein was destroyed by fire, entailing a loss estimated at $10,000. Nevertheless, no loss of employment or production ensued as the burnt building had not been in use for some time. The Consolidated Mining & Smelting Company of Trail, has acquired the Molly Gibson Mine and, it is stated, will re-open the mine and resume shipments in the near future. This Company has started operations with a small force on the Queen Victoria Mine, at Beasley siding, near Nelson. About 400 men are on the mine pay-roll at Moyie. The pay-roll of the Crow's Nest Pass Coal Company this month, was reported at abbout $170,000, or slightly over $30,000 less than the previous month, this decrease being reported as due to a shortage of railway cars in which to ship the coal; these conditions no longer exist. The Sheep Creek Gold Mines continued to produce gold bricks, and the adjacent district, commonly known as the Bayonne district, was attracting considerable attention, several groups of free-gold mining claims having been recently bonded. A percentage of cash paid thereon while development work is to continue during the life and tenure of the bond. The grocers and business houses at Nelson have generally granted a weekly half-holiday (Wednes-

day) during May, June, July and August to their clerks. The Kootenay Jam factory has doubled the size of it establishment by adding another storey.

NEW WESTMINSTER, B.C., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. J. P. McMurphy, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Labour conditions were never better in this locality, and the prospects for a busy summer in all branches seem very favourable. Skilled labour seems equal in supply to the demand, but unskilled labour is scarce owing to street improvements and railroad construction being rushed so as to take advantage of fine weather. The salmon canners are preparing for a fairly busy season; while actual canning does not start for some time yet, the necessary preparations give employment to a few white men. Generally speaking, the month of May this year, showed a vast improvement over that of last year.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—The farmers are all busy, and crops are looking good. The last report from the city market showed a slight rise in the price of certain articles, the following being quotations:—

Beef, hindquarters, per lb. 11c. to 12c.
Beef, forequarters, per lb. 9c. to 10c.
Lamb, per lb. 18c.
Mutton, per lb. 16c.
Veal, large, 10c.
Veal, medium, 12 to 12½.
Pork, medium, per lb. 13c.
Eggs, wholesale, per doz. 30c.
Eggs, retail, per doz. 35c.
Butter, wholesale, per lb. 30c.
Butter, retail, per lb. 35c.
Fowl, per doz. live, $10 to $11.
Chickens, per doz. live, $8 to $10.
Ducks old, per doz. $10 to $12.
Ducks, young, per doz $9 to $10.
Geese, each, $1.50
Potatoes, per ton, $12 to $14.
Onions, per sack, $1.50.
Turnips, per sack, 50c.
Carrots, per sack, 75c.
Beets, per sack, 75c.
Parsnips, per sack, 75c.

Lumbering.—All the mills have been working full time and shipping large quantities of lumber by rail and water.

Railway construction (Electric) was never more active than at present, a large number of men being employed.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Activity was the rule in the trades, with unskilled labour in keen demand.

VANCOUVER, B.C., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. George Bartley, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The building trades, during the month, have been particularly busy. Business was fairly active and steady. Mayday was celebrated in Vancouver by an open-air mass-meeting. Delegates from some thirty unions convened on the second, and completed the organization of a Provincial Federation of Labour, which will meet at Victoria, on the second Monday in January, 1911.

The allied printing trades will maintain a permanent secretary, with an office. Printers report machine work as brisk, floor work, fair, and plenty of jobs in the new embossing-lithographing establishment.

The Vancouver Tourist Association has started an active advertising campaign. There are 379 lisenced bar tenders in the city, who pay $4 a year, each. A paper-bag factory, and machine shops will be established shortly on Dufferin street.

The strike of the leather workers is still unsettled. The sailors have decided to form a branch of the Sailors' Union of the Pacific Coast.

On May 23, sixty applications for carpenters were made to the Unions' Secretary, which could not be supplied. The British Columbia Electric Railway issued a circular letter giving reasons to its employés why their demands for an increase of wages could not be complied with on July 1. The teamsters report a member-

ship of over 100. The Trades and Labour Council passed a resolution favouring municipal control of the General Hospital, and that the city make no more public grants thereto. On the whole, activity prevailed in all branches of trade and commerce. Real estate maintains a steady and firm growth in values.

DISTRICT NOTES.

North Vancouver.—Activity prevails in building industry, and is only held back by lack of material. The new wharf is nearing completion. The new Tram line, the extension to Lynn Valley, has been completed; this has caused a number of working people to locate there.

Prince Rupert.—A new morning paper will be started shortly. Carpenters are in good demand. Street workers were busy blasting and building plank roads.

Stewart.—Some 400 houses are under construction at this point. Hundreds of prospectors from California, New Mexico, and the interior of British Columbia, as well as Colorado, are arriving on every boat. The new sixteen-mile railway is about one-half completed.

NANAIMO, B.C., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. A. E. H. Spencer, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The condition of the labour market in this district has not shown much change from last month. While there are a number of men coming and going there has been no scarcity of work, and there are not many idle men around. Transportation, both passenger and freight has been good during the month, especially passenger. The merchants, wholesale and retail, report business as good, with prospects of continuing so for some time. There have been no changes in rates of wages or hours of labour during the month.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Fishing.—There is very little activity among the local fisherman outside of the local trade.

The Whaling Stations on the west coast of the Island are having a good season, their catches being ahead of last year's record; whales are plentiful on the coast.

Lumbering.—The sawmills in the district are working steadily and the demand for the product is good.

The logging camps are in full operation, with more working than last year.

Mining.—Work in the local coal mines has been steady during the month; the same applies to nearly all of the coal mines in the district. One of the new mines is working only five days a week.

Railroad construction is being pushed, several crowds of men having been brought over and sent out to work on the extension of the Eastern & Northern Railway. The work of clearing land for settlement is being steadily carried on by the Canadian Pacific Railway

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES

Bricklayers and masons report work as active. Carpenters and joiners are very acive, there being more new buildings going up this year than for years before. Painters and paper hangers report work as active. Plumbers also are active. Builders' labourers are fairly active. Blacksmiths and carriage makers have been active. Printers report a very fair month. Cigar makers report work as steady. Teamsters and expressmen have been active during the month. Unskilled labour has been well employed, there being a lot of work going on clearing lots in the city and surrounding district.

FURTHER REPORT ON THE CANADIAN INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT, 1907, BY VICTOR S. CLARK, Ph. D.

IT will be remembered that during the spring of 1908, Dr. Victor S. Clark, the noted American educator and labour expert of Washington, D.C., conducted an exhaustive investigation into the operation of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, the results of which were published in an article appearing in the May, 1908, issue of the Bulletin of the United States Bureau of Labour (1).

The report described the purpose, administration and results of the law, and the sentiment towards it during the first year of its operation, and gave a detailed commentary on its provisions.

Since the date of this report it has appeared to Dr. Clark that subsequent experience might permit the formation of a more mature judgement as to leading features of the Act, and might reveal also any deficiencies that have developed in the course of its administration. The proximity of Canada to the United States it is pointed out, the similarity of industrial conditions in the two countries, and the fact that the law directly affects several trade unions and corporations in the United States, has created, in the country a very general interest in the Canadian law, and a demand for current information on the subject. This demand Dr. Clark has met by a second report reviewing the operation of the Act from April, 1908 to August, 1909, the report appearing in the Bulletin of the Bureau of Labour for January, 1910, a copy of which was received at the Department during the past month. On the whole, Dr. Clark has not found it necessary to revise the conclusions of the previous report and his latter remarks are designed to supplement rather than to supersede his earlier statement.

[1]The report was subsequently re-printed in *The Labour Gazette* for September, 1908, page 265.

Disputes Considered.

After a brief introduction descriptive of the Act and its machinery, a statistical review of proceedings under it during the first two and a half years of operation is given as follows:—

Statistics only imperfectly present what has been accomplished by the law during two years and a half of operation. There is a record of the number of boards appointed and of the number of agreements and disagreements following their sessions, of approximately the number of workers affected by the disputes investigated, and the number and duration of lockouts and strikes, lawful and unlawful, which have occurred in industries subject to the act. But it is not possible to measure the margin between these statistics and the figures which would have represented corresponding data if the Act had not been in existence. It cannot be assumed that every settlement made by a board stands for a case where a strike would have occurred if no board had been appointed or that these settlements were in each instance better than a settlement would have been without Government intervention. It is not absolutely certain but that in exceptional cases a strike or lockout is a more wholesome culminatoin of an aggravated dispute than a series of temporizing and unsatisfactory compromises.

The following table shows the interventions with and without strikes from March 22, 1907, when the law went into force, to the latest information obtainable, in August, 1909:—

NUMBER OF BOARDS APPOINTED, EMPLOYES AFFECTED, STRIKERS IN ILLEGAL STRIKES AND IN LEGAL STRIKES, AND SETTLEMENTS WITHOUT STRIKES, BY INDUSTRIES.

Industry.	Boards appointed.	Employés affected. (a)	Illegal strikes (begun before or pending investigation).	Strikers in illegal strikes.	Legal strikes (begun after report of a board).	Strikers in legal strikes.	Settlements without strikes.
Coal mines	25	27,400	[2]5	6,450	2	[3]4,700	18
Metal mines	5	900	.....	.....	2	[4]625	3
Railways	17	27,600	.....	.....	1	5,000	16
Electric railways	4	1,100	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Shipping	5	2,700	3	[5]2,200	.....	.....	2
City employés	1	300	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cotton mills [6]	2	5,200	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Shoe factories[6]	1	300	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
	59	65,500	8	8,650	5	10,325	45

[1]On account of the difficulty of distinguishing uniformly between those affected directly and those affected indirectly by a dispute, these figures are far from exact.

[2]These strikes were as follows: (1) April, 1907, Alberta, 7 companies, 3,600 strikers, Act not yet familiar to strikers; (2) May, 1908, Fort Hood, N.S., 300 men struck 4 days; (3) spring of 1909, Nicola Valley, B.C., 150 men struck during formation of board, which was delayed by fault of employers; (4) April 1 to July, 1909, Alberta and British Columbia, 2,100 to 2,500 men on strike; (5) April 22 to August 2, 1909, Taber, Alta., 300 men on strike; also at Inverness Mines, N.S., 200 to 300 men in strike in July, 1909, no board reported appointed.

[3]August to October 31, 1907, Spring Hill, N.S., 1,700 men; and July 6 to September, 1909, Glace Bay, N.S., about 3,000 men, strike not ended at date of writing.

[4]January, 1908, Moyie, B.C., 400 men , three days; June 26, till late in July, 1909, Greenwood, B.C., 225 men.

[5]All were wharf labourers, most of whom were probably ignorant of the Act.

[6]No strikes are illegal in these industries, and intervention occurs at the consent of both parties. One cotton mill strike was terminated by the appointment of a board.

The number of boards appointed corresponds only by legal definition with the number of disputes investigated. During the first nine months the Act was in force, three boards were established, and others have been in session more recently, to settle a perennial dispute or series of disputes at a single Nova Scotia coal mine. On the other hand, among the small mines of Alberta several independent controversies are sometimes referred, upon the application of the parties interested, to one board.

In a majority of cases, though this is not invariable, the application for a board is made by employés. Employers have sometimes refused to recommend a member for appointment, so that the Government has been obliged to select their representative on these bodies. Likewise employers have in a few instances refused to appear at proceedings, and it has been necessary to subpœna them as witnesses to enable the board to procure information needed in making up its findings. But more frequently both sides have cooperated cordially to make the proceedings a success. When reluctance to do this appears, it is usually caused by distrust of the personnel of the board, or because one side is prejudiced by an earlier unfavourable decision.

In appraising the value of board intervention, mere numerical statements of the number of hearings resulting in settlements and the number followed by strikes may be more misleading than enlightening. The probability of reaching an agreement is much greater in a case affecting a weak union or a small number of employés than it is in one backed by a strong organization and reaching a large body of workers. Yet if the strong union has prestige and a well-established policy of collective bargaining, and exercises sufficient control over its own members and the industry to avoid frequent or petty strikes, the work of the board is often made very easy. In possibly four disputes out of five, or nine out of ten (in case of such a union), Government intervention simply substitutes a public for a private agency in making a bargain. But the tenth

dispute may threaten consequences of vital concern to the whole community, quite justifying what would be unnecessary precautions in the other nine disputes. Finally, in dealing with a large body of unorganized and unskilled workers, of lower intelligence as a rule—such as wharf labourers—a board faces a problem of unusual difficulty, because the men have no responsible representatives and because the unenlightened and undirected sentiment of such workers veers with the uncertainty of the wind. The relative success of the act in avoiding actual cessation of work has been greatest where it has dealt with strong unions of educated and highly skilled employés, and least where it has dealt with unorganized or partly organized common labourers. Between these classes come the metal and coal miners, who are well organized, but not sufficiently skilled to be protected from the competition of the unspecialized labour market. Most miners' unions adopt collective bargaining, but employ the strike as subsidiary to their negotiations more frequently than do the railway orders; so mining disputes usually threaten a strike in good earnest and the intervention of a Board in such disputes seldom is a perfunctory service.

Disputes in Coal Mines.

In Canada the two principal coal-mining districts are Nova Scotia in the east, and in the west a region in southern Alberta and British Columbia close to the American boundary. The Nova Scotia mines fall into three main groups, in the vicinity of Spring Hill, around Pictou, and in Cape Breton Island. The Cape Breton collieries, which are the most important of the three, employ from 7,000 to 10,000 men. Some of the mines have been in operation for three-quarters of a century, supplying the markets of the St. Lawrence and the Maritime provinces, accessible by water, and of recent years the neighbouring steel works. They also ship some coal to New England. The Alberta and British Columbia field normally gives work to about 4,000 miners and furnishes fuel to the western sections of the Canadian Pacific and Great Northern railways, to the boundary smelters, and to domestic consumers throughout the prairie districts of Canada. A stoppage of these mines, which are the only accessible source of coal supply in this section, not only seriously embarrasses transportation and local manufactures, causing a shortage of merchandise and provisions as well as throwing other labour out of employment, but in winter imposes an extreme hardship upon the farmers of the northern Provinces.

The organized coal miners of Alberta and of British Columbia have for some years belonged to the United Mine Workers of America, while those of Nova Scotia up to last year, belonged to a long-established and conservative local society known as the Provincial Workers' Association. The latter was formerly a composite union embracing many trades but gradually became a specialized miner's society. Its lodges are incorporated under a special Provincial act. The association has had large influence in shaping the labour and mines legislation of Nova Scotia and its leaders are understood to have held intimate relations with the local Government and the party in power. In 1908, a factional fight in this organization, said to have been caused partly by party politics, partly by personal differences among leaders, and in no small degree by a feeling among the rank and file of the members that the organization officially was too closely allied with employing and Government interests, caused disaffection among a large element, who invited organizers of the United Mine Workers of America to enter the district and form branches. Several entire lodges by referendum vote, and a considerable part of the membership of other lodges, separated from the local society and became unions of the international body. But the Provincial Workers' Association still remains strong enough to play an important part in labour matters. Consequently, while in the west the United Mine Workers of America has a monopoly as a labour organization, in the east it meets strong competition.

Meantime, in these two fields the condition of employers is almost the reverse of this, the control of mining property

in the east—especially at Spring Hill and in Cape Breton—being centralized, while in the west it is dispersed. The western operators have an association which is intended to deal as a unit with labour matters; but the strongest mines in the district have withdrawn from this association on account of a difference of labour policy and deal directly with the unions. Out of these general conditions of organization of both workers and employers have followed crises at these two extremities of the Dominion in which the Disputes Act has failed to prevent a stoppage of work at the mines.

In Nova Scotia.

In Nova Scotia the Provincial Workers' Associations and the Dominion Coal Company, which is the largest employer in the Province, made an agreement over a year ago as the result of the intervention of a board appointed under the Act, by which the terms of employment of 7,000 miners were to be governed from March 16, 1908, to December 31, 1909. Soon after this agreement, which has not proved fully satisfactory to the workers, had been concluded the United Mine Workers, as just stated, entered the district and enrolled in their own numbers a large part of the Provincial Workers' Association membership. Consequently what was probably a majority of the workers in these mines came to be employed under an agreement which did not receive their support and which had been made with a rival union. The Company refused to recognize or even to deal indirectly with representatives of the United Mine Workers of America, on the ground that its agreement with the Provincial Workers' Association was and should continue to be the only basis of contract with its employés. The members of the international union also claimed that they were discriminated against in receiving work and in the assignment of places in the mines. These and other grievances caused them to apply for a board, which heard their case and presented two reports, the Chairman siding with the representative of the employers. This majority report dealt unfavourably with international unionism, making the latter a factor in its decision, and by these animad versions was calculated under the existing conditions to aggravate rather than to alleviate the controversy. As a result, early in July, 1909, some 3,000 or more employés of the Company struck and at the present writing two months later, have not returned to work. The outbreak of the strike was accompanied by some violence, the troops were called out, and the conditions that usually attend a severe and protracted labour disturbance prevailed in the district. Under the law, this strike was quite legal, because the required hearings of the points at issue had been made and the board had reported. While the strike fever was at its height, however, a smaller and apparently illegal strike occurred in connection with another dispute at some neighbouring mines. In the larger trouble, though, the Act was not directly violated, yet it was a failure to the extent that an unfortunately constituted board seems to have lost view of its first object —to conciliate the disputants and compromise their difficulties—and judging from the sentiments of the strikers this had an influence toward widening rather than narrowing the breach between employers and employed. This in turn reacted upon the status of the law itself, which in July, 1909, was decidedly less popular in Cape Breton than it was when the same district was visited sixteen months previously.

In Alberta.

In the Alberta coal district the regular agreement between the operators and the United Mine Workers of America terminated last March, when it was subject to modifications and renewal. While negotiations looking to this end were in progress delays occurred and issues were raised by some of the operators that seemed likely to lead to a disagreement. As a result the Crow's Nest Pass Company, the largest single employer in the district, withdrew from the operator's association and made an independent contract with the United Mine Workers of America, granting the Union concessions which the other operators

were not ready to allow. As a result the United Mine Workers of America stood out for similar concessions from the companies remaining in the Association and brought the matter to an issue by suddenly declaring a strike at the expiration of the old agreement. Between 2,000 and 2,500 miners immediately ceased work in the mines affected. No board had been applied for by either side and the strike was directly in violation of the Disputes' Act. After the mines had been closed several weeks the strikers applied for a board, which was granted, and early in July an agreement based upon the board's recommendations was finally signed and the miners went back to work. This important violation of the law passed officially unnoticed, and up to the time the district was visited (August, 1909) no proceedings had been instituted or were reported in contemplation against the strikers. Employers do not care to start suits, from which they foresee no benefit to themselves or to their business whatever the Court's decision, the general public was not during the summer sufficiently interested to agitate the matter, and the Government avowedly leaves the enforcement of the penal clauses of the act to the parties directly affected by its violation.

Railway Disputes.

The application of the law to railway disputes covers what would be the chief field of jurisdiction of a similar federal statute, should one ever be enacted in the United States. The Canadian Boards have investigated seventeen disputes, and in only one instance has their decision been followed by a strike. No strikes have occurred prior to the publication of a board's decision. These disputes have been the most important, in respect to the number of employés affected, the seriousness of the points at issue, and the prospective disturbance of business that have arisen in Canada since the law was passed. The settlements have applied not only to railways in that country, but also to considerable sections of railway in the United States, and they have covered every organized branch of the railway and railway telegraph service. While most of these controversies might have been settled by direct negotiation without the Disputes' Act, yet two or three crises thus tided over were so acute that an extended, protracted and bitter strike was seriously to be apprehended. There seems to be little question that the boards averted these strikes, with one exception to be mentioned, and in so doing they performed a service of greatest value not only to the disputants but also to the general public, and saved money losses far exceeding the cost of administering the law.

The only railway strike that has occurred in Canada since the Act went into operation was called by the machinists and other mechanics employed on the Canadian Pacific, after a board had investigated their grievances and reported. The men struck early in August, 1908, and two months later went back to work on the terms that had been recommended by the Board. The dispute originated in a thirty-day notice, posted by the Company, in accordance with the law, abrogating its old agreements with the complainant unions and reducing wages. The employés invoked the Act, and two reports were presented as a result of the investigation that followed. The majority report, concurred in by the chairman and the representative of the railway, sustained the Company on many points, but in certain matters supported the contentions of the men. The strike involved 5,000 employés, and their defeat was attributed in part, by both the unions and the officers of the railway, to the adverse public sentiment caused by their rejection of the Board's findings.

In several instances a strike already under way has been terminated by the appointment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation under the terms of the Act, or such a Board after appointment has succeeded in bringing the parties to an agreement. At Montreal, at Owen's Sound and at Fort William unorganized or partly organized wharf labourers have struck at different times without applying for a board or waiting for an investigation of their grievances.

Most of the strikers, many of whom were foreigners, probably knew nothing of the law. In all these cases a board has ultimately been appointed. The one at Fort William has not yet reported, but the others succeeded in bringing the parties to an agreement. A strike at the Valleyfield cotton mills was ended by both sides agreeing to refer the dispute to a board.

Public Opinion Toward the Act.

The attitude of public opinion in Canada toward the Disputes' Act cannot be determined precisely, because it has not been a dominant political issue at any election, and any estimate of general sentiment regarding it needs qualification. Approval or disapproval is often conditioned by some pet theory or demand for amendment made by the speaker. Political affiliations have a decided influence in determining the favour or disfavour with which the law is viewed. In case of an Act so closely identified with the policy of the present Government, it is as difficult for a Conservative cordially to commend as it is for a Liberal unreservedly to condemn. Many people know nothing definite about the Act, or too little to form an intelligent judgement of its merits. A mere poll of opinions, giving each equal weight, has no value under such conditions except to persons interested in votes.

In the class not identified either with organized labour or with the industries to which the Act applies, the law has generally been viewed with favour. Newspaper readers regard it as a measure intended to protect them from the inconvenience of arbitrary strikes. Sober business men welcome any attempt to keep the railways running and to prevent a coal famine. Little men of capitalistic bias speak of it as a wholesome device to curb the power of irresponsible labour agitators. Broad-minded men with enlightened social sympathies believe that the hardships of labour, as well as of capital, will be lessened by its mediation. A popular belief prevails that the law reaches out in the logical line of development toward the coming better way of adjusting the relations of capital and labour. This favourable sentiment in its various forms, seemed to be stronger and more general in the summer of 1909, than in the spring of 1908, principally because in the meantime, people had become better informed about the provisions, purpose, and operation of the Act. Some Canadians appeared to regard the law with added complacency as an evidence of superior governmental and industrial conditions in the Dominion as compared with similar conditions in the United States. Thus it happened that, though some were lukewarm, hardly a person belonging to this neutral class was met who seriously opposed the law or who advocated its repeal. However, several persons suggested amendments or pointed out what they considered defects in its administration. But such criticism was entirely of details, not of the central principle or of the general provisions of the statute.

Opinion of Employers.

Employers showed almost equal unanimity in favour of the law. Railway officers without an exception supported it, as did nearly every employer not directly affected by the Act. It has many warm friends among mine managers, especially in the east. But here there was more difference of opinion, and in the west some operators of both coal and metal mines, while not actively hostile, were skeptical as to its value. The indorsements of employers, like those of employés, were usually accompanied by some demand for amendment, and often the amendments suggested by the two sides were incompatible with each other. Upon the whole, during the last sixteen months, taking the whole Dominion into account, the Act has probably gained rather than lost in the esteem of employers, though in some cases unexpected weaknesses—from their point of view—have developed. However, these defects have been more than counterbalanced by the gradual disappearance of that distrust with which a new law interfering in industrial matters is always regarded by those immediately affected. A year and a half ago

this distrust had a marked influence on the attitude of many large employers, while in the summer of 1909, it was hardly observable.

Opinion of Labour.

On the labour side there is less unanimity of opinion and more positive opposition to the statute. Here the trend of sentiment is more difficult to detect. The views of different unions differ, and in each union there is an official opinion and an opinion of the rank and file, which do not always correspond. Finally, nothing whatever is known of what unorganized labour thinks about such legislation, if it thinks about it at all.

As the law applies only to a limited number of industries many unions are not directly affected by its provisions, and the opinion of their members and officers is almost as much the opinion of outsiders as is that of the general public. Most of these unions are members of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, which at its last two annual meetings has discussed the Act, at the first meeting indorsing it, and at the second suggesting amendments and taking a rather equivocal attitude. In both congresses the law has evoked vigorous debate and a strong minority opposition. Most of the unions represented in this congress are affiliated with the American Federation of Labour, which is not officially in sympathy with this legislation.

Just at present the question of international unionism is a live issue in Canada —at least with a small section of the general public, outside of labour ranks, but interested in labour questions, with some employers, and with a minority of uncertain strength among trade unionists themselves. A movement exists, which is watched with significant sympathy by some employing and political interests, toward organizing exclusively Canadian unions. The importance of this issue in the Nova Scotia coal fields has been mentioned. It has given rise to a group of small organizations in central Canada, including several French-speaking societies, which is associated in the National Trades and Labour Congress of Canada. This assembly is now seven years old and is a rival of the more important Trades and Labour Congress, which has reached its twenty-fifth year. A national union has also been discussed and may have been the object of some factional scheming among the leaders, in the western district of the United Mine Workers of America. The objects and interests involved in this agitation and the arguments used in its support have nothing to do with the Disputes Act; but they have incidentally brought out certain points of conflict between international unionism and a regulative statute of this character. The first of these arises from a possible difference of policy with regard to such legislation between the branches of an international union within a particular country and the larger organization of which they are a part. But this is a matter affecting chiefly the internal affairs of the union. A practically more important point is that some international unions lodge in their executive authority to call a sympathetic or supporting strike in any district, in order to enforce demands made in another district. Suppose the Grand Trunk switchmen were ordered by the international to strike in order to enforce a demand on connecting railways at Chicago, for instance, to prevent the handling of freight from such roads. If the strike were called without first applying for a board and having an investigation, it would be illegal, though the first offenders might be without the reach of Canadian law. But if a Board were appointed and made an investigation, it would find no grievance existing on the railway for which it was appointed and could not justify the intending strikers. Such an order, under the present constitution of most railway unions, would be impossible, but it might occur in case of other international organizations. The Board in the Dominion Coal Company dispute, which was followed by the present strike in Cape Breton, quoted in this connection the following extract from the constitution of the United Mine Workers of America:

"The international officials shall at any

time they deem it to the best interests of mine workers in a district that is idle, for just and sufficient reasons order a suspension in any other district or districts that would not in any way impede the settlement of the districts affected, provided such action would conserve to the best interests of the United Mine Workers of America."

A law has been seriously proposed in Canada making any society, the constitution of which contains provisions contrary to the laws of the country, an illegal society within the Dominion. The main purpose of such an Act would be to meet such situations as the one here suggested. What influence such a law would have upon the attitude of organized labour in Canada towards the Disputes Act is impossible to predict, and might depend on the yet uncertain strength of the present movement in favour of national as contrasted with international unionism.

Among Railway Unions.

When the Disputes Act was passed the railway unions opposed it in principle and detail. These unions held that since their policy was to resort to strikes only in extreme cases, and they normally negotiated peaceably with their employers and observed the contract named, there was no need for such a law to interpose its machinery in place of their own well-tried system of adjustment committees and trained negotiators. They also felt that they were weakened in treating with the companies by the postponement of a strike until after an investigation, during which period the railways could procure new employés. These unions and their members were more responsible financially than many other classes of workers, and so realized more vividly the burden of the penalties which the Act imposed. Consequently in the spring of 1908, uncompromising opposition to the law was nearly universal among the official representatives of the large railway unions. Some local officials were more favourable, and among the rank and file there were supporters of the Act. However, with longer experience this opposition seems to be lessening, and officers who were vigourously hostile to the law last year now only criticise mildly some of its provisions. A leading union official, whose jurisdiction covers nearly the whole Dominion, said: "To give the devil his due, the Act has worked very well." The demand for certain amendments affecting procedure is as strong as ever, but these would not affect the principle of the law. The judgement of men whose whole interest is absorbed in the welfare of their union and in bettering the terms of employment of its members depends almost wholly on concrete results obtained by applying the Act. Therefore, an unfavourable decision in an important dispute might change sentiment back to its former unfavourable position. The union officials point out that hitherto boards, have for the most part, dealt with questions evolving the equalizing of working conditions on different sections of the same road. Several decisions have been obtained leveling up conditions in a poorer district to those in a better district. But when the best existing standard has been reached by all the roads and there are practically uniform terms of employment throughout large regions then, these officials fear, it will be very difficult to get a Board to advance beyond that standard and to recommend a general increase of wages or a shortening of hours. But this is at present a theoretical difficulty. In short, it is safe to say that a change of sentiment in favour of the Disputes Act has occurred among railway employés and their officers during the past year. This change might easily be overestimated on the basis of a few interviews in particular districts. But it is appreciable, and where is has not won positive supporters of the law, it has at least, mitigated the previous opposition to it.

Among Miners.

Among miners, if opinion has shifted at all, it has been rather adversely to this legislation than in its favour. Perhaps, it would be better to say that latent opposition which always existed has in some quarters, become more active and apparent. This is due to special causes,

peculiar to each particular locality, such as the failure of certain boards to remedy grievances in Cape Breton and in the west. In Nova Scotia the Provincial Workers' Association, though it rather opposed the passage of the law, has co-operated cordially with the Government and with employers to make it a success; and the general officers of the union commend its influence. The members of the United Mine Workers of America in the same Province, might be expected to oppose a measure indorsed by the rival union, and their brief experience with the law has not been of a kind to win their favour. However, in the midst of a big strike, such as has disturbed this Province the present summer, it is difficult to get candid opinions from labour leaders. The United Mine Workers of America officials at Glace Bay professed to have much respect for the Disputes Act, its main virtue at that moment being that it did not interfere with the strike then in progress. Since the union was fighting for recognition in the contract between employers and miners, its interest might lie in supporting a law that afforded the most likely agency for future negotiations to secure this end. Among the rank and file of the miners were many who thought that because there was a strike the law was a failure. Such comment as "You can see for yourself all the good the law is" was the usual reply of workingmen to an inquiry as to its value. Some few suggested amendments, a larger number were unthinkingly hostile, and a majority were indifferent to the Act. The strike was the absorbing and real thing in their minds, the strike weapon the only remedy for labour grievances in which they had real confidence, and such legislation as the Disputes Act was something dim, far off, academic, in which they had no vital interest.

The United Mine Workers of America in the west, while part of the same international organization as the eastern unions, are affiliated with the latter only through the Indianapolis executive and the general convention, and in matters of local policy are to all intents and purposes a distinct organization. The western members are mostly Socialists, while the eastern miners still preserve conservative trade union ideals. Principally upon the Socialist issue the Alberta district of the United Mine Workers of America recently withdrew from the Trades and Labour Congress. The official paper of that district is a Socialist organ. In this section union leaders were agreed that a referendum of their members would be overwhelmingly against the Disputes Act, and this was confirmed by talks with the miners themselves. Back of this opposition lay Socialist doctrine and distrust of the fairness of the Government, which was believed to have a class bias in favour of capital. It was not unusual to meet miners who thought the law would be an excellent measure if it could be administered with absolute impartiality. In spite of this attitude, however, the miners in this district are continually applying for boards. The recent President of the district has served as labour member on some twelve boards, or nearly every one appointed to consider coal mine disputes in this region since the Act went into operation, including the important board named to settle this summer's strike; and he has on occasions commended the influence of the law.

The United Mine Workers of America and the Provincial Workers' Association are the only unions of coal miners in Canada. The metal miners belong to a single international union, the Western Federation of Labour, which is strongly intrenched in British Columbia and has several branches in the Cobalt silver district of Ontario. The policies of the United Mine Workers of America and the Western Federation of Labour differ in this important respect, that while the former union usually works under written contracts with employers, running for a specific term, and many of its strikes are to secure such an agreement, the Western Federation of Labour by its constitution forbids all forms of agreements with employers except a wage scale. The purpose of the latter policy is to leave the union free to strike at any favourable moment, in the belief that it can thus most quickly force wages up to the highest point. It is hardly necessary to add that the general organization of the

Western Federation of Labour is Socialist, while, in spite of divergent policies in particular districts, the international United Mine Workers of America are old-style trade unionists.

Both the constitution and the general policy of the Western Federation of Labour array it against the Disputes Act. Being a Socialist society, it opposes any Governmental proping up of the wage system by facilitating agreements and preventing strikes; and since its unions can not make contracts with employers the only form of settlement that a board can arrive at must remain for them in the air, so to speak, and for that reason hardly worth obtaining. Nevertheless the union has applied for boards in a few instances and wage scales have been adopted based on board recommendations. But in two cases out of the five heard, the decision was followed by a strike. The officers and members of this union, both in British Columbia and in Cobalt, oppose the Disputes Act without qualification and advocate its repeal. This has been their settled attitude from the first and there is no present indication that it will be modified.

Both the Western Federation of Labour and the United Mine Workers of America have, at their last general conventions, officially condemned the Canadian law, and they are reported to have taken this action at the instance and upon the information of Canadian delegates. This is clearly stated in the resolution unanimously adopted by the United Mine Workers of America at their Indianapolis convention last January, which reads as follows:

Whereas, from press reports and other sources it would appear that several states are contemplating the introduction of a bill to be modeled from the Industrial Trades Disputes Bill of Canada; and

Whereas, it would appear that the workers of the United States, misled by false reports as to the workings of this bill, are viewing it with favour; therefore, be it

Resolved, that we, the delegates from Canada, having had almost two years' experience with said bill, herewith advise our brothers on this side of the line to oppose any such measure of like nature to the utmost of their powers; and be it further

Resolved, that we, the United Mine Workers of America, in twentieth annual convention assembled, emphatically resent any interference with our right to quit work, and will in no wise tolerate any legislation which will force us to submit our grievances to a court, which must in the very nature of things be prejudiced against us, if we can prevent it.

Without questioning that these resolutions fairly represent the sentiment of the coal miners, the formal action of labour conventions, either in opposing or in supporting this legislation, does not always stand for an active, settled, and permanent conviction. Clever committee manipulators and ready speakers can usually procure the presentation and the adoption of resolutions suiting their personal views and objects by a good natured and not vitally interested assembly. Labour men who have never viewed the Act directly in operation and who know of its influence and provisions only from hearsay conceive it as an attempt to curtail their right to strike, and instinctively oppose it for that reason alone. The Canadian Socialists are in the west a political party, and it belongs as much to their tactics as to those of the Conservatives to discredit the legislation of their Liberal opponents. These extraneous and sometimes accidental influences qualify the candor of the formal public utterances of labour bodies as they do those of other popular organizations. It is by talking, man to man, that one gets the best measuse of sentiment and learns whether that sentiment is intelligent or uninformed. Such interviews suggest that while labour in masses is inclined to oppose this law, the individual workman who has studied it and forms an independent judgement of its merits and deficiencies is not unqualified in his disapproval, and in man indorses its purpose and effect.

Résumé of Views of Labour.

In résumé, therefore, observation and interviews with different classes of people all parts of Canada indicate that the dis-

putes Act has with some exceptions the support of the general public and of employers and of the Parliamentary "labourists" and of the unions not directly affected by its provisions. The officials of the railway-orders are divided in their opinion, but on the whole are more favourably inclined toward the law than when it first went into operation, and the rank and file of these orders is probably even more friendly. The leaders and the aggressive membership of the western mining unions are vigourous opponents of the Act, although there is a considerable quiet element in these organizations that probably regards it with more favour. The Nova Scotia miners officially indorse the law, and it has support among their members, but the result of a referendum vote upon it would be difficult to predict. Some public men regard as significant that at the last general elections the Liberal party lost seats in several important labour centres, such as Glace Bay, Cobalt, Winnipeg, and one or two points farther west, where the Act had recently been applied to serious local disputes.

Amendments Suggested.

The experience of the last sixteen months has not materially changed the arguments upon which the law is supported or opposed by different persons, and the demand these persons make for amendments. Such arguments and amendments were fully discussed in a previous report and require only summary repetition here. The practical value of the law depends almost wholly upon the tact and skill of the boards appointed. Personnel and procedure are the kernel around which the rest of the law is merely a dry husk. The principal service of a board is in bringing the parties to the controversy together for an amicable discussion and in guiding their negotiations to a voluntary settlement. If the parties cannot agree in this way, the Board seldom presents a unanimous report. Two and sometimes three contradictory findings in one case do not have a remarkable influence upon public opinion. Neither is public opinion alone so decisive in preventing strikes, though it may influence their results, as social optimists sometimes imagine. The trouble is that the public opinion that reaches the worker is not the public opinion that emanates from the well-to-do citizen who reads his newspaper on the front porch. The chief merit of the law, then, lies not so much in its compulsory or penal features as in its conciliatory provisions; though its original and interesting element is the temporary prohibition of strikes and lockouts in order that conciliation may not be sacrificed by default.

Those trade unionists who oppose this legislation on principle, object mainly to the provision making strikes illegal pending investigation. They urge that delay enables employers to prepare for a strike by bringing in strike breakers, curtailing penalty contracts, and other measures, thus blunting the edge of labour's most effective weapon. They say they are forced by the law to sell their labour on a future market when they could get a better price for it at current quotations. Most unionists, also, distrust the fairness of the investigating boards, asserting that a chairman appointed by the Government always has a class bias in favour of capital and the majority report, if the board fails of an agreement, consequently sides with the employers and places the workers at a disadvantage in any strike their union may order after the investigation has been held. This fear of bias or improper influence is one of the greatest difficulties a Board encounters in its proceedings. In case of a British Columbia mining dispute recently, the mere fact that the chairman of the Board and the representative of the employers left town on the same train—the only one leaving that day in the direction of their homes—subjected the former to considerable criticism from the labour people of the Province.

The most important amendment not affecting the vital principle of the Act has been suggested and advocated by the railway orders. The law at present requires the party applying for a Board to file an affidavit that a strike or lockout will occur unless a Board is granted.

The purpose of this provision is to avoid the expense and trouble of appointing Boards for trivial disputes. But by their constitution the railway unions are required to take a referendum vote before making a strike issue of any demand upon their employers. Such a vote costs the larger orders several thousand dollars and causes unrest among the members. Therefore, these unions want this clause of the Act modified so as to allow the representatives of the organization to apply for a Board without the formality of a vote. Parliament may consider such an amendment, applying to cases where the members of the union are widely dispersed in different parts of the country.

The strike of the Canadian Pacific machinists, in 1908, was caused by changes in the conditions of employment made by the railway company, but the board, as was to be expected in such a case, was applied for by the employés. When the latter refused to accept the decision of this Board, they were placed at an additional disadvantage by the fact that it was a Board of their own seeking. The public erroneously confused the proceedings with an arbitration and assumed that the applicants were especially obligated to abide by the decision. In order to prevent being prejudiced in this manner, the unions advocated an amendment requiring the party asking for or making a change in existing conditions of employment to apply for the board; so that the aggressor, so to speak, in a dispute may be additionally bound, in public opinion, to abide by the settlement recommended.

The main modification of the present law suggested by employers relates to the constitution of the boards. Sentiment in favour of permanent boards, or at least of permanent chairmen, seems to be growing, especially in the west. A permanent board with local assessors representing the two sides, to be appointed for each dispute, was in some instances recommended. One railway manager said he would prefer to present his case to a board presided over by an outright labour man, provided the latter had had an extended experience in arbitrating disputes and occupied his office by secure and independent tenure, than to present it to a temporary and inexperienced chairman appointed from the employing or the professional class. A mine manager in another part of the country, in referring to a recent dispute, said both parties gambled on the ignorance of the chairman. Yet as the law stands at present, the same person is appointed repeatedly to preside over different boards, and both employers and employés recognize the advantage of having an experienced arbitrator represent them on these bodies. Men sometimes are selected to serve in these capacities, even when such service will entail a personal and financial sacrifice, because they are thought particularly equipped to adjust the dispute in question. Labour men distrust permanent boards, as likely in time to become subject to influences hostile to their interests.

It will be recalled that if either an employé or an employer violates the law by causing a strike or lockout before an investigation has been held, he is practically immune from prosecution unless the other party to the dispute brings action in the court to punish him. In districts where the law has been violated or evaded in these respects there is a demand by the party that has suffered by the violation, that the Government assume these prosecutions. The Cobalt miners, in Ontario, are urgent that the federal authorities prosecute some of the mining companies for locking out their employés in order to enforce lower wages. The law has been evaded several times by metal mining companies, who have discharged all their men at the end of a week, and re-employed such as wished to come back at lower pay the following Monday morning. Whether such an obvious evasion of the law could be defended in the courts is uncertain; but in face of the probable expense of a protracted suit, and their distrust of the fairness of the courts, the miners are unwilling to venture their funds in a prosecution. In the West a mine manager has been fined several hundred dollars for a lockout, and the judgement was sustained on appeal.

On the other hand, in the Alberta and British Columbia coal region, where the men have recently been on a three month's strike in defiance of the Act, the employers insist that the Government should punish the strikers. Managers assert that they cannot afford personally to institute criminal proceedings against their workmen on account of the permanent ill-will this would occasion. Mine superintendents are in charge of valuable property, with weak police protection, in a country with little resident population except the miners themselves and store and saloon keepers and professional men in sympathy with them. Naturally these superintendents do not wish to push matters to a point that might result in open violence or in covert injuries to the mines. Beside they want their labourers in the mines, and not in jail or in neighbouring States and Provinces dodging fines. Employers in this district cherish as an additional grievance that last summer the application of these law-breaking strikers for a board to be established under the Act they were violating was favourably considered by the Government.

This situation in Alberta and British Columbia raises an important question as to the continued application of the Disputes Act in that part of the Dominion. If men can strike with impunity in disregard of the law, what is the value of the latter in preventing or postponing strikes? Will the Act not fall into abeyance except in those minor and less acute disputes where there is least call for Government intervention? Has a law any force at all that operates only by the tolerance of lawbreakers? It should be recognized that expediency must constantly be consulted in administering such an Act; but it would seem that the latter, though it may retain some residuary value as providing convenient machinery for public mediation, must lose its distinctive character and its interest as experimental legislation unless some way is discovered to secure the observance of the clauses deferring strikes and lockouts until after an investigation has been held. Unless these clauses are enforced, the law becomes an ordinary conciliation act, burdened by the discredit of its unenforced provisions.

It is hoped that some remedy will be found for this difficulty, which has become serious, only during the present year. In eastern and in central Canada there has not been so much disposition to disregard the prohibitions of the Act, and in those sections there might be less tolerance of outright violations. At Cobalt two union officers were indicted, convicted, and heavily fined for inciting a strike contrary to the law; but the case was appealed, and though not reversed, the penalties were never enforced.

Interpretation in the Courts.

The interpretation of the law by the Provincial courts has revealed some anomalies in its application. The first effort of a board appointed in any dispute is naturally to get the parties to agree upon some sort of a contract, covering the conditions of employment in question. The desirable end of these negotiations, then, is a formal agreement or contract. But when the United Mine Workers of America tried in the courts of Alberta to enforce an agreement made under the auspices of a Board, the Court ruled that as the union was neither an individual nor a corporation it had no power to make agreements, and the contract in question was therefore void, and the union had no remedy against the mining company that had violated it. Moreover, in an obiter dictum, the judge expressed the opinion that an agreement under the Act had no more validity than a private agreement between an employer and a labour ogranization, that there was no special way of enforcing the agreements signed before the boards, and that as the union was incompetent to contract under any conditions the observance of such understandings must rest solely upon the good will of the parties making them. Because of this decision workers in the western Provinces advocate an amendment to the law, making agreements entered into through the mediation of a board enforceable like ordinary business contracts between corporations or individuals. Such an amendment, if practicable, would add much

to the authority of the law, especially in that part of the Dominion where at present it particularly needs strengthening.

The law is better established than it was sixteen months ago, but it is still regarded as experimental legislation and does not occupy the same position of assured authority as older statutes. The amendments now proposed are fewer than they were at the earlier date, but they are more clearly of a constructive character. There is no observable tendency to extend the law in the direction of compulsory arbitration or state regulation of industry. A few persons advocate broadening its application to other industries than public utilities and mines. One or two petitions to this effect have been presented by employers, and two years ago the Trades and Labour Congress recorded itself in favour of such an amendment. However, this demand is not general or urgent enough to make its serious consideration in the near future very probable. But, though the scope of the law does not promise to be extended, amendments may be presented in Parliament in the near future, to strengthen the application of the law within present limits and to perfect its administration. Hitherto the ministry have been waiting for sufficient experience with its working to guide them wisely in making changes.

Bills Presented in New York and in Wisconsin.

During the last session bills embodying some of the provisions of the Canadian legislation were introduced into the state assemblies of New York and of Wisconsin. The New York project, which appears not to have got out of committee, provided for a single permanent board, and in detail followed the Canadian law chiefly in making a strike or lockout subject to injunction and penalty if the parties in case of any industry had previously bound themselves by a written contract not to strike or lockout. The Wisconsin bill received more consideration from the Legislature. It followed very closely the provisions of the Canadian Act, except that in case of disputes affecting public utilities the board was to be appointed by the State Railway Commission, and at the option of the parties the dispute might be referred to a permanent board of arbitration, provided for in the bill, or to a special board appointed for the occasion. The bill is reported to have been opposed by organized labour on the ground that it would weaken the unions. Up to the present there is nothing in Canadian experience to suggest that this fear is well grounded. In fact, it has been found so difficult to apply the law to disputes where the workers are not well organized that a strong union seems almost essential to the success of such legislation.

Conclusion.

In conclusion, the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act seems to be gaining support in Canada with longer experience, and has very few opponents outside of labour ranks. The labour opposition is strongest where Socialism is strongest. There seems to be less unqualified opposition to the law among the members of the unions than among the officials, but this is stated as a conjecture rather than as an assured fact. The Act has afforded machinery for settling most of the disputes that have occurred in the industries to which it applies; but in some cases it has postponed rather than prevented strikes, and in other cases strikers have defied the law with impunity. Most of the amendments proposed look toward perfecting details rather than toward revising the structure of the law. There is no likelihood that the Act will be repealed, or that it will be extended to other industries or toward compulsory arbitration. The most serious danger it faces is the non-enforcement of the strike and lockout penalties in cases where the law is violated for the express purpose of weakening its authority. The adoption of a similar statute in any State or by the United States Government, whether desirable or not, is likely to be opposed by organized labour, and probably could be secured only after some industrial crisis, profoundly affecting public opinion had

centred popular attention upon the question of strike prevention. The enforcement of the penal clauses of the law would probably be more difficult in the United States than it is in Canada, and for that reason the success of such a statute somewhat less probable. Under the conditions for which it was devised, however, the Canadian law, in spite of some setbacks, is useful legislation, and it promises more for the future than most measures—perhaps more than any other measure—for promoting industrial peace by Government intervention.

THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT, 1907—PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE ACT DURING THE MONTH OF MAY, 1910.

DURING the month of May eight applications for the establishment of Boards of Conciliation and Investigation were received as follows:—

1. On behalf of the carmen employed by the Canadian Northern Railway Company, the number of employés affected being 400.

2. On behalf of the plumbers, gas and steamfitters employed by the Canadian Northern Railway Company, the number of employés affected being thirty-two.

3. On behalf of the boilermakers, boilermakers' specialists and boilermakers' helpers employed by the Canadian Northern Railway Company, the number of employés affected being 170.

4. On behalf of the moulders employed by the Canadian Northern Railway Company, the number of employés affected being thirteen.

5. On behalf of the machinists employed by the Canadian Northern Railway Company, the number of employés affected being 300 directly, and twenty-five indirectly.

6. On behalf of the machinists' helpers employed by the Canadian Northern Railway Company, the number of employés affected being fifty-seven.

7. On behalf of the blacksmiths employed by the Canadian Northern Railway Company, the number of employés affected being thirty.

8. On behalf of the blacksmiths' helpers employed by the Canadian Northern Railway Company, the number of employés affected being between thirty and forty.

Report Received.

During the month of May the report was received of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation to which had been referred certain differences between the Dominion Atlantic Railway Company and certain of its employés, members of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employés Local Division No. 25.

The Department was also informed during the month of May of the settlement of a dispute between the Canadian-American Coal Company, of Frank, Alta., and its employés which had been referred to a Board established under the terms of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act.

Other Proceedings under the Act.

On May 14, a telegram was received from Messrs. Sproule and Locke, of Winnipeg, Manitoba, solicitors for the employés in the eight applications above referred to, containing the information that a settlement had been reached in five of these disputes affecting the following classes of employés, namely, machinists, machinists' helpers, moulders, blacksmiths and blacksmith's helpers, for which reason it would not be necessary to proceed with the establishment of Boards, in so far as these cases were concerned.

On May 19, a telegram was received from Messrs. Sproule and Locke containing the information that a settlement had been reached also in the dispute between the Canadian Northern Railway Company and its boilermakers, boilermakers' specialists and boilermakers' helpers, for whch reason it would

not be necessary to proceed further with the constitution of the Board which had been established in this matter.

In the applications of the carmen and of the plumbers, gas and steamfitters employed on the lines of the Canadian Northern Railway Company for the establishment of Boards of Conciliation and Investigation under the Act, for the investigation of matters in dispute between these classes of employés and the Canadian Northern Railway Company, it was stated that the differences in question related to wages and hours of labour, and to the desire of the employés for separate schedules of agreement between the Company and its carmen, and between the Company and its plumbers, gas and steamfitters respectively. It was further claimed in the applications that the Company had refused to deal with the men except on a joint schedule which the trades concerned had refused to accept. A single Board was established by agreement between the parties to deal with these matters. Mr. D. H. Cooper, of Winnipeg, Man., and Mr. Phillip C. Locke, of Winnipeg, Man., were appointed members of this Board on the recommendation of the Company and of the employés respectively, and the Board was completed on May 23, by the appointment of Mr. Wm. E. Macara, of Winnipeg, Manitoba, as Chairman, Mr. Macara's appointment being based on the joint recommendation of the other two members of the Board.

SETTLEMENT EFFECTED IN DISPUTE BETWEEN THE CANADIAN AMERICAN COAL COMPANY AND ITS EMPLOYÉS.

On May 10, the Department of Labour was informed by telegram, that a settlement had been reached in the dispute between the Canadian American Coal Company, of Frank, Alta., and its employés, which had been the subject of a reference to a Board established under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act. The differences in question were stated in the application to relate to a proposal by the Company for a reduction in the price of pillar work to the amount of five cents per cubic yard, and to a demand also which had been made by certain employés for full recognition of the United Mine Workers of America. In an affidavit from the liquidator of the Company, accompanying the application, it was stated that there had been a suspension of work by the employés of the Company, excepting some fifty-seven in number, since April 2. Messrs. Colin McLeod, of MacLeod, Alta., and Clement Stubbs, of Bellevue, Alta., were appointed members of the Board in this matter, on the recommendation of the employer and of the employés respectively; the Board being completed by the appointment of Mr. I. S. G. Van Wart, of Calgary, Alta., as Chairman. Mr. VanWart was appointed by the Minister in the absence of any joint recommendation from the other members of the Board.

On May 23, a communication was received from the Chairman of the Board containing an outline of the steps leading up to the settlement of the dispute. In this letter the Chairman stated that the adjustment effected had been highly agreeable to all concerned, also that "the men returned to work on May 12, and that the very best of feeling exists. The merchants of Frank are delighted, as business had been practically at a standstill for six weeks. I was tendered a vote of thanks at a joint meeting of the operators and miners. I found both sides very reasonable and anxious for a settlement."

REPORT OF BOARD IN DISPUTE BETWEEN THE DOMINION ATLANTIC RAILWAY COMPANY AND ITS EMPLOYES.

ON May 12, the Minister of Labour received the report of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation to which had been referred certain differences between the Dominion Atlantic Railway Company and certain of its employés, members of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employés, local division No. 25.

In the application for the establishment of this Board complaint was made to the effect that "the dismissal of employés and copies of dismissal served were done apparently on account of their membership in the Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employés." Reference was made also in the application to an alleged refusal on the part of the Company to employ a certain number of their employés, "done with a view to compelling their employés to accept terms of employment." The number of employés concerned in this dispute was stated to be directly four and indirectly twenty-five. Mr. Aaron R. Mosher, of Halifax, N.S., was appointed a member of the Board on the recommendation of the employés. In the absence of any recommendation from the Company, Mr. McCallum Grant, of Halifax, was appointed by the Minister as second member of the Board, and in the absence of any joint recommendation from the foregoing the Board was completed on April 29, through the appointment by the Minister of the Honourable John N. Armstrong, of North Sydney, N.S., as Chairman. The Board proceeded at once with its work of investigation, meeting in Kentville, N. S. on May 3 and 4, and in Halifax, on May 5, 6, 7 and 9. The report as received was signed by all three members of the Board, although reference was therein made to certain points on which Mr. Mosher was unable to agree with his fellow members of the Board.

The representatives of the employés claimed at the first sitting of the Board that if the Dominion Atlantic Railway would re-employ one A. Williams and pay him as well as three other workmen who had been re-employed, for the time during which they were laid off, it would be regarded by the complainants as a settlement of the matter in dispute. To the claim of the employés' representative for the re-employment of Williams it was replied by the General Manager of the Company that Williams had left the employ of the railway of his own accord, and that this being the case the railway was under no obligation to re-employ him.

With respect to the payment of three other workmen for the time they were off, the General Manager further stated that the Company had been obliged to retrench, through the exigencies of business, and for that reason had laid off these men and taken the same on again as work permitted, and that the fact of membership in the Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employés had had nothing to do with the course pursued. Further inquiry along this line by the Board elicited the conclusion "that the differences involved were wholly concerned with the question of discrimination." As to the allegation that men were dismissed or threatened with dismissal because they were members of the above mentioned union, the Board finds that this charge was not substantiated by them. Mr. Mosher differs from the other members of the Board and contends that the evidence clearly showed that an officer of the Company, Mr. William Yould, did advise certain of the men dismissed that they could continue in the service of the railway if they resigned from the Brotherhood, and further, that the General Manager, Mr. Gifkins, did cancel the dismissal of one A. Williams because this workman had said he would resign from the Brotherhood. Mr. Mosher contends that the railway is responsible for the acts of Mr. Yould, its mechanical superintendent, and therefore holds that the men who were dismissed should be remunerated for the time they were out of employment. Mr. Mosher further

holds that the claim of the railway that junior men were dismissed was not substantiated by the evidence before the Board, and that the contention that dismissals were for the purpose of retrenchment was not borne out by the facts "as in every instance where the men resigned from the Brotherhood they were continued in the service." Mr. Mosher also further holds that in the case of A. Williams, who has not been re-employed by the Railway, that this is due to a misunderstanding on the part of Mr. Williams. Mr. Mosher, therefore, recommends his re-employment.

The Board expresses itself of opinion that it would have been wiser if the Railway had intimated clearly at the outset that it had no hostility to the Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employés, so as to avoid anything that would afford ground for suspecting discrimination. In the interests of industrial peace the Board also recommends that in future, the cause of dismissal should be clearly stated and an opportunity given the men to discuss the same with officials of the railway, where a suspicion of discrimination exists.

In conclusion the Board observes that "there should be no discrimination against the members of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employés as such, and the Board wishes to add that as this is now the confirmed policy of the Railway that the General Manager give notice to the employés that there will be no discrimination between union and non-union men."

In a letter received from the General Manager of the Dominion Atlantic Railway on May 23, Mr. Gifkins stated that he had already notified the employés of the Dominion Atlantic Railway "that there will be no discrimination between union and non-union men."

Report of Board.

The text of the findings of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation in this matter, is as follows:—

In the matter of The Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, and of differences between the Dominion Atlantic Railway and certain of its employés, being members of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railway employés, Local Division No. 25.

To the Honourable W. L. Mackenzie King,
The Minister of Labour,
Ottawa.

The Board, composed of Mr. Aaron R. Mosher, Mr. McCallum Grant, and Honourable John N. Armstrong (Chairman), met on Tuesday morning, May 3, 1910, at the Court House in Kentville, N.S., the locality of the dispute between the above parties, and having taken the oath of office, proceeded with the reference.

The employés were represented by two of their number, Messrs. W. F. Corbin and William Bardell. The Dominion Atlantic Railway was not represented at the first sitting, but the Board was satisfied that the General Manager and other officials would undertake to appear when requested by the Board to do so.

The Board decided to spend the first sitting in discussing the points at issue with the representatives of the employés, and in endeavouring to ascertain the position of the parties, with the hope of bringing about a settlement without proceeding with an investigation under the Act. This course was accordingly pursued, the representatives of the employés submitting a list of names of men dismissed, or upon whom notices of dismissal were served, as alleged" on account of their membership in the Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employés."

The representatives of the employés claimed at this first sitting of the Board that if the Dominion Atlantic Railway would re-employ Williams, one of the men named in the foregoing list, who was not now in the service of the Railway, and would pay Williams as well as Barkhouse, Stokes and Meiser, also names in this list, but who had been re-employed, for the time they were off, it would be regarded by the complainants as a settlement of the matter in dispute.

When the Board adjourned until the afternoon, it was with the understanding

that the General Manager of the Dominion Atlantic Railway would be present at the next meeting, in order that the Board might have the opportunity of being made aware if an amicable settlement could be reached on the basis of the proposals of the employés' representatives as submitted at the morning sitting.

Accordingly when the Board resumed in the afternoon P. Gifkins, Esq., General Manager of the Dominion Atlantic Railway, was present, accompanied by Mr. William Yould, Mechanical Superintendent of the Railway. There were also in attendance Messrs. Corbin and Bardell, employés' representatives as before.

To the claim of the employés' representatives that Williams be re-employed by the Railway, the General Manager stated before the Board that Williams had of his own accord left the employ of the Railway, and that being the case the Railway was under no obligation to re-employ him. With reference to paying Stokes, Meiser and Barkhouse for the time they were off, the General Manager further stated that the Railway was obliged to retrench in the exigencies of business, and had laid off the junior men, that Stokes, Meiser and Barkhouse were laid off as juniors under this and taken on as work allowed, that the fact of membership in the Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employés had nothing to do with the course pursued. Further inquiry along this line at this conference of the Board, with the representatives of the parties elicited the conclusion that the differences involved were wholly concerned with the question of discrimination, and that the Board in order to obtain results should proceed with an investigation under the Act and join with the parties in a searching inquiry into the nature and cause of the whole matter in issue.

In consequence of this decision the Board secured the names of all persons whom either or both parties desired to have appear as witnesses, and determined to take such other steps as would afford the Board all facility in its power to obtain such information as should be necessary. The better to facilitate the purpose in view, the Board decided to take up the examination of the witnesses under oath at a separate sitting, and to this end fixed the hour of nine o'clock the following morning at the same place, the representatives of both the parties undertaking that all available evidence should in the meantime be requisitioned and be produced before the Board.

The application for the Board contained the complaint of employés to the effect that the dismissal of employés and notice of dismissal served were done apparently on account of their membership in the Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employés." The Board under all the circumstances realized that the utmost freedom should be given to the employés to make out their case. In view of this the Board did not hesitate to say that the powers conferred by the law upon the Board were exercised to the full in obtaining every possible salient feature of knowledge bearing upon the attitude of the Railway in reference to any dismissals, notices of dismissal given, and re-employment. A large number of witnesses gave evidence at this sitting on behalf of the employés, and the General Manager, Mechanical Superintendent and Mechanical Foremen on behalf of the Railway. Two witnesses called by the employés not being available that day at Kentville, the Board adjourned to Halifax, where this evidence was offered at the sitting on Friday, May 6. The Board deems it proper to state in this connection that the General Manager was most willing to aid the Board in its labours in every possible way.

As to the allegation that men were dismissed, or threatened with dismissal because they were members of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employés, the Board finds that the charge was not substantiated by the evidence.

Mr. Mosher differs from the other members of the Board, and contends that the evidence clearly shows that an officer of the Company, Mr. William Yould, did advise certain of the men dismissed that they could continue in the service of the Railway, if they resigned from the Brotherhood, and fur-

ther that the General Manager, Mr. Gifkins, did cancel the dismissal of one A. Williams because he (Williams) had said, he would resign from the Brotherhood. Mr. Mosher contends that the Railway is responsible for acts of Mr. William Yould, Mechanical Superintendent, and therefore holds that men who were dismissed should be remunerated for the time they were out of employment.

Mr. Mosher further holds that the claim of the Railway that junior men were dismissed is not substantiated by the evidence before the Board, and also that the contention that the dismissals were for the purpose of retrenchment is not borne out by facts, as in every instance where the men resigned from the Brotherhood they were continued in the service.

Mr. Mosher further holds that in the case of A. Williams, who has not been re-employed by the Railway, that this is due to a misunderstanding on the part of Mr. Williams and, therefore, Mr. Mosher recommends his re-employment.

The Board is of opinion that it would have been wiser if the Railway had intimated clearly at the outset, that it had no hostility to the Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employés, so as to have avoided anything that would afford ground for suspecting discrimination.

A most gratifying absence of any spirit of hostility between the two parties was apparent at all the Board's sittings.

In the interests of industrial peace the Board also would recommend that in future, the cause of dismissal should be clearly stated, and an opportunity given the men to discuss the same with officials of the Railway, where a suspicion of discrimination exists.

The General Manager declared that his instructions are that there should be no discrimination against the members of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employés as such, and the Board wishes to add that as this is now the confirmed policy of the Railway that the General Manager give notice to the employés that there will be no discrimination between union and non-union men.

(*Sgd.*) JOHN N. ARMSTRONG,
Chairman.

A. R. MOSHER.
McC. GRANT.

ROYAL COMMISSION OF INQUIRY ON TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

IN the House of Commons on January 28, 1910, the Minister of Labour announced that it was, in the opinion of the Government, desirable that a Royal Commission of Inquiry on the subject of Technical Education should be appointed, and that it should be vested with authority to visit Great Britain, the United States, France, Germany, and, if necessary, other countries, for the purpose of studying the systems of technical education which have been established by these nations, and for the purpose also, of reporting on the same. On May 3, following, an appropriation of $25,000 was voted by Parliament for the expenses of this inquiry. The personnel of the Commission as appointed by the Governor-in-Council on June 1, is as follows:—

Mr. James W. Robertson, C.M.G., LL.D., of Montreal, Que., Chairman.

Hon. John N. Armstrong, of North Sydney, N.S.

Rev. George Bryce, M.A., D.D., LL.D., F.R.S.C., of Winnipeg, Man.

Mr. Gaspard DeSerres, of Montreal, Que.

Mr. Gilbert M. Murray, B.A., of Toronto, Ont.

Mr. David Forsyth, M.A., of Berlin, Ont.

Mr. James Simpson, of Toronto, Ont.

Secretary and Reporter to the Commission, Mr. Thomas Bengough, C.S.R.

Discussion in Parliament.

The needs of Canada in respect of technical education have been referred to on more than one occasion in the debates of the Dominion Parliament, and

formed the theme of a most interesting discussion in the House of Commons on December 6, 1909, in connection with a motion which was proposed by Mr. Hugh Guthrie (South Wellington) "That in the opinion of this House it is desirable that a Commission of Inquiry should be forthwith appointed to investigate the needs of Canada, in respect of technical education, and to report on ways and means by which these needs may be best met." In introducing the subject Mr. Guthrie stated that he did so at the request of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association and of the Dominion Trades and Labour Congress, and further observed that resolutions in favour of the present motion had been adopted by between fifty and sixty Boards of Trade and Chambers of Commerce in Canada.

In Mr. Guthrie's speech and in the ensuing debate which was participated in by a large number of Members, allusion was made to the attention which has been given to technical education in Great Britain, in the United States, in Germany, and in foreign countries, and to the very great benefits which have been derived therefrom. The point was also strongly emphasized that the subject of technical education and industrial training is one deserving of greater attention than has been bestowed upon it in Canada up to the present time; and that, indeed, if Canadians are to obtain their share of the world's trade they must realise this can only be done by bringing their workmen up to the highest degree of efficiency and by seeing that Canadian industries are managed by men of technical training and knowledge. In the discussion of Mr. Guthrie's motion it was contended that the appointment of a Commission of Inquiry on Technical Education would not conflict with the jurisdiction of the Provinces, and that the results of the inquiry could not but prove of very great benefit to all parts of the Dominion through the full information which it would place at the disposal of the various Governments and interests concerned.

The Minister of Finance, the Minister of Labour, and the leader of the Opposition were among those who took part in the discussion and expressed their sympathy with the object of Mr. Guthrie's motion. The debate on the motion was adjourned at the request of the Minister of Labour, in order that an opportunity might be afforded to the Government of further considering this proposal from the point of view of the attitude of the Provinces towards Federal action in respect of technical education.

On December 13, a letter was addressed by the Minister of Labour to the Prime Ministers of the several Provinces of Canada, in which the latter were asked whether the appointment by the Federal authorities, of a Commission of Inquiry into the needs and present equipment of the Dominion as respects industrial training and technical education, and into the systems and methods of technical instruction obtaining in other countries, would meet with the approval of the several Provinces and whether, in particular, exception to such a course would be taken by any one of the Provinces on any ground of jurisdiction. Letters of approval from the Provincial Prime Ministers were received in reply to the foregoing, the text of these communications being published in the February number of the *Labour Gazette*.

Terms of Order-in-Council.

The Order-in-Council of June 1, 1910, providing for the appointment of a Royal Commission on the subject of Industrial training and technical education, is in the following terms:

"On a memorandum dated May 28, 1910, from the Minister of Labour, stating that industrial efficiency is all important to the development of the Dominion and to the promotion of the home and foreign trade of Canada in competition with other nations, and can be best promoted by the adoption in Canada of the most advanced systems and methods of industrial training and technical education.

"The Minister further states that the Premiers of the several Provinces of the Dominion have expressed on behalf of the Governments of their respective Provinces, approval of the appointment by

the Federal authorities of a Royal Commission on Industrial Training and Technical Education.

"The Minister recommends that authority be granted for the appointment of a Royal Commission to inquire into the needs and present equipment of the Dominion as respects industrial training and technical education, and into the systems and methods of technical instruction obtaining in other countries; the said Commission to be appointed to vote, No. 477 of the supplementary estimates for the fiscal period ending March 31, 1910, and to consist of the following gentlemen, viz:—

Mr. James W. Robertson, C.M.G., LL.D., of Montreal, Que., Chairman.

Hon. John N. Armstrong, of North Sydney, N.S.

Rev. George Bryce, LL.D., F.R.S.C., of Winnipeg, Man.

Mr. Gaspard DeSerres, of Montreal, Que.

Mr. Gilbert M. Murray, B.A., of Toronto, Ont.

Mr. David Forsyth, M.A., of Berlin, Ont.

Mr. James Simpson, of Toronto, Ont.

"The Minister further recommends that the said Commissioners be instructed and empowered to pursue their investigations at such localities as may appear necessary, in the Dominion of Canada, in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the United States of America, France, Germany, and, subject to the approval of the Minister, elsewhere on the continent of Europe; also that the purpose of the Commission shall be that of gathering information, the information when obtained to be carefully compiled, and together with such recommendations as it may seem expedient to the Commission to make, published in a suitable report to be at the disposal of the Provinces and available for general distribution.

"The Minister further recommends that the Commissioners be appointed under the provisions of the statute respecting inquiries concerning public matters, and report the results of their investigations, together with their recommendations, to the Minister of Labour.

"The Minister further recommends that Mr. Thomas Bengough, of Toronto, be appointed Secretary and Reporter to the said Commission.

"The Committee submit the same for approval."

Probable Course of Inquiry.

It is expected that the Commission will enter upon its labours early in the month of July. It is understood that it will begin by making a tour of the Dominion from the Atlantic to the Pacific, visiting all important industrial centres and ascertaining by personal inquiry and investigation, as well as by the hearing of evidence, the needs of employers and workingmen alike as respects industrial training and technical education. Having completed this part of its work the Commission will then visit the United States, the United Kingdom, Germany, France, and any other countries that may seem necessary, with a view to ascertaining the best methods by which similar needs are being met and the work of technical education furthered in other lands. It is expected that at least a year will be required for this work.

DOMINION LEGISLATION AFFECTING LABOUR, 1910.

DURING the session of the Parliament of Canada which was brought to a close by prorogation on May 4, 1910, (being the second session of the eleventh Parliament of Canada) a large and important body of legislation was added to the statutes of the Dominion. Altogether, 177 Acts received the Royal assent. Among these, the measures for the establishment of a Canadian Naval Service, for the investigation of Combines in restraint of trade, for encouraging the building of drydocks capable of accommodating the largest vessels, making provision for the leasing of lines connecting with the Intercolonial Railway, revising

and amending the Insurance and Currency Acts, and reconstituting the Immigration Act, may be regarded as marking, in their several spheres, new and most important steps in the progress of the country. The appointment of a Commission to inquire into the needs and present equipment of the Dominion as respects industrial training and technical education, was a further result of the session, calculated, as stated in the Speech from the Throne at prorogation, "to prove an important contribution to the work of the Provinces in advancing the industrial development of Canada and the welfare of its working classes."[1] Equally important from the standpoint of trade, were the arrangement concluded between the United States and Canada averting a threatened tariff conflict and opening the way for negotiations which give promise of further improvement in the commercial relations of the two countries, the termination of the long standing tariff dispute with Germany, upon terms favourable to Canada, and the final ratification of the Franco-Canadian convention. Apart also, from the legislation actually passed at the session, several very important measures were introduced and discussed at length.

In previous issues of *The Labour Gazette* reviews have appeared of several of the enactments mentioned above, including all those which had become law prior to May 1, 1910. Other proceedings of importance from the standpoint of industry and labour occurring in the course of the session were reviewed from month to month in *The Gazette*.[2] The following review is accordingly confined to legislation to which no previous reference has appeared.

The Immigration Act.

A new and very comprehensive measure respecting immigration was passed during the session. The Act consists of eighty-two sections, and repeals the previous legislation on the subject. With the accompanying schedules and regulations it occupies over forty pages of the statutes. The whole has been issued in the form of a pamphlet by the Superintendent of Immigration, Ottawa, in order that magistrates, clerks of municipalities, and the public generally, may be informed of the provisions of the immigration law, and especially of the means for bringing about the deportation of "undesirables". Copies of this pamphlet may be had free of charge on application to the Superintendent of Immigration, Ottawa.

The Act is divided into the following parts: (1) Interpretation; (2) prohibited classes of immigrants; (3) appointments, powers and duties of officers; (4) appointments, powers and procedure of boards of inquiry; (5) special provisions as to passengers by vessel; (6) special provisions as to passengers by land; (7) landing of passengers; (8) medical treatment of sick and disabled passengers; (9) regulations as to monetary and other requirements from specified classes of immigrants; (10) deportation of prohibited or undesirable classes; (11) obligations of transportation companies in cases of rejection or deportation; (12) obligations of masters of vessels and pilots; (13) protection of immigrants; (14) immigration runners; (15) rules, forms and notices; (16) uniforms; (17) prosecutions and procedure; (18) application to Chinese; (19) expenses of administration; and (20) general regulations.

[1] See special article on an earlier page of the present issue.

[2] In the May issue of *The Labour Gazette* extended reviews of the Act providing for the investigation of combines, trusts and mergers, and of the amendments made in the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, appeared at pages 1,260 and 1,271, respectively. The report of the special committee of the House of Commons on the Act respecting hours of labour on public works, and on a proposed amendment of the Criminal Code relating to trade unions, were also reviewed (pages 1,280 and 1,282). In the several issues of the *Gazette* appearing while Parliament was in session, reviews were published from month to month of the various bills, motions &c., relating to labour which received the attention of Parliament during the month preceding the date of issue. In these reviews references will be found to proceedings in connection with the discussion of the eight-hour day bill, the Bill respecting co-operation, the Bill respecting co-operative credit societies, the amendment of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, the resolution on technical education, the amendment of the Government railways pension fund Act, proposed amendments to the Dominion Elections Act, various amendments of the Railway Act, a resolution to investigate the different systems of proportional representation, &c., &c. See *The Labour Gazette* for December, page 695; January, page 806; February, page 890; March, page 1,039; April, page 1,170; and May, pages 1,280 and 1,282.

The Fisheries' Act.

The Fisheries' Act is amended in several important particulars. The section requiring the holders of fishing licenses not to operate more than one steamer in connection with a factory under license is repealed. The space permitted between salmon nets is reduced, and the section forbidding salmon to be caught at artificial passes or spawning pools repealed. The part of the Act dealing with general prohibitions is amended with reference to the use of devices to prevent the passage of fish, the use of purse seines, the employment of fish guards and the use of fish as manure. The section requiring the management of lobster factories to send a return to the Minister is made more explicit, as is also the section relating to the confiscation of fishing property and fish taken in violation of the Act. The maximum penalty in cases not otherwise provided for is increased from $100 to $1,000. The Act also provides for the bringing into force of International fishery regulations.

Bounties.

Bounties on steel and iron made in Canada are abolished by special statute after June 30, 1911, except in the case of rods sold to be manufactured into wire, or used in the making of wire by the makers in their own factories in Canada.

The total amount of bounty payable on lead contained in lead bearing ore mined in Canada is reduced from $2,500,000 to $2,450,000.

A grant not exceeding $5,000 is authorized for investigating processes used in the production of zinc, or for other purposes for the encouragement of the manufacture of zinc and zinc production from Canadian ore.

On crude petroleum a bounty of one and a half cents per Imperial gallon, when produced in Canada, is sanctioned by a special Act, payment to be made "to the owner or occupier of the soil through which it is mined or won, or to such other person interested, or injuriously affected by the mining operations or works, as the Governor-in-Council by regulation approves." In a similar Act of 1908, payment was made "to the producer of the petroleum, or to such other person interested as the Governor-in-Council by regulation, approves."

Commission on Conservation of Natural Resources.

Hereafter members of the Commission of Conservation are to be allowed their expenses, incurred while attending committee meetings. The publication of special reports is also arranged for. Safeguards are added as to the officials and employés of the Commission.

Legislation Affecting Transportation Interests.

As during several sessions past, transportation interests received a large share of attention, in view of the rapid development of the country and the important part played therein by transportation facilities. Altogether, not less than seventy-six acts were passed directly relating to transportation. A list alphabetically arranged of the various companies, &c., affected thereby is as follows:—

ALBERTA AND BRITISH COLUMBIA RAILWAY.—Amendment Act.

ALBERTA, PEACE RIVER AND EASTERN RAILWAY.—Incorporation.

ALGOMA CENTRAL AND HUDSON BAY RAILWAY.—Extending time for construction.

BAY OF QUINTE RAILWAY.—Authorizing construction of branch line, and extending time for construction.

BRANDON, SASKATCHEWAN AND HUDSON'S BAY RAILWAY.—Extending time for construction.

BUCTOUCHE RAILWAY AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.—Respecting Company's powers.

BURRARD INLET TUNNEL AND BRIDGE COMPANY.—Defining Company's powers.

CABLES AND TELEGRAPHS.—To control rates and facilities of ocean cables, and to amend Railway Act with respect of telegraphs and jurisdiction of Board of Railway Commissioners in regard thereto.

CALGARY AND FERNIE RAILWAY.—Amending Act of Incorporation.

CALGARY AND EDMONTON RAILWAY.—Amending Act.

CAMPBELLFORD, LAKE ONTARIO AND WESTERN RAILWAY.—Amending Act.

CANADIAN NORTHERN ALBERTA RAILWAY.—Incorpration, and providing aid for construction of railway.

CANADIAN NORTHERN ONTARIO RAILWAY.—Respecting Company's powers.

CANADIAN NORTHERN RAILWAY.—Extending time for constructing certain branch lines; authorizing construction of additional lines, and otherwise amending powers.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.—Respecting Company's powers.

CENTRAL ONTARIO RAILWAY COMPANY.—Respecting Company's powers.

COLUMBIA AND WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.—Respecting Company's powers.

DOMINION ATLANTIC RAILWAY.—Authorizing construction of branch line.

DRY DOCKS.—To encourage construction of dry docks.

ERIE, LONDON AND TILSONBURG RAILWAY.—Extending time for construction.

ESSEX TERMINAL RAILWAY.—Extending time for construction, &c.

EASTERN TOWNSHIPS RAILWAY.—Issue for construction extended.

EDMONTON, DANVEAU AND BRITISH COLUMBIA RAILWAY COMPANY.—Amendment Act.

EDMONTON AND SLAVE LAKE RAILWAY COMPANY.—Amendment Act.

ESQUIMAULT AND NANAIMO RAILWAY COMPANY.—Amendment Act.

GATINEAU AND UNGAVA RAILWAY.—Incorporation.

GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.—(1) Authorizing Government to acquire by lease railways connecting with Government railways; (2) Providing for adjudication of small claims arising in respect to the operation of Government Railways; (3) Amending Government Railways' Act by an extension of the proviso in the section defining the liability of the Government for fire from locomotives.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.—Authorizing acquiring securities of certain other companies.

GRAND TRUNK PACIFIC BRANCH LINES COMPANY.—Amending Act.

GUELPH JUNCTION RAILWAY.—Authorizing city of Guelph to acquire interests of stockholders who are alleged to hold shares in trust for the city.

HAMILTON, WATERLOO AND GUELPH RAILWAY.—Authorizing extension into Toronto, and extending time for construction.

JAMES BAY AND EASTERN RAILWAY.—Incorporation.

KAMLOOPS AND YELLOW HEAD PASS RAILWAY COMPANY.—Amending Act.

KETTLE RIVER VALLEY RAILWAY COMPANY.—Amending Act.

KINGSTON, SMITHS' FALLS AND OTTAWA RAILWAY.—Extending time for construction.

MONTREAL, MAWA AND GEORGIAN BAY CANAL COMPANY.—Extending time for construction.

MONTREAL AND SOUTHERN COUNTIES RAILWAY.—Extending time for construction.

LONDON AND LAKE ERIE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.—Incorporation.

MANITOBA AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.—Amending Act.

MANITOULIN AND NORTH SHORE RAILWAY COMPANY.—Amending Act.

MONTREAL HARBOUR COMMISSION.—Providing for further advances of $6,000,000 by Government for improvements and additional facilities.

MONTREAL, KAPITACHUAN AND RUPERT'S BAY RAILWAY.—Incorporation.

MORRISBURG FERRY AND DOCK COMPANY.—Incorporation.

NAVAL SERVICE.—Respecting Canadian naval service.

NAVIGABLE WATERS PROTECTION ACT.—Amending existing acts.

NELSON RIVER RAILWAY.—Incorporation.

NORTHERN EMPIRE RAILWAY.—Extending time for construction.

NORTHERN QUEBEC COLONIZATION RAILWAY.—Incorporation.

ONTARIO AND OTTAWA RAILWAY.—Incorporation.

OTTAWA, BROCKVILLE AND ST. LAWRENCE RAILWAY.—Extending time for construction.

OTTAWA, MONTREAL AND EASTERN RAILWAY.—Incorporation.

OTTAWA AND MONTREAL TRANSMISSION COMPANY.—Incorporation.

OTTAWA, NORTHERN AND WESTERN RAILWAY.—Amending Act.

OTTAWA, RIDEAU VALLEY AND BROCKVILLE RAILWAY.—Incorporation.

PACIFIC AND ATLANTIC RAILWAY.—Amending Act.

PINE PASS RAILWAY.—Incorporation.

PRINCE ALBERT AND HUDSON BAY RAILWAY.—Authorizing extension of time for construction, and extension of line.

RAILWAY ACT.—Amending provisions.

RAINY RIVER RADIAL RAILWAY.—Incorporation.

RICHELIEU AND ONTARIO NAVIGATION COMPANY.—Amending the Company's acts.

SASKATCHEWAN CENTRAL RAILWAY.—Incorporation.

ST. JOHN.—Authorizing erection of wharves and buildings in St. John, N.B., harbour.

ST. LAWRENCE POWER TRANSMISSION COMPANY.—Incorporation.

ST. MAURICE VALLEY RAILWAY.—Time for construction extended.

ST. CLAIR AND ERIE SHIP CANAL COMPANY.—Act amended.

TELEGRAPHS' ACT.—(1) Amending Telegraphs' Act; (2) Correcting error in same.

TORONTO EASTERN RAILWAY.—Incorporation.

VANCOUVER ISLAND AND EASTERN RAILWAY.—Extending time for construction.

VANCOUVER AND COAST KOOTENAY RAILWAY.—Amending Act.

VANCOUVER, WESTMINSTER AND YUKON RAILWAY.—Amending Act.

VANCOUVER, VICTORIA AND EASTERN RAILWAY AND NAVIGATION COMPANY.—Extending time for construction.

WATER CARRIAGE OF GOODS.—Act respecting.

WALKERTON AND LUCKNOW RAILWAY.—Time for construction extended.

WEST ONTARIO PACIFIC RAILWAY.—Amending Act.

Railway Subsidies.

In addition to the above, an Act was passed granting subsidies in aid of certain railways at the rate of $3,200 a mile when the cost does not exceed $15,000 a mile, and increasing to $6,400 in proportion as the cost of construction increases. It is provided that all the lines for the construction of which subsidies are voted, unless already commenced, shall be begun within two years from August 1, 1910, and completed within a reasonable time, not to exceed four years from August 1. Other railways than the one securing the subsidy, may secure running powers over the lines to be constructed, upon terms and conditions laid down by the Board of Railway Commissioners. In any contract entered into, the Government may make it a condition that the line to be built shall be laid with new steel rails, made in Canada, and that the construction material, rolling stock and other equipment shall, as far as possible be of Canadian manufacture, and that fair wages to labour shall be paid. The cost of the line includes all bridges not exceeding $25,000, but does not include right-of-way in cities, cost of terminals, or rolling stock. The subsidies granted are revotes of those granted in 1906 and 1908, which have not been earned, or in re-

spect to which contracts have not been entered into between the Government and a company. In some instances, however, there has been a change in one or other of the terminal points, and in others there is a difference in the mileage, as compared with the votes of 1908. Following is a list of the lines to be aided arranged according to Provinces:—

Nova Scotia.

DOMINION ATLANTIC RAILWAY.—To Government pier or wharf at Canning, one mile; from Brazil Lake, to Kentville, eleven miles; from Centreville to Weston, fifteen miles.

HALIFAX AND SOUTH WESTERN RAILWAY.—Lunenburg to Bridgewater, *via* Upper La Have, twelve miles.

INVERNESS RAILWAY AND COAL COMPANY.—From Broad Cove to Cheticamp, thirty-seven miles.

MARGAREE COAL AND RAILWAY COMPANY.—From Orangedale to Chimney Corner Cove, forty-six miles, and from Orangedale to Caribou Cove, four miles.

DARTMOUTH TO DEAN'S SETTLEMENT.—Not exceeding eighty miles.

DEAN'S SETTLEMENT TO MELROSE.—Not exceeding fifty-two miles.

MELROSE, ETC.—From New Glasgow to Melrose, Melrose to Guysborough, and a branch to Country Harbour, not exceeding 116 miles.

TUSKET WEDGE TO RIVERDALE.—Not exceeding eight miles.

New Brunswick.

INTERNATIONAL RAILWAY OF NEW BRUNSWICK.—To cover difference in mileage between Campbellton and St. Leonard's as subsidized in 1908, and as actually constructed, three and five-tenths miles.

YORK AND CARLETON RAILWAY.—From present terminus to National Transcontinental Railway, nine miles.

CONNORS TO BEAU LAKE.—Not exceeding eighteen miles.

GRAND FALL TO ST. JOHN.—Not exceeding 228 miles.

PLASTER ROCK TO RILEY'S BROOK.—Not exceeding twenty-eight miles.

Quebec.

ATLANTIC, QUEBEC AND WESTERN RAILWAY.—From Paspebiac to Gaspe, along the shore, not exceeding 102 miles.

CANADIAN NORTHERN QUEBEC RAILWAY.—From Arundel to Preston-Hartwell township, not exceeding thirty miles, and from Montreal to Hawkesbury, Ont., not exceeding sixty-five miles.

EASTERN TOWNSHIPS RAILWAY.—From St. Leonard's Junction, on the Intercolonial Railway to Dudswell, thirty-six miles.

HA HA BAY RAILWAY.—From Jonquieres to Baie des Ha Ha, not exceeding twenty-four miles.

L'AVENIR AND MELBOURNE RAILWAY.—From Melbourne to Drummondville, not exceeding twenty-eight miles.

LITTLE NATION RAILWAY.—From Papineauville towards Nominique, not exceeding thirty miles.

LOTBINIERE AND MEGANTIC RAILWAY.—From Lyster to Dudswell, fifty miles, and from Inverness township to the Quebec Bridge, thirty miles.

QUEBEC AND LAKE ST. JOHN RAILWAY.—From Valcartier station to St. Catherine, not exceeding three and eight-tenths miles; from Valcartier station towards Gosford, five and five-tenths miles; from the end of the thirty-fifth mile of the branch to La Tuque on the St. Maurice river, to La Tuque Falls, five miles; from La Tuque Falls to the mouth of the River Croche, five miles; from the La Tuque branch to the steamboat landing near La Tuque not exceeding one and six-tenths miles; from Chicoutimi, south or southeast, not exceeding five miles; from Herbertville to St. Joseph d'Alma, not exceeding ten miles.

QUEBEC AND NEW BRUNSWICK RAILWAY.—From Chaudiere Junction to the international boundary between Quebec and Maine, not exceeding sixty-two miles.

JOLIETTE TO LAKE MANUAN.—Not exceeding 160 miles.

MONTREAL NORTHERLY.—From Montreal to the National Transcontinental Railway, not exceeding 200 miles.

ROBERVAL TOWARDS JAMES BAY.—Not exceeding 100 miles.

ST. JOACHIM TOWARDS SEVEN ISLANDS.—Not exceeding 170 miles, including branches to Murray Bay and Bari St. Paul.

STE. AGATHE DES MONTS TO HOWARD TOWNSHIP.—Not exceeding fifteen miles.

Ontario.

ALGOMA CENTRAL AND HUDSON BAY RAILWAY.—From Sault Ste. Marie to White River or Dalton, 200 miles; from Michipicoten Harbour towards Canadian Pacific Railway, not exceeding twenty-five miles; from White river or Dalton towards the National Transcontinental Railway, fifty miles.

BRACEBRIDGE AND TRADING LAKE RAILWAY.—For a line from Bracebridge to a point near Baysville, not exceeding sixteen miles.

ERIE, LONDON AND TILSONBURG RAILWAY. — From Port Burwell to London, not exceeding thirty-five miles.

KINGSTON, SMITH'S FALLS AND OTTAWA RAILWAY.—From Kingston to Ottawa, not exceeding 101 miles.

LAC SEUL, RAT PORTAGE AND KEEWATIN RAILWAY.—From Kenora to the National Transcontinental Railway, not exceeding twenty-two miles.

MANITOULIN AND NORTH SHORE RAILWAY.—For lines from the Manitoulin and North Shore Railway, between Little Current and Sudbury, westerly towards the Algoma Central and Hudson Bay Railway, not exceeding seventy-six miles; from Little Current, thence crossing the Canadian Pacific Railway near Stanley, thence to Sudbury, not exceeding eighty-eight miles; from Sudbury, northerly, not exceeding thirty miles.

NIPIGON RAILWAY.—From near Nipigon station on Canadian Pacific Railway, to Nipigon Lake, not exceeding thirty miles; from Nipigon Bay to the west side of Lake Helen, on line of Nipigon Railway, not exceeding three and one-half miles; from the Nipigon Railway, near crossing of Fraser river to Lake Jesse, by Cameron Falls, not exceeding one and one-half miles; from north shore of Lake Nipigon, northerly, not exceeding forty-five miles.

ONTARIO, NORTHERN AND TEMAGAMI RAILWAY.—From Sturgeon Falls, northwesterly, to the westerly shore of Lake Temagami, not exceeding fifty miles.

ST. MARY'S AND WESTERN ONTARIO RAILWAY.—From Embro to Exeter, not exceeding thirty-six miles.

TORONTO, LINDSAY AND PEMBROKE RAILWAY.—From Golden Lake to Bancroft, not exceeding fifty-one miles.

SHARBOT LAKE TO CARLETON PLACE.—From Sharbot Lake or Bathurst, *via* Lanark, to Carleton Place, not exceeding forty-one miles.

Alberta.

PACIFIC NORTHERN AND OMINECA RAILWAY.—From Edmonton to or towards Peace river, not exceeding 110 miles.

SOUTHERN CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILWAY.—From two miles west of Pincher northwesterly for ten miles, and southwesterly for forty miles.

British Columbia.

ESQUIMALT AND NANAIMO RAILWAY.—From near Duncans to Cowichan Lake, not exceeding twenty-four miles.

KETTLE RIVER VALLEY RAILWAY.—From Midway to Merritt, not exceeding 250 miles, and from Coldwater river to the Fraser river, not exceeding fifty miles.

KOOTENAY CENTRAL RAILWAY.—From Golden, *via* Windermere, Fort Steele and Ellis, towards the international boundary, not exceeding 186 miles.

The total mileage for which the Act provided subsidies was 3,277.4. At a subsidy of $3,200 a mile this would call for $10,487,680.

The sum of $500,000 was voted upon construction account for a railway to Hudson Bay. The Minister of Railways, in explaining the vote, said the work as proposed will start at Le Pas. It is proposed to utilize this vote, or a portion of it, immediately, to ask for tenders for the erection of a bridge across the river at that point. It is undecided what will be the terminus of the line, but whether it be at Nelson or Churchill, the route for the first 160 miles will be the same. The votes passed for the Marine Department provide for sending a steamer to Hudson Bay by the straits for the purpose of gaining more information with regard to the two ports.

Miscellaneous.

A Pension Fund for employés of the Merchants' Bank was incorporated.

Two acts amending the Government Annuities' Act in matters of detail became law.

The Meat and Canned Foods Act of 1907, is amended in a number of details, as is also the Militia Pensions' Act of 1906.

The Exchequer Court is by special statute given exclusive original jurisdiction as to claims for death, injury or loss on Government railways.

A "Destructive Insect and Pest Act" was passed empowering the Governor-in-Council to make regulations to prevent the introduction into Canada or the spreading therein of insect pests destructive to vegetation. The Act provides for the appointment of inspectors, and repeals the San José Scale Act.

The Civil Service Act is amended in the sections governing transfers from the outside to the inside service, and to provide higher rates of remuneration to employés of the Inland Revenue Department in the outside service and to Post Office inspectors, assistant post office inspectors, and superintendents of the Railway Mail Service.

The following is added to the Criminal Code with respect to injuries due to motor vehicles:

> Whenever, owing to the presence of a motor car on the highway, an accident has occurred to any person or to any horse or vehicle in charge of any person, any person driving the motor car shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding fifty dollars and costs or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding thirty days if he fails to stop his car and, with intent to escape liability either civil or criminal, drives on without tendering assistance and giving his name and address."

SASKATCHEWAN LEGISLATION AFFECTING LABOUR.

AT the recent session of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Saskatchewan, the most important single act passed from the standpoint of labour was the "Act for the Protection of Persons employed in Factories." Other important legislation of the session was, a "Public Health Act;" an Act "respecting Public Works;" and amendments to the "Steam Boilers' Act" and to the "Children's Protection Act." A brief review of this legislation follows:—

The Factories' Act.

The Saskatchewan Factories Act is a comprehensive measure based, in the main, on similar legislation existing in Ontario, Quebec, British Columbia and other Provinces. It forbids the employment of children under the age of fourteen in factories, and the employment of youths between the age of fourteen and sixteen and of young girls between the age of fourteen and eighteen in dangerous and unwholesome establishments, a list of which is given in a schedule. Hours of labour for women, young girls and youths, are limited to eight in any one day, and to forty-five in any one week. The usual exemptions are granted to these provisions. The Act also contains extensive provisions for

the ensuring of the safety of employés, sanitary conditions, the prevention of fire, etc. One or more inspectors, male or female, are to be appointed, the powers and duties of these officers being defined in full. The Act has an extended section devoted to offences and penalties. An annual report of the working of the Act must be laid before the Legislative Assembly within twenty-one days after the commencement of each session.[1]

Government Annuities.

The property and interest of an annuitant or of any person interested in or entitled to an annuity under the Dominion Government Annuities' Act of 1908, and its amendments, is to be exempt from seizure or attachment under the process of any court of Saskatchewan, nor is it to be affected by any trust, charge or lien.[2]

Bartenders' Licenses.

By an amendment to the "Liquor License Act" a bartender is required to take out a license before accepting employment in his calling under a penalty on the part of the employer of not less than $2 and not more than $10 for each day during which the offence is continued, or in default of payment to imprisonment for a period not exceeding one month. Licenses are to be issued only to persons of the full age of twenty-one years and of good character. No license may be issued to a female. A licensed bartender who violates the liquor law is liable to a penalty not exceeding $50. Provision is made for the temporary employment of unlicensed persons as bartenders.[3]

Miscellaneous.

An "Act respecting Land Surveyors" was passed.[4]

The "Steam Boilers' Act" is amended by the addition of a subsection relating to fees for examinations.[5]

The "Public Health Act" of the session is a comprehensive measure, based on similar legislation in Ontario and other Provinces.[6]

An "Act respecting Agricultural Societies" is framed for the encouragement of "improvements in agriculture, horticulture, arboriculture, manufactures and the useful arts."[7]

A number of amendments in the details of the "Children's Protection Act" were carried. More stringent provision is made against interference with children under the protection of a Children's Aid Society.[8]

Acts authorizing the guarantee of certain securities of the Canadian Northern Railways and the Grand Trunk Pacific Branch Lines Companies were passed.[9]

LABOUR EDUCATION ASSOCIATION OF ONTARIO—EIGHTH ANNUAL CONVENTION.

THE eighth annual convention of the Labour Education Association of Ontario, convened at Brantford, Ont., on May 24, with seventy-eight delegates in attendance. The report of the Executive dealt with improvements in the Industrial Banner, the official organ of the Association.

Resolutions were passed by the convention as follows:

1. Condemning the present system of ward voting, by which a person may vote in every ward where he is a property holder, and advocating the principle of "one man one vote."

2. Recommending Adult Suffrage without property qualification in municipal elections.

3. Advocating equal rights in the use of the mails to all newspapers, the Secretary being instructed to write to the Postmaster General in regard to an alleged discrimination against "Cotton's Weekly."

It was decided not to affiliate with the American Federation of Labour at present.

[1] Saskatchewan, statute 1909, chapter 10.
[2] Saskatchewan, statute 1909, chapter 36.
[3] Saskatchewan, statute 1909, chapter 38, section 21.
[4] Saskatchewan, statute 1909, chapter 13.
[5] Saskatchewan, statute 1909, chapter 35, section 11.
[6] Saskatchewan, statute 1909, chapter 8.
[7] Saskatchewan, statute 1909, chapter 31.
[8] Saskatchewan, statute 1909, chapter 17.
[9] Saskatchewan, statute 1909, chapters 4 and 5.

The next convention will be held in Guelph, on May 24, 1911.

Officers were elected as follows:—President, O. H. Zimmer, Berlin; First vice-president, J. Driscoll, Kingston; second vice-president, H. B. Archer, London; third vice-president, C. Anderson, Hamilton; fourth vice-president, E. Thomson, Toronto; fifth vice-president, Miss Lewis, Hamilton; secretary-treasurer, J. C. Coles, Brantford; editor, J. Marks, London.

IMMIGRATION AND COLONIZATION.

The official statements given below with regard to recent immigrant arrivals in Canada, number of homestead entries made, land patents issued, &c., are published, except where otherwise stated, by courtesy of the Department of the Interior, Canada.

British Emigration Returns.

DURING the month ended April 30, 1910, the number of passengers leaving the United Kingdom for British North America, according to official returns of the British Board of Trade, was as follows:—

EMIGRATION FROM GREAT BRITAIN DURING APRIL, 1910.

Nationality.	1910	1909
English	15,464	8,477
Welsh	379	102
Scotch	6,494	2,086
Irish	1,043	698
British Colonial	348	112
Total British subjects	23,728	11,475
Foreign	4,556	3,394
Total	28,284	14,869

During the four months ending April 30, 1910, the number of passengers leaving the United Kingdom, as above, was:

EMIGRATION FROM GREAT BRITAIN DURING JANUARY, FEBRUARY, MARCH AND APRIL, 1910–1909.

Nationality.	1910	1909
English	31,660	18,362
Welsh	837	171
Scotch	11,653	4,389
Irish	1,998	1,133
British Colonial	935	333
Total British subjects	47,083	24,388
Foreign	11,065	7,921
Total	58,148	32,309

Homestead Entries.

The following statement shows the number of homestead entries made during the month of April, 1910, as compared with April, 1909:—

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF HOMESTEAD ENTRIES MADE DURING THE MONTH OF APRIL, 1910, AS COMPARED WITH APRIL, 1909.

Agency.	Manitoba.		Saskatchewan.		Alberta.		British Columbia	
	1910	1909	1910	1909	1910	1909	1910	1909
Battleford			306	439				
Brandon	10	22						
Calgary					1,219	639		
Dauphin	116	103						
Edmonton					506	656		
Estevan			131	54				
Humboldt			242	229				
Kamloops							22	42
Lethbridge					129	386		
Moose Jaw			815	1,278				
Medicine Hat			402		512			
New Westminster							3	2
Peace River					5			
Prince Albert			287	176				
Regina			34	73				
Red Deer					249	253		
Saskatoon			743					
Swift Current			1,172					
Winnipeg	198	106						
Yorkton			108	146				
Total	324	231	4,240	2,395	2,620	1,934	25	44

It will be seen that there has been a net increase for April, 1910, of 2,605 in the number of entries made.

A statement of the entries made during the first four months of the calendar year 1910, compared with the corresponding months of 1909, is as follows:—

ENTRIES DURING JANUARY, FEBRUARY, MARCH AND APRIL, 1910-1909.

Month.	Manitoba.		Saskatchewan.		Alberta.		British Columbia.	
	1910	1909	1910	1909	1910	1909	1910	1909
January	152	125	976	605	1,558	566	12	12
February	161	168	1,069	636	1,007	543	17	17
March	202	219	2,688	1,271	1,901	1,077	28	25
April	324	231	4,240	2,395	2,620	1,934	25	44
Total	839	743	8,973	4,907	7,086	4,120	82	98

Nationalities of Homesteaders.

The nationalities of homesteaders during the month of April, 1910, as reported by the several agencies of the Department of the Interior in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia, were as follows:—

	Manitoba.	Saskatchewan.	Alberta.	British Columbia.	Total.
Canadians from Ontario	14	429	362	3	808
" Quebec	9	160	61	1	231
" Nova Scotia	1	12	16	1	30
" New Brunswick	.....	7	14	1	22
" Prince Edward Island	.....	7	4	.....	11
" Manitoba	47	156	40	1	244
" Saskatchewan	.....	572	23	.....	595
" Alberta	.....	7	114	.....	121
" British Columbia	.....	10	13	2	25
Persons who had previous entry	25	75	46	.....	146
Newfoundlanders	.....	2	.....	.....	2
Canadians returned from the United States	3	56	31	.....	90
Americans	24	1,364	1,024	6	2,418
English	52	529	324	8	913
Scotch	12	113	78	.....	203
Irish	5	41	34	1	81
French	.....	46	7	.....	53
Belgians	2	7	5	.....	14
Swiss	3	5	5	.....	13
Italians	.....	.....	3	.....	3
Roumanians	.....	3	2	.....	5
Syrians	.....	10	1	.....	11
Germans	12	65	45	.....	122
Austro-Hungarians	50	170	117	1	338
Hollanders	2	7	13	.....	22
Danes (other than Icelanders)	4	15	16	.....	35
Icelanders	6	5	3	.....	12
Swedes	7	50	43	.....	100
Norwegians	2	87	55	.....	144
Russians (other than Mennonites and Doukhobors)	38	219	121	.....	377
Mennonites	6	.....	.....	.....	6
Doukhobors	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chinese	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Japanese	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Persians	.....	4	.....	.....	4
Australians	.....	2	.....	.....	2
New Zealanders	.....	1	1	.....	2
Hindoos	.....	2	.....	.....	2
Servians	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Greeks	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Total	324	4,240	2,620	25	7,209

Number of souls represented by above entries 18,778.

RECENT IMMIGRANT ARRIVALS.

The following table gives a detailed return of the total immigration to Canada, for the month of April, 1910, compared with the month of April, 1909.

TOTAL IMMIGRATION TO CANADA FOR THE MONTH OF APRIL, 1910, COMPARED WITH THAT OF APRIL, 1909.

	1909.				1910.				Increase.				Percentage of Increase
	Males.	Females.	Children.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Children.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Children.	Totals.	Percent.
April:													
Via ocean ports	8,057	2,021	1,550	11,628	19,421	4,812	3,591	27,824	11,364	2,791	2,041	16,196	139
From United States	7,642	2,361	2,606	12,609	11,969	3,920	4,554	20,443	4,327	1,559	1,948	7,834	62
Totals	15,699	4,382	4,156	24,237	31,390	8,732	8,145	48,267	15,691	4,350	3,989	24,030	99

Of 2,508 entries made by persons from the United States, there were 571 from Minnesota, 555 from North Dakota, 163 from Michigan, 150 from South Dakota, 136 from Iowa, 133 from Washington, 130 from Wisconsin, sixty-nine from Illinois, sixty-six, from Idaho, fifty-five, from New York, fifty-three, from Montana, forty-nine, from Indiana, forty-six, respectively, from Nebraska and Oregon, forty-four from Ohio, forty-three, from Missouri, thirty-nine, from Kansas, thirty-five from Pennsylvania, and twenty from California.

Lands Patented.

An abstract of letters patent covering Dominion lands, situate in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, British Columbia, and the Yukon Territory, during the month of April, 1910, as compared with the month of April, 1909, is as follows:—

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF HOMESTEAD ENTRIES MADE DURING THE MONTH OF APRIL, 1910, AS COMPARED WITH APRIL, 1909.

Nature of Grant.	April, 1910.	
	No. of Patents.	No. of Acres.
Alberta Railway & Irrigation Company's sales	14	16,637.00
British Columbia homesteads	7	1,045.00
British Columbia sales	1	
Coal lands' sales		
Homesteads	1,874	296,625.892
License of occupation	2	
Manitoba Act grants	1	11.40
Military homesteads		
Mineral rights (4,530.20 acres)	21	
North-west halfbreed grants	37	6,435.87
Parish sales	3	76.70
Quit claim, special grants		
Railways:—		
Canadian Northern Railway		
Canadian Pacific Railway grants	13	993.483
Canadian Pacific Railway grants, Souris Branch	33	261,167.60
Canadian Pacific Railway roadbed and station grounds	1	7.00
Grand Trunk Pacific Railway	8	121.33
Sales	58	8,179.39
School lands' sales	38	5,107.525
Special grants	20	1,007.64
Yukon Territory sales	34	1,148.445
Totals	2,165	598,564.27

In April, 1909, the number of patents issued was 2,292 covering an area of 441,667.94 acres, showing a decrease for the month of April, 1910, of 127 in the number of patents issued, but an increase of 156,896.33 acres in the area patented.

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULES IN GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS AWARDED DURING THE MONTH OF MAY, 1910.

The following is a list of contracts awarded by the Department of Railways and Canals, which have received the signatures of both parties, together with the fair wages schedule inserted in each contract, setting forth the minimum rate of wages to be paid to the labourers engaged upon the works. A statement of orders for supplies given by the Post Office Department is added.

Department of Railways and Canals.

DEMOLITION OF APPROACH SPANS, QUEBEC BRIDGE.

Taking down of approach spans to the Quebec bridge, etc. Date of contract, May 11, 1910. Amount of contract, $22,750. Contractors, "The Phoenix Bridge Company."

RATE OF WAGES.

All mechanics, labourers or other persons who perform labour in the construction of the work hereby contracted for, shall be paid such wages as are generally accepted as current for competent workmen in the district in which the work is being performed, and if, there is no current rate in such district, then a fair and reasonable rate, and shall not be required to work for longer hours than those fixed by the custom of the trade in the district where the work is carried on, except for the protection of life or property or in case of other emergencies. In the event of a dispute arising as to what is the current or a fair and reasonable rate of wages, or what are the current hours fixed by the custom of the trade, it shall be determined by the Minister of Labour, whose decision shall be final.

These conditions shall extend and apply to moneys payable for the use or hire of horses or teams and the persons entitled to payment for the use or hire of horses or teams shall have the like right in respect of moneys so owing to them as if such moneys were payable to them in respect of wages.

In the event of default being made in payment of any money owing in respect of wages of any mechanic, labourer or other person employed on the said work, and if a claim, therefore, is filed in the office of the Minister of

.....

and proof thereof satisfactory to the Minister is furnished, the Minister may pay such claim out of any moneys at any time payable by His Majesty under such contract, and the amounts so paid shall be deemed payments to the contractors.

Trade or Class of Labour.	Rate of Wages, Not less than:
Foreman for labourers	$ 2.25 per day, 10 hours.
Labourers	1.50 " 10 "
Carpenters	2.25 " 10 "
Stone cutters	3.50 " 10 "
Masons	3.50 " 10 "
Concrete finisher for laying face concrete	3.50 " 10 "
Blacksmiths	2.25 " 10 "
" helpers	1.75 " 10 "
Horse, cart and driver	2.50 " 10 "
Team wagon and teamster	3.50 " 10 "
Dredge engineer	100.00 p. mo. & b., 12h.p.d.
" craneman	70.00 " "
" fireman	40.00 " "
" deckhands	35.00 " "
" cook (female)	30.00 " "
" watchman	35.00 " "
Scowmen	35.00 " "
Tug captain	55.00 " "
" engineer	55.00 " "
" fireman	35.00 " "
" deckhands	35.00 " "
Drill-boat foreman	100.00 per mo., 12 hrs. p.d.
" fireman	45.00 " 12 "
" drillers	.27½ per hr., 12 "
" " helpers	.17½ " 12 "
Steam shovel runner	100.00 per mo., 12 "
" craneman	75.00 " 12 "
" fireman	50.00 " 12 "
" watchman	50.00 " 10 "
Steam hoist runner	.25 per hr., 12 "

CONSTRUCTION, SECTION 6, TRENT CANAL.

Construction of section No. 6, Ontario-Rice Lake Division of the Trent canal. Date of contract, May 23, 1910. Amount of contract, schedule rates. Contractors, "Haney, Quinlan & Robertson, Montreal, Que.

WAY STATION AT HARMONY, P.E.I.

Erection of standard way station at Harmony, P.E.I. Date of contract, May 16, 1910. Amount of contract, schedule rates. Contractors, D. R. Morrison and P. G. Clark, Summerside.

WAY STATION AT BALTIC ROAD, P.E.I..

Erection of standard way station at Baltic Road, P.E.I. Date of Contract, May 16, 1910. Amount of contract, schedule rates. Contractors, D. R. Morrison, and P. G. Clark, Summerside, P.E.I.

SHELTER AND PLATFORM AT MUNN'S ROAD.

Erection of standard shelter with platform at Munn's Road, P.E.I. Date of contract, May 16, 1910. Amount of

contract, schedule rates. Contractor, J. M. Clarke, Summerside, P.E.I.

SHELTER AND PLATFORM AT NEW HARMONY, P.E.I.

Erection of standard shelter with platform at New Harmony, P.E.I. Date of contract, May 16, 1910. Amount of contract, schedule rates. Contractor, J. M. Clark, Summerside, P.E.I.

ENGINE HOUSE AT GEORGETOWN, P.E.I.

Erection of one three-stall engine house at Georgetown, P.E.I. Date of contract, May 16, 1910. Amount of contract, schedule rates. Contractor, J. M. Clark, Summerside, P.E.I.

ENGINE HOUSE AT ELMIRA, P.E.I.

Erection of one two-stall engine house at Elmira, P.E.I. Date of contract, May 16, 1910. Amount of contract, schedule rates. Contractor, J. M. Clark, Summerside, P.E.I.

FREIGHT SHED AT ELMIRA, P.E.I.

Erection of standard freight shed at Elmira, P.E.I. Date of contract, May 16, 1910. Amount of contract, schedule rates. Contractor, J. M. Clark, Summerside, P.E.I.

TOOL HOUSES ALONG ELMIRA-HARMONY BRANCH, P.E.I. RAILWAY.

Erection of two standard tool houses along Elmira-Harmony branch of Prince Edward Island Railway. Date of contract, May 16, 1910. Amount of contract, schedule rates. Contractor, F. S. MacDonald, Souris, P.E.I.

BOOKING STATION AND PLATFORM AT ELMIRA, P.E.I.

Erection of booking station with platform at Elmira, P.E.I. Date of contract May 16, 1910. Amount of contract, schedule rates. Contractor, F.S. MacDonald, Souris, P.E.I.

Trade or Class of Labour.	Rate of Wages, Not less than:
Foreman	No special rate.
Masons	$2.50 per day, 10 hours.
Concrete layers	1.50 " 10 "
Bricklayers	3.00 " 10 "
Carpenters	1.75 " 10 "
Builders' labourers	1.50 " 10 "
Common labourers	1.25 " 10 "
Painters and glaziers	1.75 " 10 "
Roofers, pitch and gravel	2.00 " 10 "
Plumbers	2.00 " 9 "
Steamfitters	2.00 " 9 "
Driver, 1 horse and cart	2.50 " 10 "
Driver, 2 horses and wagon	3.50 " 10 "

COAL SHED AT ELMIRA, P.E.I.

Erection of standard coal shed at Elmira, P.E.I. Date of contract, May 16, 1910. Amount of contract, schedule rates. Contractors, D. R. Morrison and P. G. Clark, Summerside, P.E.I.

Trade or Class of Labour.	Rate of Wages, Per Day of 10 Hours, Not less than:
Foreman	No special rate.
Carpenters	$1.75
Builders' labourers	1.50
Common labourers	1.25
Driver, 1 horse and cart	2.50
Driver, 2 horses and wagon	3.50

REMOVAL OF DEBRIS, OLD QUEBEC BRIDGE.

Removal of debris of old Quebec bridge. Date of contract, April 9, 1910. Amount of contract, $45,000. Contractors, Charles Koenig & Company, of Montreal, Que.

Trade or Class of Labour.	Rate of Wages, Per Day of 10 Hours, Not less than:
Carpenters	$2.00
Winch driver	2.25
Machinists	2.25
Engineers	2.25
Man to handle explosives	2.00
Labourers	1.50
Expert to work the oxygen and acetylene plant	No established rate of wages known in locality.

CONSTRUCTION OF RAILWAY, GEORGE'S RIVER—SYDNEY MINES, I.C.R.

[3]Construction of line of railway between George's river and Sydney Mines, Inter-

colonial Railway. Date of contract, April 20, 1910. Amount of contract, schedule rates. Contractor D. Grant Kirk, of Antigonish, N.S.

Trade or Class of Labour.	Rate of Wages, Per Day of 10 Hours, Not less than:
Earth foreman	$2.25
Rock foreman	2.25
Concrete foreman	2.50
Concrete men	1.75
Rock drillers	1.75
Carpenters	2.25
Station engine driver	2.25
" fireman	1.75
Steam shovel engineer	3.00
" fireman	1.75
" craneman	2.50
Steam rock drillers	2.00
Common labourers	1.50
Driver, 1 horse and cart	2.25
Driver, 2 horses and wagon	3.50

[3]Not included in report of month of April, 1910.

Post Office Department.

During the month of May orders were given by the Post Office Department for the supplies below mentioned, subject to the regulations for the suppression of the *sweating* system, and the securing of payment to the working men and working women of fair wages, and the performance of the work under proper sanitary conditions.

Nature of Orders.	Amount of Orders.
Making metal dating stamps and type and making other hand stamps and brass crown seals	$ 613.49
Making and repairing rubber dating stamps and type, also other stamps	214.95
Supplying stamping material and wooden boxes, and repairing stamping pads	260.32
Supplying mail bags	903.40
Repairing mail bags	1,431.92
Making and repairing Post Office Scales	238.00
Making and repairing mail locks and supplying mail bag fittings	400.70
Supplying Street Letter Boxes, and repairing portable letter boxes, Railway Mail Clerks' tin travelling boxes, parcel receptacles and Street Letter Boxes	288.46
Making and repairing miscellaneous articles of Postal Stores	56.45
Making and supplying articles of official uniform	6,155.76

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULES PREPARED DURING THE MONTH OF MAY, 1910.

DURING the month of May the Department of Labour prepared at the request of the Departments concerned, Fair Wages Schedules for insertion in contracts for various public works, as follows:—

Construction of a lumber shed at Moncton, N.B., on the Intercolonial Railway.

Construction, under subsidy, of railway bridges over the Nicolet river, the Gentilly river and Becancourt river.

Dredging the Cornwall canal.

Construction and erection of a foot bridge over the tail race of Weir No. 3 of the Soulanges canal.

Widening the deep channel along the West Pier, and the construction of docking west of Government elevator, at Port Colborne, on the Welland canal.

Construction of a line of railway from point at or near Grand Forks to a point fifty miles up the North Fork and East or West Fork of the North Fork of Kettle river.

Construction of a pile and cribwork breakwater at Dalhousie, N.B.

Construction of a cribwork extension to breakwater at Tennecape, N.S.

Construction of a cribwork wharf at Barrington's Cove, Sydney Mines, Cape Breton, N.S.

Reconstruction and enlargement of the wharf at Rustico, P.E.I.

Construction of examining warehouse at Vancouver, B.C.

Construction of public building at Arthabaska, Que.

Construction of public building at Megantic, Que.

Construction of public building at Moncton, N.B.

Construction of public building at Souris, Man.

Construction of crib and span work wharf at Aylmer, Que.

Rifle Range at Farnham, Que.

Construction of stables on Sussex Camp Grounds, N.B.

ORGANIZATION OF CIVIC FEDERATION COMPLETED AT LONDON, ONT.

THE final steps in the organization of a Civic Federation were taken at London, Ont., during May, when officers were elected as follows:—

President, Geo. C. Gibbons, K.C.; Vice-Presidents, Rev. J. G. Inkster, F. G. Rumball and Jos. T. Marks; Secretary, H. B. Archer; Treasurer, A. E. Miller. Committees were appointed as follows:—Executive, Industrial Conciliation, Trades Agreement, Industrial Economics, Membership.

The constitution of the Federation is as follows:—

Purpose.—The purpose of the London Civic Federation shall be to organize the best intelligence of the city in an educational movement towards the solution of some of the problems relating to social and industrial progress, to provide for the study and discussion of such problems, to aid others in crystallizing the most enlightened public opinions, and, when desirable, to provide legislation to that end.

Membership.—The membership shall be drawn from men of practical affairs, whose acknowledged leadership in thought or action fit them for such work as shall come under consideration by the Federation.

Executive.—The Executive Committee shall be composed of men representing the general public, employers and employés.

Officers.—The officers shall consist of a President, a Secretary, a Treasurer, and a Chairman of each of the following departments: Industrial conciliation, industrial economics, trades agreement, six committee men, who shall form the Executive Committee.

Meetings.—The Federation shall hold monthly meetings, except during July and August, and nine members shall form a quorum.

Fees.—Every member shall pay an annual fee of one dollar, which shall entitle him to a vote at each meeting. Further, an annual subscription of $50 shall be asked from the City Council and the Board of Trade. The Trades and Labour Council shall be asked for an annual grant of $10, and such other organizations as may be interested in the work of the Federation, for which they shall be entitled to a representative on the Executive Committee.

Functions of Departments.—The industrial conciliation department shall deal with strikes, lockouts, and shall endeavour to prevent rupture, and the membership shall consist of an equal number of employers and employés.

The industrial economics department shall discuss practical problems in economics, and the members shall be composed of editors, ministers, etc.

The trades agreement department shall deal with hours, wages and conditions of labour, the members to be an equal number of employers and employés.

It shall be the purpose of the Federation to deal with any matter included in the above departments which may be referred to it, and the result of its deliberations shall be taken as the expressed opinion of the Federation.

RECENT INDUSTRIAL AGREEMENT.

WHEREAS the benefits to be derived from an industrial contract depend altogether upon the fidelity with which it is carried into effect.

And whereas it is our earnest and sincere desire that any agreement made and executed by and between the representatives of the Miners of Frank Local No. 1263, District No. 18, and the representatives of the Canadian Coal Consolidated, Limited, be observed and carried out in its entirety, and that all controversies arising under this agreement shall be agreeably and definitely settled.

It is, therefore, mutually understood and agreed that the following conditions

and rates shall govern the parties hereto for a period ending March 31, 1911, and that the parties hereto will meet in conference thirty (30) days prior to the expiration of this agreement to discuss a renewal thereof.

Management of mine.—The right to hire and discharge, the management of the mine, and the direction of the working forces, are vested exclusively in the Company, and the United Mine Workers of America shall not abridge this right.

Settlement of local and general disputes.—(a) In case any disputes or grievances arise under this agreement or any local agreement made in connection therewith, whether the dispute or grievance is claimed to have arisen by the Company, or any person or persons employed or by the men as a whole, then the parties shall endeavour to settle the matter as hereinafter provided. But before any grievance or dispute shall be submitted to the Pit Committee, the person or persons affected shall endeavour by personal application to the Pit Boss, Overman or Foreman in charge of the work where the dispute arises, to settle the matter and in the event of them agreeing their decision shall be final.

(b) In case of any local dispute arising in any mine, and failure to agree between the Pit Boss, Overman or Foreman in charge of the work where the dispute arises and any employé, the Pit Committee and Mine Superintendent or Mine Manager shall endeavour to settle the matter, and if they agree their decision shall be final.

(c) In the event of the failure of the Pit Committee and the Mine Superintendent or Mine Manager to settle any dispute so referred to them, as well as in the event of other disputes arising, the matter in dispute shall be referred to the General Manager of the Company and the Officers of the District No. 18, United Mine Workers of America, for settlement, and if they agree their decision shall be final and binding upon both parties.

(d) In the meantime, and in all cases while disputes are being investigated and settled, the miners, mine labourers, and all other parties involved, must continue to work, pending investigation, and until final decision has been reached; but when miner, miners, mine labourer, mine labourers has or have been discharged by the Company he or they shall not remain in the employment of the Company while his or their case is being investigated and settled.

If a claim is made within five (5) days where a man or men has or have been unjustly discharged, the case shall be dealt with according to this article; and if it is proven that he or they has or have been unjustly dealt with, he or they shall be reinstated. If a claim is made for compensation for time lost in cases where reinstatement has followed, it shall be left to the management of the Company and the Officers of District No. 18, United Mine Workers of America, to decide what amount, if any, is to be paid.

(e) Any breach of this agreement, by any of the parties hereto, is not to void the said agreement, but the same is to be continued in full force and effect. It is not intended, however, by this subsection to abridge the right of the men to suspend work after the final settlement as herein provided, if the Company refuse to be bound by any decision given against them under this article, subject always to the provisions of the Dominion Statutes.

Duties of Pit Committee.—The Pit Committee shall be a committee of three in each mine or other plant covered by this agreement, selected by the employés working at such mine or other plant from among their own number, except one member may be a checkweighman or an officer of the local union, not necessarily an employé of the Company. This member must previously have been selected as checkweighman or officer from amongst the employés of the aforesaid colliery or other plant; due notice of such selection properly certified shall be given to the Company.

The duties of the Pit Committee shall be confined to the settlement of disputes between the Pit Boss or Foreman, and any employé working in and

around the mines arising out of this agreement and all agreements made in connection therewith, the Pit Boss or Foreman and man or men having failed to agree the Pit Committee in discharge of its duties, shall under no circumstances go around the mine for any cause whatever, unless called upon by the Pit Boss or Foreman, or by a miner or dayman, who may have a grievance which he has first tried to and cannot settle with the Boss.

Members of the Pit Committee employed as daymen shall not leave their places of duty during working hours, except by permission of the Pit Boss or Foreman, or in cases involving the stoppage of the mine.

New work.—Wherever any new work arises a price for which has not been provided for in this agreement, on the request of the Company or the miners, the members of District Board No. 18, United Mine Workers of America, and the General Manager of the Company shall meet within thirty (30) days after the said request and arrange a price. Meantime, and until such prices have been arranged, all men shall be paid upon the day wage scale.

Employés not under jurisdiction.—The following employés are not under the jurisdiction of the United Mine Workers of America:—

Mine Manager or Superintendent, Overman or Assistant Overman, Pit Bosses, Fire Bosses, Boss Drivers, Stable Boss, Master Mechanic, Electricians, Weighmen, Head Carpenter, Tipple Foreman, Leader Boss, Night Watchman, Coke Oven Foreman, Outside Foreman and all other Foremen, Timekeepers, Coal Inspectors and Head Lampmen.

Construction and extensive repairs.—It is agreed that all men working on improvements and extensive repairs are not included in the jurisdiction of the United Mine Workers of America.

The erection of head frames, tipples, washers, buildings, coke ovens, scales, machinery, railroad tracks, switches, etc., necessary for the completion of a plant, all being in the nature of construction work and extensive repairs or rebuilding of the same class of work, are to be considered as improvements and extensive repairs, and the employés thereon are to be excluded as above when employed on such work only.

Check off.—The Company will give to the United Mine Workers of America full recognition and concede the check-off system that is to say upon the individual request in writing of any of the Company's employés the Company shall deduct such monies from their wages each month as are designated for dues, assessments, fines and initiation fees. In other words the Company will retain from the wages due employés any sum that they may have given orders upon the Company for in writing, payable to such officers of the United Mine Workers of America as may be designated in such orders. The Company timekeeper will furnish the local secretary a weekly list of all new employés.

Penalty for absence from work.—When any employé absents himself from his work for a period of two days, unless through sickness, or by first having properly arranged with the Pit Boss or Foreman and obtained his consent he may be discharged. All employés whose absence would cause any stoppage of work must before absenting themselves properly arrange with or notify the Pit Boss or Foreman for or of their absence, otherwise they may be discharged. Any employé who habitually, to the extent of five days per month, absents himself from work may be discharged.

Preference of employment.—In case an employé is thrown out of employment, unless discharged he shall be given preference over new men in other mines in the same camp operated by the same Company.

Special work.—The Company shall not take contract miners from their places to do Company work unless an emergency exists where it is necessary to do work for the safety of the mine or if the contract miners are out of their working places by reason of some special work to be done to get coal away from them, and they are given employment in such work, the miner is to receive $3 per day.

Any miner called upon to do dangerous work will be paid a higher rate, according to present practice $3.50.

Minimum rate.—When a miner's working place becomes deficient owing to any abnormal conditions preventing him from earning the minimum wage of $3 per shift, and should the Company desire to continue working the said place or places, the mine management and Pit Committee shall examine said place or places and agree upon a rate to be paid the miner for such deficient work. Failing to agree upon such rate, the place if worked shall be worked upon the day wage scale for miners.

Delivery of timber.—In accordance with the Coal Mines Regulations Act of Alberta, the Company shall at all times deliver an adequate supply of suitable timber, rails, ties, planks and sheet iron and clay for tamping at the nearest crosscut to the face of all raise workings and in places where the regular pit cars go to the working face without being handled by the miner, they shall be delivered on the cars to the working face; in other places across the pitch, the timber, rails, ties, planks and sheet iron and clay for tamping shall be delivered at the mouth of the room.

Loading of coal from chutes.—In pitching seams where chutes are used, the Company will handle all coal places in chutes by the miners.

Doctor and Hospital arrangements.—The matter of Doctor and Hospital arrangement is to be arranged between the employés and the management, and when so arranged the Company agrees to make the collection for that purpose.

Holidays.—The following days only shall be observed as holidays:—New Years' Day, May 1, Victoria Day, Dominion Day, Labour Day, Thanksgiving Day, District International Election Day, Christmas Day.

Funerals.—In the event of an instantaneous death by an accident in the mine, or outside the mine, the miners underground and all other employés except in the seam where the accident occurred, shall continue to work till the day of the funeral when it is optional with them whether they shall work or not.

Employés to care for mine.—In case of either local or general suspension of mining, either at the expiration of this agreement or otherwise, the engineers, firemen and pumpmen shall not suspend work, but shall when mining is suspended fully protect all the Company's property under their care, and operate fans and pumps and lower and hoist such men and supplies as may be required to protect the Company's property and any and all coal required to keep up steam at the Company's plant, but it is understood and agreed that the Company will not ask them to hoist any coal for sale on the market.

Single shift.—The single shift system in rooms and pillars shall be adhered to as far as possible.

Wet places.—A working place in the mine where water drips from the roof in quantity sufficient to drip a man's clothing, or where standing water is sufficient to wet a man's clothing above his knees shall be considered a "wet place;" a place where the use of gum boots will keep a man's feet dry shall not be considered a "wet place."

Rock miners.—When a man is continuously engaged on rock work, where hammer and steel are used, he shall be considered a rock miner, and paid rock miner's wages.

If an air drill is used, the drillers shall be paid machine runners' wages, and the helper paid machine runner's helpers' wages, the other men engaged shall be classed as miners or labourers as the case may be.

When a man is engaged on work in both rock and coal, if the amount of rock is greater than the amount of coal he shall be classed a rock miner, and where the amount of coal is greater than the amount of rock, he shall be classed as a coal miner.

Brushing.—When a man is engaged on continuous brushing, either top or bottom using the usual drills and tools, he shall be classed as a coal miner; if the brushing is done by hammer and steel he shall be classed as a rock miner. Timbermen taking out rock while engaged in retimbering or repairing shall not be classed as rock miners.

Retirement.—Where any employé has drawn his time before the regular pay day he thereby severs his connection with the Company, and any alleged grievance he may have ceases to be a question for consideration under this agreement.

Oil.—Present conditions to prevail.

Pay day.—The Company will pay the regular pay rolls at the several mines for all wages earned during the previous calendar month, on the fifteenth of each month, if the said fifteenth be a Saturday, and if not on the first Saturday after the fifteenth, except in case of the fifteenth falling on a Sunday, when the Company will pay on the fourteenth.

Any employé desiring to leave the service of the Company, shall on his request be paid all monies due him within two days after his stoppage of work.

Market restrictions.—It is agreed that District No. 18 of the United Mine Workers of America will not in any way restrict or interfere with the marketing of coke or coal to any person, firm or corporation.

Penalty for stoppage of work.—If any employé or employés shall cause a stoppage of work in violation of this agreement, he or they shall be subjected to discharge by the Company without recourse.

Definition of schedule of rates.—The schedule of rates under this agreement are to be the minimum rates paid, but nothing in this agreement shall be construed to prevent the Companies from paying higher rates should they so desire.

It is also understood that where higher rates have prevailed no reduction shall take place.

Wage Scale for Inside Workmen.

	Per day.	Hours.
Shot lighters	$3.00	8
Fire boss helpers	3.00	
Bratticemen	3.00	
Timbermen	3.00	
Drivers	2.75	
Drivers (wet places)	3.00	
Drivers (Spike team—2 horses)	3.25	
Drivers (Spike team—3 horses)	3.50	
Tracklayers	3.00	
Miners	3.00	
Miners (wet places)	3.50	
Miners (rock)	3.50	
Machine men	3.50	
Machinemen helpers	3.00	
Rope riders	3.15	
Couplers	2.62½	
Leaders and pushers (counters)	2.75	
Timber packers	3.00	
Coal buckers	3.00	
Switch boys	1.50	
Door boys	1.25	
Doormen	2.50	
Unskilled labour	2.50	8

Outside Workmen.

TEN HOURS WORK UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED.

Dumpers	$2.62½	
Slate pickers (boys under sixteen years)	1.95	
Teamsters	2.62½	
Blacksmiths	$3.50 to 3.67½	
Blacksmiths' helpers	2.62½	
Car repairers	3.15	
Box car loader engineers	3.00	
Engineers' tiple	3.15	
Firemen, engineers	3.15	8
Firemen	2.50	8
Car trimmers	2.62½	
Hoistmen	$3.50 to 3.67½	8

All other wages not provided by contract to be paid going wages.

Yardage Prices to be Paid as Follows:

Main gangways, main entry shall be driven ten feet wide by seven feet high in the clear inside the timber and be securely timbered with sets not exceeding five feet centres, ditch to be carried on one side to be paid for at the rate of eleven ($11) dollars per yard, lineal, to include also the laying of ties and short length rails.

Counter gangways shall be driven six feet by six feet, timbered with sets four pieces, five feet centres to be paid for at a rate of six ($6) dollars per lineal yard.

Horizontal crosscuts between raises and rooms will be six feet by six feet without timber, to be paid for at four ($4) dollars per lineal yard for the first five yards, then an additional price of fifty cents per yard for the next six yards, then an additional price of fifty cents per yard for the next five yards making a total distance of forty-eight feet that the contract price covers.

Crosscuts or angles will be driven four feet by four feet untimbered and to be paid for at the rate of two ($2) dollars per lineal yard.

Breasts, nine feet by ten feet square including timber and chute building.

Timber, two props with cap pieces three and a half feet from each rib and eight feet centres up the pitch. Chute,

sides two planks high on each row of props, bottom two planks and sheet iron to be paid at the rate of five dollars and fifty cents ($5.50) per lineal yard.

Narrow work, six feet by six feet up the pitch untimbered to be paid for at the rate of four ($4) dollars per lineal yard.

Six feet by six feet timbered up the pitch with sets at five foot centres to be paid at the rate of six ($6) dollars per lineal yard, or timbered with one prop at five foot centres and to include sheet iron.

All extra props set by the contractors to be paid for at the rate of five cents per lineal foot; by extra timber is meant all timber set by the contractors in excess of the number specified in the schedule for that particular class of work in which he is engaged.

Pillars, all pillars which cannot be measured to be paid for at the rate of $4 per day including timber and all pillars that can be measured to be paid for at the rate of fifty cents per cubic yard including props at nine feet centres.

Laying of sheet-iron to be paid for at the rate of five cents per lineal foot.

Supplies, etc.

The Company will deliver coal to their employés residing at Frank, at the following prices: mine run, $2.50 per ton, screened (when possible) $3 per ton; forty per cent. dynamite @ $11.50 per case; monobel @ $13.50 per case, caps and fuse to remain as at present.

Washhouse, all mine employés who use the washhouse will be charged $1 per month for the use of same.

Company men and contract miners to furnish their own tools which the Company agrees to take back when they leave the service provided tools are in good condition.

Crib chute, nine feet by six feet including partition and lining. Ladders and timber chutes to be built by the Company.

A plentiful supply of timber to be kept as near the face as possible, to be paid at the rate of nine ($9) dollars per lineal yard.

Company houses, three roomed Company houses, including one sixteen candle power lamp in each room will be rented to employés at the rate of nine ($9) dollars per month.

Four roomed Company houses, including one sixteen candle power lamp in each room, will be rented to employés at the rate of eleven ($11.50) dollars and fifty cents per month, the light service in all cases to depend on the Company's electric light plant. The water rate for each house to be one ($1) dollar per month for outside tap. A charge of fifty cents per month to be made for each house for sanitary purposes. The Company agrees to furnish Calcimine, plaster, etc., for cleaning the houses once each year.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the parties hereto have hereunto set the hand of their proper officers this twelfth day of May, 1910.

CANADIAN COAL CONSOLIDATED, LTD.

(Signed) A. A. Muller,
General Manager.

THE UNITED MINE WORKERS OF AMERICA, DISTRICT NO. 18.

(Signed) W. E. POWELL, *President.*
" C. Stubbs, *Vice-President.*
" A. J. CARTER, *Sec.-Treas.*

SCALE COMMITTEE.

(Signed) David Stone.
" Geo. Nicol,
" Paul Lepinoy,
" Frank Demoustiers,
" A. Coutts,
" John Mitchell.

Witness,
(Signed) J. Flockelayt.

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE ARTICLES OF

The accompanying table sets forth the retail prices prevailing on, or about, the fifteenth day of the month preliving in the leading centres of industry throughout Canada.

The list of commodities includes twenty-eight varieties of food, with fuel and coal oil. In addition a statement usually occupied by workingmen.

The exact quality for which the quotation is given is set forth in the case of each commodity, and every care statistics may be available for purposes of comparison.

The list of localities includes nearly every place having a population of 10,000 people, and is representative of

The quotations contained in the table have been furnished by the correspondents of *The Labour Gazette* in the the Department.

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE

LOCALITY.	Beef.				Pork.			Fish, fresh, good quality, per lb.	Lard, pure leaf, best, per lb.	Eggs.		Milk, delivered, per qt.	Butter.		Cheese.		Bread.			
	Sirloin steak, best, per lb.	Medium, shoulder roast, per lb.	Veal roast from fore-quarter, per lb.	Mutton, leg roast from hindquarter, per lb.	Fresh, roast from ham, per lb.	Salt, short cut Canadian mess, per lb.	Breakfast bacon, smoked, best, per lb.			Strictly fresh, per doz.	Packed, per doz.		Dairy, in tubs, per lb.	Creamery prints, per lb.	Local Canadian, old, per lb.	Local Canadian, new, per lb.	Size of loaf.	Price, per lb.	Flour, strong, bakers, ordinary family, per lb.	Rolled oats, standard, per lb.
	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	ct.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	lb.	cts.	cts.	cts.
Nova Scotia—																				
Sydney	18	12½–14	10	15	18	15	25	12½	21	21	20	8	28–34	36	18	....	4	3	3[7]	3½
Glace Bay	22	13	10	14–15	20	18	23	15	20	25	22	10	....	35	15	....	4	3	3½	4
Dominion	20	14	....	15	17	16	25	12	18	24	....	10	....	35	16	....	4	3	3⅛	4
Westville	15	12	8	14	16	17	21	14	20	18	....	6–7	25	27	16	....	3	4⅔	4	4
Halifax	24	12–15	15–22	18	15	15	20	5–15	22	24	22	8	28	34	17	16	1½	4	3½	4
Amherst	18–20	14–16	12–14	12–14	16–18	16	20–24	20–23	18–20	20	18	6	25	32	16	17	1½	3⅔	3½	4
Prince Edw. Isld.																				
Charlottetown	14	11–12	14	12–14	16	16	20	14–15	20	19	18	5	24	28–30	18	16	2	3½	3½	4½
New Brunswick																				
Moncton	20	14	7	12	18	15	23	6–18	20	18	....	6	25	28	18	....	2	4	3½	4
Newcastle	18	14	8	14	16	17	20	5	19	20	18	7	25	30	17	16	2¼	3½	3½	4
St. John	22	12	8–10	16	16–17	18	22	5	20	20	20	7	28	33	18	18	1½	5½	3½	4
Quebec—																				
Quebec	14–17	13–15	10	13–14	18	18	20–22	8	20	20	....	10	24–28	26–30	15–18	....	6	3⅓	3 3–10	5
Three Rivers	18	15	10	15	18	18	22	8–12	20	20	18	7	26	28	20	16	6	3⅓	3	4
Sherbrooke	20	8–10	8–12	16	18	18	20	10–25	22	23–25	17–18	7	23	28	18	18	...	5	4	5
Sorel																				
St. Hyacinthe	12	10	6–8	7–9	17	14	20	10–12	19	20	18	7	28	30	16	16	6	3	3	5
Montreal	20	14–16	12		15–18	18	18	12–15	16–20	24	23	7–8	25	26	18	20	4	3½	3	4
Maisonneuve																				
St. Johns	18	12	10	18–20	16–17	16	18–20	13–20	20	24	....	7	28	32	18	16	...	3	3	5
Hull	17	12½–13	6–7½	13–14	16–17	16	20	8–12	18	22	....	6	25	28	15	16	6	3⅓	3 3–5	4

CONSUMPTION, CANADA, DURING MAY, 1910.

ceding the present issue of *The Labour Gazette*, of the more important staple commodities entering into the cost of is given of the rental of a representative workingman's dwelling of the better class in the quarter of each locality, has been taken to ensure that the quotations in each case refer to the same class of commodity, in order that the every Province in the Dominion.
respective localities, under detailed instructions as to sources of information, quality of goods to be quoted, &c., from

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA,
RETAIL PRICES: TABLE No. 5.

COMMODITIES, CANADA, MAY, 1910.

Rice "B" brand, per lb.	Beans, common, dry, hand-picked, per lb.	Apples, evaporated, bright, per lb.	Prunes, medium, quality, per lb.	Sugar cane. Granulated, per lb.	Sugar cane. Yellow, per lb.	Tea. Black, med'm, India or Ceylon, per lb.	Tea. Green, medium, Japan, per lb.	Coffee, medium, Mocha, per lb.	Potatoes, local, per bag, of 1½ bushel.	Vinegar white wine *** per qt.	Starch, laundry, per lb.	Coal. Good anthracite, per per ton, 2,000 lbs	Coal. Bituminus, per ton 2,000 lbs.	Wood. Hard, best, per long cord.	Wood. Soft.	Coal oil, Canadian water, white, per gal.	Rent. Per month.
cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	$ cts.	cts.	cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	$ cts.
5	5	12	12	6	5	23–35	40	30–40	90	10	8½	7.50	3.00	4.00	.....	22	18–20
4–7	4½	10	10	6	5	25–50	.....	30–40	1.05	7	8	.....	3.00	.....	.....	25	10–18
5	4	10	10	6	5	25–35	.....	25	75	10	10	.....	3.00	.....	.....	25	4– 6
5	5	12	8–10	5⅔	5⅔	30	25	35–40	90	9	10	.....	3.20	.....	.....	20	5–15
5	5	10	8	6	5	30	50	35	75	10	10	7.00	5.–5.25	5.50	3.50	20	10–15
5–6	5–7	12	10	6	5	35	40	40	75	30	12	6.50	4.75	5.00	3.75	20	10–14
5	5	12	10–12	6	5½	25	30	40	75	12	10–12	6.50	4.00	.....	1.25	25	6– 8
5	5	11	8	6	5	35	20	40	75	10	10	7.25	5.50	4.50	3.50	22	14
5	5	12	10	6	5	30	40	40	75	8	10	7.00	5.00	4.00	3.00	25	8.00
5	5	12	10	6	5	30	50	40	75	10	10	6.50–6.75	4.85–5.50	8.00–9.00	4.00	22	9.
5–6	5	13	12	5½	5	25–30	25–30	40	60–75	20	10	7.25	4.75	7.00–8	5.–6.	18	16–18
4	5	12	12	6	5½	30–50	30–50	25–50	45	15	8	6.50	5.00	6.50	4.00	20	8.
5	5	12½	12½	6	6	30–50	30–50	40	75	10	10	6.80	5.90	4.25–4.50	3.50–4 4.00	25	11–14
5	4	12	13	6	5	30–60	30–60	40	38	5–7	8	7.25	5.25	5.–7.	4.–4.50	20	8–10
6	10	10	10	5½	5	60	40	40	75	15	8	7.00	6.50	8.00	5.00	18	12–15
6	5	12	12	5½	5	35	40	35	40	40	10–12	6.25	5.00	7.50	6.00	20–22	8.00
4	4	12	8	5½	5	40	40	40	50	10	8	7.50	5.50	3.50	2.75	18	10–15

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE

LOCALITY.	Beef.		Veal roast from fore-quarter, per lb.	Mutton, leg roast from hindquarter, per lb.	Pork.		Breakfast bacon, smoked, best, per lb.	Fish, fresh, good quality, per lb.	Lard, pure leaf, best, per lb.	Eggs.		Milk, delivered, per qt.	Butter.		Cheese.		Bread.		Flour, strong, bakers, ordinary, family, per lb.	Rolled oats, standard, per lb.
	Sirloin steak, best, per lb.	Medium, shoulder roast, per lb.			Fresh, roast from ham, per lb.	Salt, short cut Canadian mess, per lb.				Strictly fresh, per doz.	Packed, per doz.		Dairy, in tubs, per lb.	Creamery prints, per lb.	Local Canadian, old, per lb.	Local Canadian, new, per lb.	Size of loaf.	Price, per lb.		
	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	lb.	cts.	cts.	cts.
Ontario—																				
Ottawa	20	15–17	12½	16–18	18–20	18	20–24	15	20	21	....	6	25–27	28–31	18–20	16	3	3½	3⅝	4
Belleville	17–18	10	10	15	15–16	12–14	22–24	12	20	20	....	6	26	28	16–18	....	3	3½	3	4
Kingston	20	15	10	15	15–18	17	20	12½	20	22	....	5	....	25–30	16	....	3	3⅓	3	5
Peterborough	20	12	12½	20	18	20	25	12½	20	20	18	6	23	28	18	17	2	5	3	5
Toronto	20–22	8	8	15	20	18	20–23	15–25	20	23	....	8	23–27	30–32	17	15–17	2½	4	3	5
Niagara Falls	18	10	15	20	20	16	25	12	20	22	....	7	30	32	17	16	1¼	4	3¼	5
St. Catharines	20	12½	10–12½	15–18	5–4	15–17	20–24	14–17	20	22	20	7	28	32	18	16	2½	4	3¼	4
Hamilton	16–18	13–15	12	15	19	19	24	12½–20	19	24	....	7	27	30	18	17	1¼	4	3	4
Brantford	20	12	12	18	18	16	23	13	20	20	....	6	....	28	17	....	1½	3½	3	5
Guelph	20	12½	12	15	20	17	25	15	20	20	....	6	27–28	32	17–20	15	2½	4	3	4
Berlin	18	14	15	....	20	20	22	14	20	22	....	6	27	30	18	16	1½	4	3	4⅕
Woodstock	20	13	12½	16–18	20	18	25	8–13	20	20	....	6	25	28	17	15	1¼	4	3	4
Stratford	18	15	13	16–18	22	20	25	12½	15	20	18	6	24	25	17	....	1¼	4	3	5
London	18	12	10	15	20	20	22	15	20	20	16	6	27	32	20	16	1¼	4	3	5
St. Thomas	22	12–14	12½	18	20	19	24	12½	20	20	17	6	28	32	19	17	1½	4	3	3½
Chatham	18	15	15	15	20	18	25	10–12½	20	20	....	6	20	25	17	16	1¼	4	3	4
Windsor	17	10–12	9	12½	18	16	22	15	20	23	....	7	32	37	24	20	1¼	4	3	5
Sault Ste. Marie	20	14	16	18	20	19	22	12	20	25	....	7	30	35	16	16	1½	4⅜	3½	3½
Port Arthur	18–20	12½	12–15	20	18–22	20	22–25	8–12	20	35	27–30	10	30–35	37½–40	20	....	2	4	3	3½
Manitoba—																				
Winnipeg	24	12½	15	20	25	18	28	15	22	25	....	10	....	35	18	18	1	5	2½	5
Brandon	18	10	12½	20	20	20	22–28	20–25	22	22½	15	7	30	35	20	20	1½	4	3½	5
Saskatchewan—																				
Regina	22–25	15–17	12½–20	18–22	20	20	30	15	25	25	....	10	35	40	20	....	1½	6⅔	3¼	5
Moose Jaw	18	12½	12½–15	20	17	18	27	15	22½	25	....	10	....	40–45	20	....	4	6½	3½	4½
Alberta—																				
Edmonton	15	12½	13	18	20	20	20	15	17	25	....	8½	40	45	20	....	1½	6½	3¾	3¾
Calgary	20	10–12½	12½	18	18–20	15	30	10–12½	20	30	25	8½	25	45	20	20	1½	6½	3¾	5
British Columbia—																				
Nelson	18–20	10–15	10–16	12–18	15–20	15–18	23–30	15–18	18–20	35	30	12½	30	35	20	20	1	6½	3 9–10	4
New Westminst'r	18	12½	15	18	17	15	27½	15	22	35	30	10	27½	40	20	20	1½	6½	3 7/10	5½
Vancouver	25	12½	15	25	18–25	18	35	10	22	40	35	10	35	40	20	....	1½	6½	3½	4
Victoria	18–20	12½	15–20	25	20	18	30–35	10	25	35	30	12	30	35	20	20	1	6½	4	7
Nanaimo	20	15	15	20	20	20	30	10	21	30	....	10	35	45	20	....	2	6½	3 7/10	5

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA,
RETAIL PRICES: TABLE No. 5.

COMMODITIES, CANADA, MAY, 1910.

Rice "B" brand, per lb.	Beans, common, dry, hand-picked, per lb.	Apples, evaporated, bright, per lb.	Prunes, medium, quality, per lb.	Sugar cane. Granulated, per lb.	Sugar cane. Yellow, per lb.	Tea. Black, med'm, India or Ceylon, per lb.	Tea. Green, medium, Japan, per lb.	Coffee, medium, Mocha, per lb.	Potatoes, local, per bag, of 1½ bushel.	Vinegar white wine *** per qt.	Starch, laundry, per lb.	Coal. Good anthracite, per ton, 2,000 lbs.	Coal. Bituminus, per ton 2,000 lbs.	Wood. Hard, best, per long cord.	Wood. Soft.	Coal oil, Canadian water, white, per gal.	Rent. Per month.
cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	$ cts.	cts.	cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	$ cts.
5	5	10	10	5½	5	40	30	40	50	10	8	7.50	5.50	6.50	3.25	20	10–13
5	5	10	8	6¼	5½	30	30	30	40	10	8–10	6.75	5.00	6.00	.....	25	7–10
5	5	10–12	8⅓	5½	5	25–40	25–40	35	45	13–15	8–10	7.00	6.25	7.00	4.50	18–20	6–10
10	5	12½	10	6¼	5⅝	40	40	40	40	10	10	7.00	5.50	6.00	2.75	20	12
4½	4½	10–12	8⅓	6	5¼	25–30	25–30	30	50	10	7	6.50	5.00	7.50	6.50	18	16
5	8	15	10	6¼	5	30–50	30–50	40	90	10	8	6.25	4.00	7.00	5.00	20	10
5	5	....	10	6	5	40	40	30	60	10	8	7.00	.....	8.00	5.50–6.	17	11
5	5	5	8	6	5½	40	35	40	55	8	8	6.75	5.50	7.00	5.50	18	15
7	5	....	8	6¼	5⅝	25–40	25–40	35	50	10	9	6.75	5.00	8.00	5.00	16	10
5	5	10	10	6	5	25–50	25–50	25–40	50	10	8	6.50	4.50	8.00	6.50	18	10
5	5	10	10	5⅝	5	30	30	30	50	10	8	6.75	4.50	8.00	5.00	20	10–12
4	5	10	8	6½	5½	25	25	25	75	10	10	6.50	5.00	7.50	6.00	18	8.00
5	5	8	8	6½	5½	25	25	30	60	10	10	6.50	6.50	8.50	7.00	18	8–12
5	5	10	10	6½	5½	30	30	40	65	10	8	6.50	6.50	8.00	6.00	15	10–13
5	5	9	8	5⅞	5	40	40	40	75	10	10	7.00	6.00	6.50	2.75	18	12
5	5	12½	8–10	6¼	5½	30–50	25–50	25–50	75	10	8	7.00	5.00	5.00	3.50–4	15	8–10
5	7	12½	10	6	5	30	30	30	75	10	10	7.50	5.00	8.00	4.50	20	12–15
5	5	10	10	6⅔	6¼	30	30	30	60	10	10	7.50	5.50	5.50	4.50	25	10–15
5	5	12½	8⅓	7	6	25–50	25–50	40	1.00	10	10	8.75	6.00	4.–6.00	.....	35	12–18
10	5	10	10	5⅞	5⅝	35	35	32	75	15	10	10.50	9.00	6.00	.....	35	20–25
5	5	15	10	7	6¾	35	35	35	90	10	10	11.25	9.00	6.25	4.75	35	15–30
8	6	12½	10	6 7-10	5 9-10	35	35	30	90	20	10	12.50	8.50	8.00	7.75	35	30
5	6	12½	10	7	7	35	35	40	1.10	15	10	13.50	8.00	....	9.00	35	25–35
5	5	13	10	6¼	6	40	40	40	1.05	20	12½	.....	3.50	.....	3.00	30	20
6	6	15	10	6¼	3¾	25–50	30–60	25–50	1.25	20	10	8.00	6.50	.....	5.50	35	25–30
8¼	8	15	10	7	6	50	50	40	1.75	20	12½	9.50–10	7.–8.25	.....	6.00	50	15–20
5	5	12½	8	6½	5½	35	35	40	90	15	10	.....	7.75	.....	5.00	40	18
4	5	12½	8	5½	5¼	50	50	40	1.50	25	12½	12.50	7.50	.....	5.00	40	25–45
6	6	15	8⅓	6⅓	6	30	40	30	1.25	20	10	.....	6.50-7.50	.....	4.50	33	19
5	7	15	10	6¼	5½	35	.....	35	1.50	20	12½	.....	4.50	.....	.....	32	8–15

INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS DURING THE MONTH OF MAY, 1910.

Under this heading, account is taken of such accidents only, as were sustained by workmen in the course of their employment, and resulted in loss of life or limb or other serious impairment to industrial efficiency. The accidents reported are such as have come to the notice of the Department through the press of the country or correspondents of *The Labour Gazette*. The Department is also indebted to the Bureau of Mines of Ontario and British Columbia, to the office of the factories' inspector of the Province of Ontario, the Ontario Railway and Municipal Board, and to the Department of Railways and Canals, for their kind assistance in furnishing the Department with the statement of returns of accidents reported to them.

INDUSTRIAL accidents occurring to 376 individual work people in Canada during the month of May, 1910, were reported to the Department of Labour. Of these, 133 were fatal and 243 resulted in serious injuries. In addition, five fatal accidents were reported as having taken place prior to the beginning of the month, information not having been received by the Department before May, 1910.

In the preceding month, there were ninety-four fatal, and 246 non-fatal accidents reported, a total of 340, and in May, 1909, there were ninety-three fatal and 185 non-fatal accidents, a total of 278. The number of fatal accidents reported in May, 1910, was, therefore, thirty-nine more than in the preceding month, and forty more than in May, 1909. The number of non-fatal accidents reported in May, 1910, was three less than in the preceding month and fifty-eight more than in May, 1909. Altogether there were thirty-six more industrial accidents reported in May, 1910, than in the preceding month, and ninety-eight more than in the same month of the preceding year.

Of 238 returns received during the month giving the ages of the victims of industrial accidents, thirty-one referred to persons under twenty-one years of age, 105 to persons between twenty-one and forty-five, and thirty-one to persons over forty-five. Seventy-one persons were over twenty-one years of age, but their exact ages were not specified.

The following is a record of the accidents of the month by industries and trades:—

STATEMENT OF ACCIDENTS DURING MAY, 1910, BY INDUSTRIES AND TRADES.

Trade or Industry.	Killed.	Injured.	Total.
Agriculture	25	29	54
Fishing and hunting	2	.....	2
Lumbering	14	14	28
Mining	15	11	26
Building trades	3	20	23
Metal trades	9	32	41
Woodworking trades	.....	19	19
Printing trades	.....	1	1
Clothing trades	.....	2	2
Textile trades	1	2	3
Food and tobacco preparation	.....	4	4
Leather trades	.....	.....	1
Railway service	25	39	64
Navigation	11	13	24
General transport	3	18	21
Civic employés	6	19	25
Miscellaneous	10	10	20
Unskilled labour	9	9	18
Total	133	243	376

Nature of Fatalities and Accidents.

The chief disasters of the month, causing the death of more than one workman, were the drowning of six persons in Lake Helen, Ont., the killing of five workmen in an explosion at Northfield, B.C., the killing of two workmen by an explosion of dynamite at Skeena, B.C., a railway collision near Ashcroft, B.C., in which three construction hands were killed, and three others seriously injured; the death by exposure of three seamen off the mouth of the Miramichi river, N.B.; the shooting to death of two police constables at Montreal, Que., by an escaping prisoner; and the drowning of two fishermen on Quero Bank, N.S.

Drowning of Six Persons in Lake Helen, Ont.

The finding of an upturned canoe with personal effects, on May 19, established the drowning of six men in Lake Helen, a small lake between Lake Nipigon and Nipigon town. Two of the victims were Provincial fire rangers and the other four, bushmen.

Disastrous Explosion at Northfield, B.C.

On May 19, an explosion of nitroglycerine at the Hamilton Powder Company's powder works at Northfield, B.C., instantly killed five workmen.

Dynamite Explosion at Skeena, B.C.

On May 23, railway sub-contractor and a construction hand were instantly killed by an explosion of dynamite at Skeena, B.C.

Disastrous Railway Collision near Ashcroft, B.C.

On May 14, a steam shovel which left Ashcroft at midday, collided with an incoming freight engine, and three construction hands, working on the former, lost their lives, three others sustaining serious injuries.

Death from Exposure off Mouth of Miramichi River, N.B.

On May 4, a two-masted schooner went ashore at Tabusintac Gully, near the mouth of the Miramichi. Two men who rowed out from shore on May 5, could not get within fifty feet of the wreck owing to the high sea, but saw three dead men lashed to the rigging.

Killing of two Police Constables at Montreal, Que.

On the night of May 6, two police constables attempted to arrest a burglar, when he fired revolver shots at them, killing one instantly, and wounding the other so that he died a short time after.

Drowning of two Fishermen off the Nova Scotia Coast.

On May 13, two fishermen while attending to their trawls on Quero Bank, off the coast of Nova Scotia, became separated from their schooner by a fog and no traces of them have since been found.

Record by Trades and Industries.

Agriculture.—There were twenty-five fatal and twenty-nine non-fatal accidents in this industry during May, 1910, compared with ten killed and eighteen injured in the previous month, and fourteen killed and twenty-two injured during May, 1909. Seven of the fatalities were caused by being run over, four by runaways, three each by falling material and by falls, two each by electricity and by being burned to death, and one each by an explosion of dynamite, by being asphyxiated in a well, by live stock and by heart failure while at work. Falling material seriously injured ten workmen, live stock, seven; runaways, five; falls, three; flying material two, and being run over and the explosion of a dynamite cap, one each.

Fishing.—Two of these workers were drowned, May, 1910. In April, last, nine were drowned, and in May, 1910, three.

Lumbering.—Fourteen workmen were killed and fourteen injured in May, 1910. In the month before sixteen were killed, and eleven injured, and during May, of last year, twenty-seven workmen were killed and nineteen injured. Of the fatalities seven were due to drowning; three to flying material, and one each to machinery, to a fall, to being run over and to falling material. Machinery caused ten of the injuries, flying material three, and a fall, one.

Mining.—In this group there were fifteen fatalities and eleven injuries, compared with seven killed and fifty-two injured in the preceding month, and ten killed and three injured in May, 1909. Falling material and being caught between cars caused each four of the fatalities; explosions of dynamite, falls and electricity causing each two deaths, and drowning one. Being caught between cars caused five of the injuries, being nearly aspyxiated three, falling material two, and a fall one.

Building trades.—Three accidental deaths occurred in these trades and twenty workmen were injured, compared with seven injuries in April, last, and two killed and thirty-two injured in May, 1909. Two of the fatalities were due to falls and one to falling material. Nine of the injuries were due to falls, seven to falling material, two to machin-

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TABLE OF FATAL ACCIDENTS DURING THE MONTH OF MAY, 1910.

Trade or Industry.	Locality.	Date.	No.	Cause of Fatality.
Agriculture—				
Farmer	South Walsingham, Ont.	May 3	1	Struck by lightning.
"	Chatham, Ont.	" 2	1	Struck by lightning.
"	Humberstone, Ont.	" 3	1	Tree fell on him.
"	New Westminster, B.C.	" 3	1	Tree fell on him.
"	Moose Jaw, Sask.	" 5	1	Explosion of dynamite.
"	Oche River, Man.	" 5	1	Fell from wagon.
"	Paris, Ont.	" 9	1	In a runaway.
"	Lothimère, Que.	" 10	1	Run over by load.
"	East Missouri, Ont.	" 12	1	Falling timber.
"	Edgewood, B.C.	" 14	1	Fell with wagon over precipice 200 feet.
"	Brantford, Ont.	" 16	1	Burned to death in home.
"	Brantford, Ont.	" 9	1	Crushed between barn and wagon.
"	Mount Brydges, Ont.	" 19	1	Run over by train.
"	Barons, Alta.	" 13	1	Asphyxiated in a well.
"	Scarboro, Ont.	" 20	1	Run over by train.
"	Crystal City, Man.	" 22	1	In a runaway.
"	Castor, Alta.	" 29	1	Kicked by a horse.
"	Dufferin, Ont.	" 30	1	In a runaway.
"	Fort William, Ont.	" 24	1	In a runaway.
"	Athens, Ont.	" 25	1	Fell forty feet.
Farmer's wife	Whitney Pier, N.S.	" 3	1	Struck by train at crossing.
"	Gananoque, Ont.	" 16	1	Run over by train.
"	Niagara Falls, Ont.	" 29	1	Run over by train.
Farmer's daughter	Dorchester, N.B.	" 18	1	Clothes caught fire while cooking.
Farmer's son	Lindsay, Ont.	" 18	1	Dropped dead while digging a drain.
Fishing and hunting—				
Fishermen	Off Nova Scotia coast.	" 13	2	Drowned.
Lumbering—				
Sawmill hand	Rainy River, Ont.	" 9	1	Caught in shafting.
"	Grenville, Ont.	" 18	1	By board from saw.
"	Campbell's Cove, N.B.	" 19	1	Fell twenty feet from staging.
"	Dalhousie, N.B.	" 24	1	Struck by bolt.
"	Near Truro, N.S.	" 16	1	Run over by car.
"	Montreal, Que.	" 21	1	By bursting pulley.
Loggers	Lake Helen, Ont.	" 21	4	Drowned, canoe upset.
"	La Tuque, Que.	" 4	1	Drowned, fell off logs.
"	Blind River, Ont.	" 4	1	Drowned, fell off logs.
"	Malbaie, Que.	" 30	1	Drowned.
"	Northampton, N.B.	" 11	1	Log rolled on him.
Mining—				
Miner	Cobalt, Ont.	" 5	1	Explosion of dynamite.
"	Cobalt, Ont.	" 6	1	Fell from ore car.
"	Nanaimo, B.C.	" 7	1	Rock fell on him.
"	Glace Bay, N.S.	" 11	1	By live wire.
"	Sudbury, Ont.	" 13	1	By live wire.
"	Thetford Mines, Que.	" 17	1	By fall of rock.
"	Michel, B.C.	" 19	1	Caught between cars.
"	Cobalt, Ont.	" 20	1	Run over by cars.
"	Cobalt, Ont.	" 25	1	Fell down shaft, 400 feet.
"	Joggins Mines, N.S.	" 22	1	By fall of stone.
"	Westville, N.S.	" 12	1	Run over by trip of boxes.
"	Michel, B.C.	" 11	1	Knocked off jig by car.
"	Phoenix, B.C.	" 30	1	By rockslide.
Prospector	Lake Savant, Ont.	" 24	1	Drowned.
Quarryman	Montreal, Que.	" 27	1	Explosion of dynamite.
Building trades—				
Carpenter	Barrie, Ont.	" 12	1	Cave-in of earth.
"	Montreal, Que.	" 21	1	By a fall.
Painter	Montreal, Que.	" 21	1	Fell twenty feet.

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TABLE OF FATAL ACCIDENTS DURING THE MONTH OF MAY, 1910.

Trade or Industry.	Locality.	Date.	No.	Cause of Fatality.
Metal trades—				
Electrical worker	Niagara Falls, Ont.	May 14	1	By electric shock.
Machinist	Rockport, Ont.	" 13	1	Killed by fall while repairing motor boat.
"	Peterborough, Ont.	" 11	1	Drowned, fell into mill dam.
"	Montreal, Que.	" 25	1	Fell forty feet.
"	Kingston, Ont.	" 29	1	Run over by train.
Stationary engineer	Shippegan, N.B.	" 9	1	Accidental discharge of gun.
Iron worker	Hamilton, Ont.	" 26	1	By fall in factory.
"	Hamilton, Ont.	" 17	1	Head crushed by crane.
"	Waterville, Que.	" 27	1	Run over by car at factory.
Textile trades—				
Woollen factory hand	Cap St. Ignace, Que.	" 25	1	Fell into vat of boiling water.
Railway employés—				
Conductor	East of Winnipeg, Man.	" 19	1	In a derailment.
"	Cornwall, Ont.	" 20	1	Caught between cars.
Engineer	Little Valley Island, B.C.	" 18	1	In a derailment.
Brakeman	New Westminster, B.C.	" 4	1	Run over by car.
"	Medicine Hat, Alta.	" 11	1	Caught between cars.
"	North Bay, Ont.	" 29	1	Caught between cars.
Baggage master	Nawwigewank, N.B.	" 24	1	In head-on collision.
Fireman	Sarnia, Ont.	" 20	1	In head-on collision.
Yardman	Netley, Man.	" 17	1	Run over by train.
"	Nickomen, B.C.	" 13	1	Iron casting fell on him.
Construction hand	Capetown, Ont.	" 26	1	Run over by train.
"	Skeena, B.C.	" 24	2	Explosion of dynamite.
"	Ashcroft, B.C.	" 14	3	Head on collision.
"	Shawingan Junction, Que.	" 7	1	Fell from trestle.
"	Rothwell, Man.	" 5	1	Run over by train.
Roundhouse employé	St. Thomas, Ont.	" 4	1	Fell fifty feet from bridge.
"	Dingwell, Ont.	" 20	1	Fell from car, struck overhead bridge.
Car cleaner	Moose Jaw, Sask.	" 5	1	Run over by train.
Car shop hand	Lambton Mills, Ont.	" 6	1	Run over by train.
Bridge employé	Kettle Creek, Ont.	" 20	1	Fell eighty-five feet from bridge.
Trackman	Mimico, Ont.	" 21	1	Run over by train.
Station hand	Mount Brydges, Ont.	" 19	1	Run over by train.
Navigation—				
Sailors	Tabusinac, N.B.	" 6	3	Died of exposure, vessel went ashore.
"	Vancouver, B.C.	" 14	1	Drowned, fell overboard.
Boat hand	Near Cumberland, Ont.	" 23	1	Drowned, fell overboard.
Oiler on vessel	Toronto, Ont.	" 29	1	Caught in shafting.
Longshoreman	Montreal, Que.	" 16	1	Drowned, fell from barge.
Sailor	Montreal, Que.	" 28	1	Drowned.
"	Montreal, Que.	" 31	1	Run over by train.
Deck hand	Montreal, Que.	" 27	1	Drowned, fell overboard.
"	Halifax, N.S.	" 26	1	Caught in steam winch.
General transport—				
Driver	Montreal, Que.	" 10	1	In collision with street car.
"	Toronto, Ont.	" 20	1	In collision with another vehicle.
"	Fort William, Ont.	" 24	1	Run down by cars at crossing.
Public employés—				
Policemen	Montreal, Que.	" 6	2	Shot by an escaping burglar.
Fire ranger	Lake Helen, Ont.	" 19	2	Drowned, canoe upset.
"	Temagami, Ont.	" 31	1	Accidentally shot.
"	Obekeka Lake, Ont.	" 31	1	Drowned, canoe upset.

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TABLE OF FATAL ACCIDENTS DURING THE MONTH OF MAY, 1910.

Trade or Industry.	Locality.	Date.	No.	Cause of Fatality.
Miscellaneous—				
Brickmaker	Ottawa, Ont.	May 3	1	Caught in brickmaking machine.
Employés in explosives factory	Northfield, B.C.	" 19	5	By explosion of dynamite.
Hotel porter	Wetaskiwin, Alta.	" 18	1	By electric shock.
Housemaid	Dorchester, N.B.	" 18	1	Clothing caught fire from stove.
Hotel keeper	Hamilton, Ont.	" 29	1	Fell down stairway.
Cement worker	Longue Pointe, Que.	" 25	1	By falling material.
Unskilled labour—				
Labourer	Waterloo, Ont.	" 3	1	Run over by train.
"	Quebec, Que.	" 9	1	Caught in belting.
"	Winnipeg, Man.	" 11	1	Run over by train.
"	Barrie, Ont.	" 12	1	Cave-in of earth.
"	St. Boniface, Man.	" 17	1	Run over by train.
"	Riverdale, N.S.	" 17	1	Run over by train.
"	Winnipeg, Man.	" 20	1	Inhalation of poisonous fumes.
"	Brandon, Man.	" 25	1	Caught in shafting.
"	London, Ont.	" 28	1	Run over by train.

FATAL ACCIDENTS HAPPENING IN THE PREVIOUS MONTH, BUT ONLY REPORTED TO THE DEPARTMENT IN MAY, 1910.

Farmer's son	Bertie Township, Ont.	April 30	1	Tree fell on him.
Miner	Extension, B.C.	" 28	1	Caught between cars.
Sawmill hand	Fernie, B.C.	" 29	1	Caught in gearing.
Yardman	Fort William, Ont.	" 30	1	Fell into bin of hard coal.
"	Carlstadt, Alta.	" 26	1	Run over by train.

ery and one each to being crushed between cars and an explosion of gas.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Nine workmen were killed and thirty-two injured during May, 1910, compared with seven killed and fifty-two injured in April, and three killed and twenty-seven injured in May of last year. Four of the fatalities were caused by falls, two by being run over and one each by drowning, by electricity, and by an accidental gunshot wound. Eighteen of the injuries were caused by machinery, six by falling material, three by falls, two by molten metal and one each by flying material, by being run over and by an explosion of gasoline.

Woodworking trades.—Nineteen workmen were injured in this group, machinery being responsible for fourteen, flying material, two; and a fall, being crushed between vehicles, and falling material, one each. In the previous month, one workman was killed and twenty-eight injured, and in May the record was nine injuries.

Printing trades.—Machinery caused one accident among these workers. Two workmen were injured in the month before, there were no accidents in May, of last year.

Clothing trades.—Tools and machinery caused each one injury in this group. There were no accidents in April last; three workmen were injured in May, 1909.

Textile trades.—Falling into a vat of boiling dye and being scalded to death caused one fatality, and machinery, two non-fatal accidents. In the month previous, one workman was killed and four injured, and in May, 1909, there were three injuries.

Food and tobacco preparation.—There were four minor accidents in this group due to machinery, to a fall, to a

tool and to a runaway, compared with six injuries in April, last, and one injury in May, of last year.

Leather trades.—Machinery caused one accident in this group; there were no accidents in the month previous, nor in May, 1909.

Railway service.—During May, 1910, twenty-five railway employés were killed and thirty-nine were injured, compared with sixteen killed and forty injured in April, and twenty-three killed and nineteen injured in May, 1909. Eight of the fatalities were caused by being run over, five by collisions, four by falls, three by being caught between cars, two each by explosions of dynamite, and by derailments and one by falling material. Of the non-fatal accidents eleven were caused by collisions, six by being caught between cars, five each by being run over and by falls, four by derailments, three by falling material, two by explosions of steam, and one each by machinery, by flying material and by being struck by an object in passing.

Navigation.—In this group death by accident befell eleven workers, and thirteen others were seriously injured, compared with four killed and four injured in April, and six killed and thirteen injured in May, 1909. Five of the fatalities were due to drowning, three to exposure, two to machinery and one to being run over. Of the other accidents, four were due to machinery, three each to falls and to falling material two to explosions of steam, and one to an explosion of gasoline.

General transport.—In this branch, three workers were killed and eighteen injured during May, 1910, as against three killed and eight injured in the previous month, and three killed and eighteen injured in May, of last year. Of the fatalities two were caused by collisions and the other by being run over. Of the other accidents five were caused by falls, three each by live stock and by runaways, two each by being caught between vehicles, by collisions, and one each by being run over, by falling material and by being attacked by thugs.

Public employés.—During May, 1910, three of these employés were killed by gunshot wounds and three were drowned, while eighteen others were injured, nine by an explosion at a fire, five by falls, four by collisions and one by falling material. In the month before, the record was four killed and thirty injured, and in May, of last year, one killed and four injured.

Miscellaneous.—There were ten killed and ten injured, compared with eight killed and eleven injured in April, and seven injured in May, 1909. Five of the deaths were due to explosions of dynamite and one each to machinery, to electricity, to being burnt to death, to a fall and to falling material. Three of the injuries were due to elevators, two each to machinery and to explosions, and one each to a gunshot wound, to a fall and to a collision.

Unskilled labour.—Nine labourers were killed and nine injured during May, 1910, compared with eight killed and fifteen injured in the month before, and one killed and six injured in May, 1909. Five of the fatalities were caused by the victims being run over, two by machinery, and one each by falling material and by being suffocated by poisonous fumes. Of the injuries four were caused by falls, three by asphyxiation and two by falling material.

TRADE DISPUTES DURING THE MONTH OF MAY, 1910.

THERE was a large increase in the number of trade disputes in Canada during May, compared with the previous month, several strikes having occurred in the building trades. A general strike at Regina, Sask., seriously impeded building operations during the whole of May, all the building trades being involved, and during a greater part of the month building operations were retarded at Toronto, Ont., owing to a strike of painters. A strike of coal miners

at Frank, Alta., and a strike of smeltermen, at Greenwood, B.C., both of which began in April, continued until the twelfth of the month. There was some improvement in conditions at Springhill, N.S., where a strike of coal miners had been in existence since last August, the Company having secured a number of new employés. The mines, however, were still affected by the dispute.

Number and magnitude.—The total number of trade disputes reported to have been in existence in Canada, during May, was twenty-one, five more than in the previous month, and five more than in May, 1909. About 328 firms and 4,220 employés were affected by these disputes, about 320 firms and 2,223 employés being affected by new disputes.

Loss of time in working days.—The loss of time to employés through trade disputes during May was approximately 71,830 working days, compared with a loss of about 49,110 days in April, and 96,350 in May, 1909.

Trades affected by new disputes.—The following table shows the trades affected by new disputes of the month, and the approximate number of employés involved in each group of trades.

Trades.	No. of disputes.	No. of employés.
Building	5	1,483
Metal trades	2	45
Textile trades	1	300
Clothing trades	2	55
Food and tobacco preparation	3	
Miscellaneous trades	1	60
Total	14	2,223

Localities affected by new disputes.—The new disputes of the month occurred in the following Provinces of the Dominion.

Province.	No. of disputes.
Nova Scotia	1
Quebec	1
Ontario	9
Saskatchewan	1
Alberta	1
British Coulmbia	1
Total	14

Causes of disputes.—The following were the causes of the new disputes of the month.

Cause.	No. of disputes
For increase in wages	9
For increase in wages and shorter hours	2
For increase in wages and recognition of union	1
Against conditions of employment	1
Unclassified	1
Total	14

Methods of settlement.—Of the twenty-one disputes in existence during May, definite settlements were reached in nine cases, and in two others conditions ceased to be affected, leaving ten still in existence at the end of the month. Six disputes were settled by negotiations between the parties concerned, two by conciliation, of which one was settled by a Board under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907. In one case work was resumed on the employers' terms, and the remaining two came to an end without negotiations.

Results of disputes.—The employers were successful in one of the disputes that were terminated, the employés were wholly successful in five cases, and in one case the majority of the employés were successful. In two cases compromises were effected, and in two the results were not reported.

Disputes which Commenced Prior to the Beginning of the Month.

The disputes in existence during May, which began in previous months comprised strikes of coal miners at Springhill, N.S., and at Frank, Alta., smeltermen at Greenwood, B.C., carpet weavers at Guelph, Ont., sheet metal workers at Vancouver, B.C., garment workers at Toronto, Ont., and cloak makers at Montreal, Que.

Strike of Coal Miners at Springhill, N.S.

There was little change reported in the situation at Springhill, N.S., where a strike of coal miners had been in continuance since August 10, 1909. Oper-

ations were carried on at the mines to a limited extent, the Company having secured a few hundred men to replace the strikers. About 1,700 men were originally affected by this dispute, which arose on account of the refusal of the Cumberland Railway and Coal Company to grant a demand for recognition of the United Mine Workers of America, an increase in wages, and certain changes in the conditions of employment.

Strike of Coal Miners at Frank, Alta.

A strike of about 234 coal miners which took place at Frank, Alta., was declared off on May 12, and work was resumed on the following Monday. The principal causes of this dispute was a proposed reduction in wages amounting to five cents per ton. The dispute was referred to a Board under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, which reported against the reduction in wages, and the decision of the Board was accepted by the Company.

Strike of Smeltermen at Greenwood, B.C.

A strike of employés of the British Columbia Copper Company, which took place at Greenwood, B.C., on April 19, on account of the refusal of the Company to agree to employ none but members of the Western Federation of Miners, was declared off on May 11, and work was resumed on the Company's terms. About 350 men were reported by the Company to have been directly affected by this dispute and two firms and thirty men indirectly affected. Prior to the strike, it was claimed that a Board of Conciliation had reported in favour of the Company.

Strike of Carpet Weavers at Guelph, Ont.

A strike of twenty-eight carpet weavers which began at Guelph, Ont., on December 11, continued throughout May. A number of the strikers, however, were reported to have obtained work elsewhere, and the Company had procured a few new hands to take their places. The cause of the dispute was the refusal of the employers to grant a demand for extra pay for overtime, and general dissatisfaction with the conditions of employment.

Dispute of Sheet Metal Workers at Vancouver, B.C.

No complete settlement was reported in the case of a dispute of sheet metal workers at Vancouver, B.C., which began on April 8, on account of twenty-eight employers posting up notices declaring for 'open shops.' Negotiations, however, were carried on during April, with the result that out of eighty union men, all but twelve resumed work before May 1. Eight or ten apprentices were also on strike during May.

Strike of Garment Workers at Toronto, Ont.

No settlement was reported in the case of a strike of fifty-eight garment workers which took place at Toronto, Ont., on February 2, on account of the refusal of the employers to supply thread free instead of deducting the cost from the wages, but industrial conditions ceased to be affected by the dispute.

Strike of Cloak Makers at Montreal, Que.

Industrial conditions ceased to be affected by a strike of sixty-five cloak makers at Montreal, Que., which began on February 18, on account of the refusal of the employers to grant a demand for an increase in wages.

New Disputes.

The new disputes of the month comprised strikes of building trades at Regina, Sask., painters at Toronto, Ont., and at Calgary, Alta., cotton mill hands, knitting mill hands, and tailors at Hamilton, Ont., carpenters at Kingston, Ont., cigar makers at London, Ont., plumbers at Halifax, N.S., bakers at Vancouver, B.C., tile layers at Toronto, Ont., butchers at Montreal, Que., sheet metal workers at Hamilton, Ont., and iron moulders at Peterborough, Ont.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA,
STATISTICAL TABLE, SERIES C, No. 116.

TABLE OF TRADE DISPUTES DURING THE MONTH OF MAY, 1910.

Occupation.	Locality.	Alleged Cause or Object.	No. of Firms or Establishments affected.		Approximate No. of Employés affected.				Date of commencement.		Date of termination.		Result.
					Directly.		Indirectly.						
			Directly.	Indirectly.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.					
DISPUTES WHICH COMMENCED PRIOR TO THE BEGINNING OF THE MONTH.													
Mining—													
Coal miners	Springhill, N.S	For recognition of union and increase of wages against conditions of employment	1		1,200				Aug.	10			No settlement reported, but places of many strikers were filled.
Coal miners	Frank, Alta	Against reduction in wages, for recognition of union with respect to certain employés, and for a "closed shop"	1		234				April	2	May	12	Company accepted finding of Commission which reported that wages should not be reduced.
Smeltermen	Greenwood, B.C	For employment of union labour only	1	2	350		30		"	13	"	11	Strike declared off, demand of men withdrawn.
Metal trades—													
Sheet metal workers	Vancouver, B.C	Against declaration of employers for "open shops"			20				"	8			No settlement reported at end of month.
Textile trades—													
Carpet weavers	Guelph, Ont	Demand of men for extra pay for overtime and general dissatisfaction with conditions	1		28		12		Dec.	11			No settlement reported at end of month.
Clothing trades—													
Garment workers	Toronto, Ont	Refusal of employers to give thread free, instead of deducting cost from wages	1			58			Feb.	2			No settlement reported, but conditions ceased to be effected.
Cloakmakers	Montreal, Que	Demand for increase in wages	1		40	25			Feb.	8			No settlement reported, but conditions ceased to be effected.

DISPUTES WHICH BEGAN DURING THE MONTH.

Building trades													
Carpenters	Kingston, Ont.	For increase in wages from $2.50 to $3.00 for 8-hour day	16		70				May	2			No settlement reported at end of month, but 2 firms granted increase.
All building trades	Regina, Sask.	For increase in wages and recognition of union	40		235				"	2			No settlement reported at end of month.
Plumbers	Halifax, N.S.	For increase in wages	14		38				"	2			No settlement reported at end of month.
Painters	Toronto, Ont.	For increase in wages from 30 to 35 cents an hour	150		1,100				"	4	May	28	Strike declared off, majority of employers having granted demand.
"	Calgary, Alta.	For increase in wages from 40 to 50 cents an hour, and an 8-hour day							"	7	"	19	Settled by a compromise.
Metal trades—													
Sheet metal workers	Hamilton, Ont	Demand for increase of 5 cents an hour in wages	12		45				"	6	"	28	Increase of 2½ cents an hour, granted.
Iron moulders	Peterborough, Ont	For change in conditions of labour	3						"				No settlement reported at end of month.
Clothing trades—													
Knitting mill hands	Hamilton, Ont	For increase in wages	1										
Tailors	Hamilton, Ont	Demand for increase in piecework prices	15		33	17		5	"	3	"	10	Increase in wages granted.
Textile trades—													
Cotton mill hands	Hamilton, Ont	Demand for 10 per cent. increase in wages	1		125	150			"	5			No settlement reported at end of month.
Food and tobacco preparation—													
Bakers	Vancouver, B.C	For increase in wages and decrease in hours	15		60				"	1	"	10	Agreement reached in favour of employés.
Jewish slaughterers	Montreal, Que.	Men alleged that meat was sold to Jews which was not killed in Jewish way	48		12				"	11	"	16	Committee appointed to investigate complaint. Butchers signed agreement to sell only meat of good quality properly prepared.
Cigar makers	London, Ont.	For increase of $1, per 1,000 cigars	5		208				"	16			No settlement reported at end of month.
Miscellaneous trades—													
Tile layers	Toronto, Ont.	For increase in wages			60				"	9	"	14	Increase in wages granted.

*Considerable difficulty has been experienced by the Department of Labour in making an exact classification of existing trade disputes, particularly in cases where after the declaration of a strike, some of the original strikers have returned to work or had their places filled with new hands, or where establishments affected have found that for either of these reasons, or both, or for the other causes, their business is no longer seriously affected. In such cases while, in one sense, it may be true a strike may be regarded as still in existence because of no formal declaration by either of the parties of its termination, yet so far as the actual effect upon the business interests of the community is concerned a record of the continuance of such a dispute might be misleading. The list of trade disputes published in the present table therefore, includes mention only of such disputes as during the month or at its termination affected, to an appreciable degree, the carrying on of the industrial or business operations of the firm or establishments concerned. Mention moreover, is not made of disputes involving less than six employés, or of less duration than twenty-four hours.

Strike of Building Trades at Regina, Sask.

On May 2, a general strike in the building trades took place at Regina, Sask., in which about forty firms and 282 employés were involved. The strikers comprised 180 carpenters, who demanded an increase in wages of ten cents per hour and union shops, fourteen plumbers and sixteen electrical workers, who demanded an increase of five cents per hour, twenty-four plasterers who demanded an advance from fifty-five cents to sixty-two and a half cents per hour and a day of nine hours with five on Saturdays in place of a ten-hour day, and forty-eight painters who were called out in sympathy with the other strikers. It was claimed by the men that the demands had been submitted last January, and that they had tried to meet the employers twice in April, before declaring the strike. A request for the friendly intervention of the Department of Labour was made by the Building Trades Council, and in compliance with the request, Mr. Acland, Deputy Minister of Labour, proceeded to Regina on May 27, with a view to effecting a settlement. The dispute was still in existence at the close of the month.

Strike of Painters at Toronto, Ont.

On May 4, a strike of painters took place at Toronto, Ont., on account of the refusal of the employers to grant a demand for an increase in wages from thirty to thirty-five cents an hour. It was reported that about 500 men went out on the first day of the strike, but the number of strikers increased later to about 1,100 men. A report received from the Painter's Union placed the number of firms affected at about 150 and the number of employés at about 1,500. On May 28, an official statement was issued by the strikers to the effect that as a majority of the employers were at that time paying thirty-five cents an hour the object of the strike was won and it was declared off, though no agreement was signed. The Master Painters' Association stated that they had not agreed to any minimum rate.

Strike of Painters at Calgary, Alta.

On May 7, a strike of painters was declared at Calgary, Alta., with the object of securing an advance in wages from forty to fifty cents an hour and an eight-hour day. On May 19, the strike was declared off, a compromise having been reached on the basis of a minimum wage of forty-five cents per hour with a nine-hour day and Saturday half-holiday.

Strike of Tailors at Hamilton, Ont.

On May 4, a strike of journeymen tailors took place at Hamilton, Ont., on account of the refusal of the employers to grant a demand for an increase in wages, which was made on the ground of the increased cost of living, and of the fact that the wages had increased very little during the past eleven years. The strike was declared off on May 10, the employers having agreed to the new bill of prices. It was stated by the union that fifteen firms, and fifty employés, of whom thirty-three were males were directly affected by the dispute, and five female employés were indirectly affected.

Strike of Carpenters at Kingston, Ont.

On May 2, a strike of carpenters took place at Kingston, Ont., on account of the refusal of the employers to grant a demand for an increase in wages from $2.50 to $3.00 for an eight-hour day. According to a report received from the Carpenter's Union, about sixteen firms and seventy employés were involved in the dispute. Two contractors employing two hands each, granted the demand, but with respect to the others, no settlement was reported during the month.

Strike of Cigar Makers at London, Ont.

On May 16, a strike of cigar makers took place at London, Ont., on account of the refusal of five firms to grant a demand for an increase in piecework rates of $1 per 1,000 on all cigars made. About 208 employés were involved in

this dispute, of whom thirty-four were females. Four small shops, employing about twelve men altogether, agreed to the new rate. No settlement of this dispute was reported during the month.

Strike of Plumbers at Halifax, N.S.

On May 2, a strike of plumbers took place at Halifax, N.S., on account of the refusal of the employers to grant a demand for an increase in wages. About fourteen firms and thirty-eight employés were involved in this dispute. No settlement was reported during the month. It was claimed by the men that the increased cost of living in Halifax warranted an increase in wages.

Strike of Bakers at Vancouver, B.C.

On May 1, a strike of bakers and confectioners took place at Vancouver, B.C., on account of the refusal of the employers to grant a demand for an increase in wages, shorter hours, and more sanitary conditions. About twelve firms and sixty employés were reported to have been originally involved in this dispute, but on May 3, the majority of the employers arrived at a settlement with the men, mutual concessions being made. On May 10, the strike was declared off, an agreement being reached with the remaining firms, which was favourable to the employés.

Prior to the strike the wages had been from fifteen to eighteen dollars per week, with a working day of from ten to twelve hours. Overtime was paid at the rate of twenty-five cents an hour. The terms of the new agreement, which expires on April 30, 1911, are as follows:—Nine hours to constitute a day's work, and eight and a half hours or less a night's work. Wages to be in single-handed shops $19 per week, dough men or others $19, bench hands, $18, jobbers $4 per shift or $3.50 for less than a shift. Overtime to be paid bench hands and jobbers. No Oriental helpers or bakers to be employed.

Strike of Tile Layers at Toronto, Ont.

On May 9, a strike of about sixty tile layers took place at Toronto, Ont., on account of the refusal of the employers to grant a demand for an increase in wages. The improvers asked for an advance from twenty-five cents to thirty cents per hour, and the journeymen from thirty-five cents to forty cents. The strike was declared off on May 14, the increase in wages having been granted.

Strike of Jewish Butchers at Montreal, Que.

A strike of twelve Jewish butchers was reported in the press to have taken place at Montreal on May 11. It was stated that the strikers, who comprised all the Jewish slaughterers, alleged that the master butchers were selling meat not killed by them, or according to the Jewish practice. The strike was settled by a committee of representatives from the various synagogues, who induced the butchers to sign an agreement to sell only meat of a good quality properly prepared.

Strike of Sheet Metal Workers at Hamilton, Ont.

On May 6, about forty-five sheet metal workers in twelve shops declared a strike at Hamilton, Ont., on account of the refusal of the employers to grant a demand for an increase in wages of five cents an hour. After negotiations a compromise was reached on May 28, and work was resumed on May 30, the men accepting an increase of two and one-half cents an hour.

Strike of Iron Moulders at Peterborough, Ont.

A strike of iron moulders was reported to have taken place at Peterborough during May, in which three shops were involved. The dispute arose from a demand for better conditions of labour. No settlement was reported during the month.

The table which is published herewith is a compilation of the trade disputes of the Dominion of Canada, which began or were in continuance during the month of May, and which have been reported to the Department.

REPORTS OF DEPARTMENTS AND BUREAUS.

The following reports of departments and bureaus were received at the Department of Labour, Ottawa, during May, 1910:—

DOMINION REPORTS.

Occupations of the People

Census and statistics. Bulletin XI. Occupations of the people. Ottawa: King's Printer, 1910. Page, 40.

BULLETIN XI, of the Dominion Census and Statistics Office, which has recently been issued, comprises a report on the occupations of the people of Canada, compiled from data of the census of 1910. The number of people of whom account is taken in this bulletin is, 1,615,431 males, and 250,698 females. There were enumerated in that year in all 1,652,990 males, and 1,560,637 females, in Canada, between the ages of fifteen and sixty-five years.

A classification of the occupations shows that there were 716,937 persons engaged in agriculture, 389,873 in the manufacturing and mechanical industries, 277,755 in domestic and personal occupations, and 234,236 in trade and transportation. In the agricultural industries out of 707,997 males, 72,696, received wages, but out of 8,940 females only ninety-two were wage-earners. In the manufacturing and mechanical industries there were 226,001 male wage-earners out of 319,021, and 49,662 female wage-earners out of 70,852.

The actual wages paid amounted to $15,101,976 in agricultural industries, $100,708,217 in the manufacturing and mechanical industries, $75,763,443 in the industries of trade and transportation, $47,696,641 in the domestic and personal occupations, and $25,749,101 to those engaged in professional occupations. The total wages paid in all the industries was $284,028,985, and reckoning the earnings of the workers who did not receive wages at the rate of wages paid in their respective industries, the total estimated wages and earnings for all industries amounted to $544,408,234.

The Department of the Secretary of State.

Report of the Secretary of State of Canada for the year ended March 31, 1909. Ottawa: King's Printer, 1910. Page, 380. Price, 20 cents.

The report of the Secretary of State for the fiscal year, 1908–1909 deals among other matters, with the incorporation of companies, the naturalization of aliens and the adoption of the Canada Temperance Act.

The number of charters issued under the Companies' Act during the fiscal year 1908–9 was 366, with a total capitalization of $119,324,875, while the capital of existing companies was increased by $72,293,000, making a total of $191,617,875 of new capital. This is far greater than in any previous year with the exception of 1906, when the total new capitalization amounted to $212,576,075.

During the year 1908, naturalization papers were issued to 25,731 aliens, of whom 9,000 were from the United States, 3,982 from Austria, 3,046 from Russia, 1,852 from Italy, and 1,083 from Galicia. Naturalized aliens from other countries numbered less than 1,000 for each nationality. The total number of persons naturalized was more than double that of any previous year.

The Canada Temperance Act is reported to be in force in ten counties in Nova Scotia, in nine counties and in the city of Fredericton in New Brunswick, and in two counties of Manitoba. An election took place upon a petition to revoke the Order-in-Council by which the Act was brought into force in the county of Westmoreland, N.B., but the Act was sustained by a majority of 682.

Forest Products of Canada.

The Forestry branch of the Department of the Interior has just issued its eighth bulletin, entitled, "Forest Products of Canada, 1908." This gives the result of the first year's work by the branch in the collection of statistics regarding the an-

nual production in Canada of lumber, pulpwood, poles and other wood products.

The total value of the production of lumber, lath, shingles, cross-ties, poles and pulpwood during the year was $67,425,044.

The production of sawn lumber is shown to be in the neighborhood of 3,348,176,000 feet, board measure, per annum, valued at $54,338,036. In this Ontario leads, with a production of 1,294,794,000 feet, valued at $24,398,077,- Quebec being second, with 190,135,000 feet, of the value of $10,838,608, and British Columbia third, with 147,977,000 feet, worth $9,107,186. The other Provinces rank in the following order: New Brunswick, 308,400,000 feet, valued at $4,081,402; Nova Scotia, 216,825,000 feet, of the value of $2,873,730; Saskatchewan, 91,166,000 feet, valued at $1,576,820; Manitoba, 56,447,000 feet value $867,969; Alberta, 41,382,000 feet, valued at $593,244. The total production of wood pulp is 363,079 tons, made from 482,777 cords of wood, and valued at $2,931,653.

British Columbia easily leads in the production of shingles, producing 724,- 652,000, of the value of $1,391,306. Its nearest competitor is Quebec, which produced 406,440,000, valued at $849,787, and then follow, in their order, Ontario, with a production of 223,533,000, valued at $461,155; New Brunswick, 109,913,000 worth $325,865; Nova Scotia making 33,141,000, valued at $69,370; Manitoba, turning out 1,125,000, worth $3,150, and Saskatchewan, which produces 592,- 000, valued at $1,363.

The total production for the Dominion was 1,499,396,000 shingles, the aggregate value of which was $3,101,996.

In the manufacture of laths, Ontario takes first place with 263,241,000 to her credit, valued at $612,856. Little more than half that number, viz., 138,991,000, is made by her nearest competitor, New Brunswick, the value of whose product is $286,088. Quebec made 92,914,000 laths, worth $189,076; British Columbia 86,862,000, worth $208,255; Nova Scotia, 62,638,000, worth $136,893; Saskatchewan, 18,477,000, valued at $40,173; Manitoba, 7,370,000, at a value of $10,200, and Alberta, 1,069,000, worth $3,584.

The total number of laths manufactured was 671,562,000, of the value of $1,487,125.

During the year the railways purchased 13,978,416, cross-ties for which they paid $5,281,685. Of these the steam railways (forty-seven in number and having a total of 25,772 miles of track) bought 13,738,157, paying therefor $5,189,674, and the electric roads numbering thirty-two and having 818 miles of track) purchased 240,259 ties costing $92,011.

Reports as to the poles purchased were received from forty-six telegraph and telephone companies, 151 electric light, power and railway companies and nineteen steam railways owning their pole lines. These represent 66,544 miles of line, supported by 2,433,245 poles. These companies bought a total of 185,807 poles, paying for these, at the point of purchase, $284,549. Of these 183,807 poles 162,211 were of cedar, other woods used being tamarack, spruce and Douglas fir.

UNITED STATES REPORTS.

Labour Statistics of Massachusetts.

Thirty-ninth annual report of the statistics of labour of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts for the year 1908, Boston: State printers, 1909. Page, 331.

The thirty-ninth annual report on the Statistics of Labour of Massachusetts for 1908, is divided into three parts, dealing respectively with strikes and lockouts, labour organizations, and changes in rates of wages and hours of labour.

In the section of the report relating to strikes and lockouts, it is stated that during 1908, there were ninety-eight trade disputes in Massachusetts affecting 471 establishments, in which 7,852 employés struck, throwing out of work 14,539 other employés, and causing a loss in working time of approximately 322,754 days. There was a marked diminution of the number of strikes, compared with the previous year, which is attributed to the business depression which set in after the panic of October, 1907.

In the section relating to labour organizations, a brief historical sketch of the

trade union movement in the United States is given, with statistics of Massachusetts covering the years from 1904 to 1908. Interesting comparisons are made between Great Britain and the United States with respect to the organization, policy and methods of trade unions.

The statistics of wages show that the upward movement which occurred during the first ten months of 1907, was not maintained in 1908, there having been a net decrease of $89,566.70 in the amount of wages paid in Massachusetts, compared with a net increase of $141,634.71 in 1907.

Industrial Conditions in Michigan.

First annual report of the Department of Labour of Michigan. Lansing: Michigan State Printers, 1910. Page, 519.

The first annual report of the Department of Labour of Michigan, which was established in 1909, in succession to the Bureau of Labour, includes the inspection of manufacturing establishments, workshops, hotels, schoolhouses, theatres, halls, apartment houses and public buildings, with the annual reports of the inspection of coal mines, and of the various free State employment bureaus. In the introduction to the report, a brief account of labour legislation in Michigan is given, and particular reference is made to the child labour legislation which was enacted last year. It had been found that little reliance could be placed upon the sworn statement of a parent as to his child being old enough to be employed in a factory. The new Act, therefore, requires documentary proof of age. There must first be filed with the superintendent of schools in the school district in which a child seeking employment resides, or with the head of any state employment bureau, or a judge of the juvenile court, an application for an employment permit, containing: (1) The school report of the child, signed by the principal or executive officer of the school. (2) Transcript of record of birth or record of baptism, or other church record. (3) Sworn statement by parent or guardian, where the above records cannot be procured, accompanied by statement of physician or midwife.

Industrial Conditions in Maryland.

Eighteenth annual report of the Bureau of Statistics and Information of Maryland, 1909. Baltimore: State Printers, 1910. Page, 247.

The report of the Bureau of Statistics and Information of Maryland for 1909, deals with the following subjects, among others: Child labour, factory inspection, cost of living, production and value of farm products, average price and value of farm animals, value of annual output of minerals, strikes and lockouts, and immigration. Recommendations are made for changes in the law raising the age limit when children can be employed from twelve to fourteen years, and empowering the Bureau to remove consumptives from the workrooms.

Labour Statistics of Illinois.

Fifteenth biennial report of the Bureau of Labour Statistics of the State of Illinois, 1908. Springfield, Ill. 1910. Page, 599.

The fifteenth biennial report of the Bureau of Labour Statistics of Illinois is divided into three parts: Part I, comprises a report on industrial accidents which occurred in Illinois during the six months ending December 31, 1907. Part II, comprises a report of industrial accidents for the year 1908. Part III, contains the result of an inquiry conducted by the Bureau into the conditions of women employed in department stores in the State, in which nearly every feature regarding their lives, as affected by their employment is fully considered. These subjects include: their wages and earnings, mode of living, whether at home or elsewhere, cost of board or lodging, health, hours of employment, &c.

Industrial Conditions in Virginia.

Twelfth annual report of the Bureau of Labour and Industrial Statistics for the States of Virginia, 1909. Richmond: Superintendent of Public Printing, 1909. Pages, 303.

The report of the Bureau of Labour and Industrial Statistics of Virginia for 1909, contains statistics of all the principal industries of the State, reports from labour organizations, and a summary of labour laws and of decisions of courts affecting labour.

It is stated that the industrial depression reached its climax in Virginia in 1908, when the output declined nearly ten and one-half million dollars from the preceding year. The tendency of wages was downward, but the heaviest percentage of decrease was among the unskilled classes.

Industrial Conditions in Connecticut.

Connecticut Labour Bulletin, No. 3, 1909. Issued by the Bureau of Labour Statistics of Connecticut. Hartford, 1909. Page, 184.

Bulletin No. 3, of the Connecticut Bureau of Labour Statistics contains a synopsis of new factory or mill construction in 1909, an account of the operation of the "Tenement House Act", a directory of labour organizations, a review of strikes and lockouts, a synopsis of the labour laws of Connecticut, and a resume of labour legislation introduced, but rejected by the General Assembly of 1909.

OTHER REPORTS RECEIVED.

Canada.—Abstract of statements of insurance companies in Canada for the year ended December 31, 1909.

Ontario.—Report of the Women's Institutes of the Province of Ontario, 1910. Part II.

Report of the Inspector of prisons and public charities upon the hospitals and charities, &c., of the Province of Ontario for the year ending September 30, 1909.

Thirty-fifth annual report of the Ontario Agricultural College and Experimental Farm, 1909.

RECENT LEGAL DECISIONS AFFECTING LABOUR.

The following synopses of recent cases affecting labour are based upon the latest reports of legal proceedings and other legal records of the different Provinces of Canada.

QUEBEC CASES.

Claim for Damages Dismissed.

In the case of Mrs. Napoleon Martel, Magog, who sued the Canadian Pacific Railway Company for $10,000 as damages for the death of her husband, the plaintiff alleged that the late Napoleon Martel died as a result of injuries which he received to his head by falling off a hand-car while in the employ of the Company, and which hand-car had been stopped too suddenly and without warning.

The Court held that the evidence of the fellow workmen of the late Martel showed that the hand-car was not going at an excessive rate of speed, and that the usual signal was given before the car stopped, and the deceased had not taken the ordinary precaution to protect himself. The deceased Martel did not die until two months after the accident, and had worked nearly all that time. The medical evidence also went to show that death did not follow as a result of the accident. The action was dismissed with costs.

Case of Landlord and Tenant.

"Considering that the objection to the sub-tenant does not impugn her respectability, but consists solely in the fact that she and her relatives are Hebrews; considering that such an intolerant, illegal and iniquitous proposition cannot be seriously entertained by a court of justice; considering that this being the only ground left for the cancellation of the lease, it must be dismissed." This was the decision in a peculiar case that has been before Mr. Justice Guerin of Montreal.

Isaie Craig had sued Frederick Hughes for rent and damages, the ground of action being that the tenant had sub-let a house on Laval Avenue to an occupant who was not acceptable to the landlord without getting the latter's consent, as stipulated under the lease. The sub-tenant was a Hebrew, and the landlord had an aversion to Hebrews, claiming that the invasion of the Jewish element into the part of the city where his house was situated depreciated the value of the property.

In rendering judgement the Court granted the plaintiff a certain amount for rent and damages, but refused the cancellation of the lease.

ONTARIO CASES.

A Case under the Workmen's Compensation Act.

At the spring Assizes in Brockville, on April 6, an action for $1,500, damages for injury received from a rip, or circular bench saw was tried before a jury. The plaintiff was engaged in ripping by means of the circular saw, a piece of wood, for the purpose of packing boxes, into three-inch strips, the board being about three feet long. As he ripped a strip off, he reached back of the saw with his left hand and pulled the piece which he was ripping back preparatory to cutting another three-inch strip. While in this act the board swerved throwing his left hand on the back of the saw. The tendons of his first two fingers were severed and partly destroyed causing in the minds of the medical experts called by the plaintiff, a stiffness which would be more or less permanent. The experts for the defendants considered that an operation might improve the condition of the fingers providing the tendons had not been greatly injured.

While the defendants pleaded in their Statement of Defence that plaintiff met with the accident through stumbling or falling they offered no evidence at the trial on this point whatever, but they did contend that the accident was due to his own carelessness in putting his hand behind the saw to grasp the piece of wood when he should have walked around the table at which he was working and picked the piece of wood up; that is, allowing it to drop to the floor over the rear end of the table, and then return to his place in front of the saw before going through the cutting operation. Witnesses called by the plaintiff, who worked in the same shop with him, deposed that the plaintiff's conduct in reaching to the back of the saw for the piece was the custom there, that they all did it and in fact that it was the custom in all places where similar work was being done. The evidence of the plaintiff and these men who worked with him was that a guard over the saw would have likely prevented the accident, or rendered its occurrence less probable, and that since the accident the saw had been guarded with an adjustable saw-guard which covered the top of the saw so that the only part exposed during the cutting process was that represented by the thickness of the board being passed through. When the piece was sawn the guard dropped to the table. Before the guard was placed on this saw, it projected through the table only about one and one-half inches, the defendants claiming that this table sufficiently guarded saw. Plaintiff claimed that by the provisions of the Factory Act and the Workmen's Compensation Act, the lack of proper guards or protection entitled him to compensation for the injuries sustained.

His Lordship, Mr. Justice Latchford, at the conclusion of the addresses of Counsel, submitted the following questions to the jury for consideration and reply:

1. Was the saw which occasioned the injury to the plaintiff a dangerous part of the defendant's factory machinery? *Answer*—Yes.
2. Was it practicable securely to guard that saw? *Answer*—Yes.
3. If it was practicable securely to guard the saw, was it in fact so guarded? *Answer*—No.
4. Could the plaintiff by the exercise of reasonable care and diligence have avoided the accident? *Answer*—No.
5. What damages, if any, do you find the plaintiff has sustained by reason of the accident? *Answer*—Seven hundred dollars.

(James O'Mara vs. The James Smart Manufacturing Company.)

Postponed Judgement for Wages.

Charles Enberg and Ole Magnussen, two Swedes, with eight others, contracted with Chambers Brothers and McQuigge & McCaffrey to do navvies' work on the Grand Trunk Pacific from Station 400 to Station 443. Enberg and Magnussen are still living in Rainy River, but the other eight have gone back

to Sweden. The contractors paid Enberg and Magnussen, but the others left before they received their pay, and the contractors still have $1,530 which the eight labourers earned. Enberg and Magnussen brought action against the contractors to recover the unpaid wages earned by their fellow labourers. The contractors, while willing to pay the money into court, refused to pay it to the two Rainy River Swedes on the ground that they had no claim to it. Enberg and Magnussen moved to have the money paid into court and for judgement giving them the money. Chief Justice Meredith refused to make such an order until the eight absent men were added as plaintiffs.

Settlement of Accident Claim.

Mr. Justice Teetzel has approved of the settlement arrived at between A. F. Karajades, administrator of the estate of Chris. V. Safaraes, and The Canada Foundry Company, Limited. Safaraes, while employed at the foundry was killed. The Company pays $600, one-third of which goes direct to the widow, who, with four children, all infants, is at present in Macedonia. The balance of the money will be paid to her in yearly installments for the support of the little ones. A fifth child, Karsto Safaraes, aged sixteen, is at present in Toronto, and his Lordship directs that he be sent to his mother, transportation and arrears for board, etc., here, to be paid out of the $600.

ALBERTA CASES.

Master and Servant—Wrongful Dismissal.

Upon an appeal to the District Court of Edmonton, by the Acme Company, from a conviction by the Police Magistrate for the city of Edmonton, under the Master and Servant Ordinance, it appeared that the respondent, who had been dismissed from the Company's service by the appellant Company, had been employed by the appellants as the head clerk of a department. A certain clerk under him in the same department stole certain articles, and the appellants discharged the respondent from their employ, holding him responsible for the theft by the clerk under him. At the time of his discharge he had worked six days of that month. The appellants offered him a cheque for the six days, which he refused, and he then laid an information under the Master and Servant Ordinance for improper dismissal. No claim was made for the six days' work. The appellants took the objection that the Police Magistrate had no jurisdiction to hear the case, as he could only have jurisdiction when there were wages due, and in this case none were claimed as past due. Taylor, District Court Judge, dismissed the appeal. He held that under the Ordinance mentioned, a magistrate can impose a penalty for wrongful dismissal and direct as well the payment of any wages found due, notwithstanding that the complaint is for wrongful dismissal only. He (the judge) sustained the conviction for wrongful dismissal on the evidence, and added to the conviction a direction for payment of the six days' wages at the rate of $75 per month, less a counter-account, together with the costs of the magistrate's court and of the appeal. He could hardly understand why respondent should be held responsible for thefts in his department when his duties took him away so often. He should not be held responsible any more than the manager, perhaps not as much, as the manager had the power of dismissal and hiring of all employés. The Judge also held that an objection to jurisdiction, not taken before the Magistrate, might be raised on appeal, and that section 753 of the Criminal code did not apply to such an objection.

(*Re* Mathie & Acme Company, 13 Western L.R. 110.)

An Invalid Coal By-law.

Upon an appeal by the defendant, from a conviction made by the Police Magistrate for the city of Strathcona, for selling coal without weighing it on the city scales, as being contrary to a by-law of the city, which provided that all coal sold in the city should be weighed on scales supplied by the city, it was held by Judge Taylor, of the District Court, that the by-law was beyond the

powers of the City Council to pass. The power given by the Municipal Ordinance (R.O. ch. 70, sec. 91, sub-sec. 16) did not extend beyond a by-law to compel dealers in coal to weigh on the city scales, if requested by the purchaser, and he therefore, felt bound to quash the conviction of the appellant for selling coal without weighing, where there was no request by the purchaser. He also held that authority to pass the by-law could not be derived from Title 21, section, 2 of the city charter, which was a general clause giving power to pass by-laws "for the peace, order, good government, and welfare of the city."

(Rex v. Frankfeldt, 13 Western L. R. 108.)

The Reasonable Worth of Work under Contract.

In an action to recover the value of work done for the defendant by the plaintiff in getting out ties, under a contract in writing, it was held upon the evidence, by the full court of Alberta, affirming the judgement of Mr. Justice Beck, that the plaintiff acquiesced in and agreed to an altered arrangement by which he was to place the ties in a place other than that originally agreed upon; that the old contract was abandoned, and nothing more than a new implied contract was created, under which the plaintiff would be entitled to receive what the work was reasonably worth; and, this being so, that the old contract price was not necessarily to be taken as an unalterable basis of arriving at the value of the work done, but only as one element in arriving at an estimate. The Court, therefore, upon the evidence determined what it was reasonably worth to place the ties at the place designated in the contract as altered, and gave judgement for the plaintiff for the amount so found.

(Vanscoyoc v. Simons, 13 Western L. R. 125.)

ENGLISH CASES.

What is an "Accident"?

The strain of work and organic defect were balanced recently by the English Law Lords in considering the cause of a fatal accident to a workman. Reserved judgement was given on an appeal by Clover, Clayton and Company, from the County Court Judge of Lancaster, in a claim made by the widow of a workman named Hughes, who died while working in a ship in the appellants' yard. The question was whether his death was or was not due to "accident." The man was tightening a nut with a spanner, and in doing so strained himself and ruptured an aneurism of the aorti, which caused his death. The county court Judge awarded the widow £300. The post-mortem examination showed that the aneurism was in so advanced a condition that it might have burst while the man was asleep, and that very little exertion or strain would be sufficient to bring about a rupture.

The Lord Chancellor, in the course of a long judgement, said that an "accident" had been defined in that House as "an unlooked-for mishap, or an untoward event, which was not expected or designed." His Lordship's opinion was that he was bound by the finding of the arbitrator, and he found that the strain contributed to the death. There was evidence on which the learned Judge was entitled so to find, and, therefore, the Lord Chancellor advised their Lordships to affirm the order of the Court of Appeal. Lord Macnaghten and Lord Collins read judgements to the same effect.

Lord Atkinson and Lord Shaw both dissented. Neither thought that the event was unexpected so as to make the death the result of an "injury by accident." By a majority of three to two the appeal was dismissed.

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